"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; moderate winds, mostly southeast and south.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,360. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SUBMARINE LINER PREPARES TO SAIL

Deutschland, Her Hull Painted to Deceive Warships, Has Cargo Nearly All Aboard.

SISTER SHIP IS AWAITED

Berlin Announcement Asserts the Bremen Left Soon After Dye-Laden Trader.

WATCH IS KEPT FOR BOMBS

Visitors Barred in Baltimore and Searchlights Ward Off Intruders' Approach.

Bremen Left Soon After Deutschland, Says Berlin

BERLIN, July 17, (Via London, Tuesday, July 18.)—The Bremen report printed abroad that the new submarine Bremen is proceeding to Rio Janeiro is erroneous. It is believed here that the report was purposely circulated with a view to eliciting the real destination of the undersea boat.

The Bremen left the Weser shortly after the Deutschland and strict secrecy has been maintained regarding her destination.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The giant submersible Deutschland is almost ready, with her new "battleship gray" coat of paint and her valuable cargo of rubber and nickel nearly all stowed away, to glide quietly down the Chesapeake Bay, steal out through the Virginia capes and the three-mile limit under cover of darkness, and to plunge into the depths of the Atlantic until she has eluded the British warships which are lying in wait to prevent her regaining her German home port, Bremen. It is believed she will get away within forty-eight hours.

No American or any other man has been engaged to take the place of the member of the crew who will remain here with Schumacher & Co. He performed clerical service on the trip over, and Captain Koenig and officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company today asserted positively that no American would return on the vessel. Concerning the time of the submarine's departure Paul Hilken tonight said: "No one will know when the Deutschland leaves if we can prevent it."

That the time for the final preparation for the hazardous return voyage has arrived is apparent in the announcement made today that no more visitors, whether representatives of the Government or not, would be permitted aboard and there were also indications that the local port authorities would help Captain Koenig in a quiet departure. Collector of the Port William Ryan would not say anything beyond the statement that the Deutschland has not yet cleared. But it is certain he will not tell anybody when her clearance papers are filed. Even should he do so, legal requirements do not require Captain Koenig to get out of port as soon as she has filed her papers.

Keep Close Watch for Bombs.

The lookouts and guards about the submarine are keeping a close watch for bombs or infernal machines. Stories have been circulated in German circles that an attempt would be made by Germany's enemies to blow up the ship. Paul Hilken and Captain Koenig denied these stories and declared such rumors were ridiculous. But they have taken precautions and have inspected closely every box brought to the pier. Not a single box containing cargo was stowed until it was opened and its contents examined.

Throughout the night the tug Thomas F. Timmins and a motor yacht, both owned by the local company handling the business of the Deutschland, kept a close watch. Searchlights played about the berth of the submarine in order that no person or craft might approach. The instant anything or any person came near instructions were given to have them driven away.

A statement that Captain Koenig would go to New York to receive a package of official mail for the German Foreign Office from Ambassador Bernstorff was denied by Mr. Hilken, who declared most emphatically that Captain Koenig would not leave Baltimore. This, however, would not prevent the commander of the Deutschland carrying important documents to his Government, as these could easily be given to Mr. Hilken for Captain Koenig.

While there was much speculation as to when the Deutschland would get away, interest centred in the report that another submarine, the Bremen, a sister ship to the Deutschland, was due here at any time, and even was expected before the departure of the Deutschland.

Preparations are being made at the dock of the Eastern Forwarding Company for the accommodation of another vessel. This craft, it is said, will be berthed on the other side of the dock where the Deutschland is, and alongside the interned steamer Neckar. The dock on this side is now being dredged, presumably in preparation for the Bremen.

The Deutschland presented a different appearance today from that on her arrival. This was due to a fresh coat of paint which was put on since Saturday. All day yesterday painters were busy changing her general appearance so that she now resembles the color of the sea as nearly as possible. The upper portions of the vessel's sides, which will protrude from the water when the ship is traveling on the surface, are painted to resemble sea waves. The bluish-green color of the waves on the vessel's sides are capped with white to resemble foam.

Stevedores Warned to Be Silent.

With this dress, the absence of any lights, and by the further use of the powerful lenses in her periscopes, Captain Koenig hopes to be able to elude any and all warships that might be in waiting for him near the capes. Once out on the high seas, the German commander claims that nothing can stop him.

When Captain Koenig read a dispatch

Continued on Page 3.

Three More Ships Sunk; American Schooner Seized

LONDON, July 17.—Lloyds reports the British steamer Euphorbia, the Italian steamer Sirra, and the steamer Virginia (probably British,) sunk.

The Euphorbia measured 3,837 tons. She was built in 1907 and belonged to the Stag Line, Ltd., of North Shields. The Sirra was last reported having passed Gibraltar June 27, bound from Norfolk for Genoa. The British steamer Virginia was of 4,379 tons. She was last reported arrived at Marseilles June 18 from Santa Cruz, Cuba, and was built and owned in Glasgow.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 18.—An American four-masted schooner, presumably laden with petroleum, and three Swedish steamers laden with pulp, have been captured by German torpedo boats south of Dragor, Denmark, and taken into Swinemuende, says a Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen.

PROSECUTOR HALTS WIRETAPPING CASE

Kings District Attorney Adjudged in Contempt for Withholding Records.

HE MUST ANSWER TODAY

Conspiracy Charges Against Catholic Priests Based on Evidence Obtained on Telephones.

Blocked in the very beginning of his inquiry by the absence of important evidence, Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday adjudged District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Kings County and his chief of staff, Assistant District Attorney Hersey Egginton, in contempt of court for declining to produce the wiretapping records upon which Mayor Mitchel based his charge that certain Catholic leaders, including two priests, had conspired to undermine his Administraton and obstruct the course of justice. Justice Greenbaum ordered the two Brooklyn prosecutors to appear before him today and show cause why they should not be punished for disobeying the mandate of the court.

So important are these wiretapping records that the hearing which Justice Greenbaum is conducting as a Magistrate to ascertain whether the crimes alleged had been committed can accomplish nothing without them. The records constitute a complete and supposedly accurate transcript of telephone conversations between Catholic clergymen and others which the Police Department obtained by tapping their telephone wires.

The persons whose wires were tapped and the defendants in the present proceeding are the Rev. William N. Farrell, rector of St. Peter and St. Paul's Church in Brooklyn; Mgr. John J. Dunn, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of New York; Dr. Daniel C. Potter, formerly a Baptist minister, but now active in Catholic charities, and Robert W. Hebberd, former Secretary of the State Board of Charities.

Mayor Surrendered Records.

After presenting the substance of these conversations to the Thompson Investigating Committee, Mayor Mitchel transferred all the records to District Attorney Swann with the recommendation that the three clergymen be prosecuted for libel and conspiracy as the result of their conduct during the charities inquiry. In these conversations, the Mayor held there was proof that Father Farrell and Mgr. Dunn had conspired to keep Dr. Potter out of the jurisdiction, so that he could not be called upon to testify in the charities hearing. Mayor Mitchel also alleged on the basis of these telephone records that Mr. Hebberd had committed perjury in his testimony before Special Commissioner Strong and should therefore be punished.

District Attorney Lewis used these records as evidence in a Grand Jury investigation which he began against Mayor Mitchel, Commissioner John A. Kingsbury of the Department of Charities, and William A. Hotchkiss, counsel for the Charities Commission, on the complaint of the priests, who alleged that the tapping of their wires constituted a violation of law. Commissioner Kingsbury and Mr. Hotchkiss were indicted for conspiracy.

Since then the telephone records have remained with District Attorney Lewis. Last Thursday he was served with subpoenas which directed him to appear yesterday with the records before Justice Greenbaum. William P. Allen, one of his assistants, appeared in his stead and declared that his chief had left town. A subpoena was then served on Hersey Egginton, Acting District Attorney of Kings County, directing him to appear at once before Justice Greenbaum with the records. He responded, but left the records behind, having been ordered to do so by Mr. Lewis. Mr. Egginton told the court that Mr. Lewis declined to produce the records, because they constituted a part of a Grand Jury proceeding, and as such could not be made public.

He Defied the Court.

Justice Greenbaum, however, held this interpretation of the code to be incorrect and without any bearing upon the situation. Again he asked for the production of the records, and again Mr. Egginton declined. Thereupon the court adjudged Mr. Lewis and Mr. Egginton in contempt and gave them until today to appear and argue their cause.

Before this action was finally taken Mr. Egginton called the attention of the court to the fact that Martin Littleton, counsel for Hotchkiss and Kingsbury, had made a motion last week for an inspection of the Grand Jury minutes, which was still pending. Mr. Egginton said the production of the records in a public hearing would amount to surrendering the Grand Jury minutes to Mr. Littleton and his clients when they really had no right to see them. Justice Greenbaum, however, waived this objection aside, declaring that no inspection of the minutes was sought, and that the wiretapping records were not part of the minutes but merely composed an exhibit in the investigation.

The opening of the wiretapping hearing was marked by the presence of an elaborate array of counsel. Frank Moss appeared for ex-Commissioner Hebberd, Alfred J. Talley and Meier Steinbrink for Mgr. Dunn and Father Farrell, and Dean Potter for his father, Dr. Daniel C. Potter. Martin Littleton as counsel for Messrs. Hotchkiss and Kingsbury and Assistant District Attorney William

Continued on Page 4.

SEES PARALYSIS CHECKED IN CITY

Dr. Emerson Asserts Figures Show the Disease Is on the Wane Here.

INCREASE IN QUEENS ONLY

But Reports for Day in Whole City Drop to 14 Deaths and Total of 95 New Cases.

A NEW QUARANTINE ORDER

Children in Homes Where Others Are Ill to be Confined Two Weeks After Patient's Cure.

Day's Record of the Disease in City.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	7	55
Manhattan	3	18
Bronx	2	1
Queens	2	20
Richmond	..	1
Totals	14	95
Total of cases to date		2,054
Total of deaths to date		400

Department of Health officials believe the outbreak of infantile paralysis has been checked. They are especially strong in the belief that it has passed its high point in Brooklyn, where it began and where it has made its greatest ravages. They are optimistic, too, concerning Manhattan and the other boroughs, with the possible exception of Queens, which was the only borough in which the number of new cases reported yesterday was materially greater than that on immediately preceding days.

The hopefulness of the Department of Health was expressed by Commissioner Haven Emerson, who for the first time since the beginning of the outbreak voiced positively optimistic feelings yesterday.

"We look upon the diminished number of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths in the last few days," Dr. Emerson said, "as evidence that we are reaching new cases sooner than we did at first, that we are controlling them better, and that the outbreak is on the wane."

Dr. Emerson was one of those who considered the situation in Brooklyn especially favorable. In that borough the high record for a day's spread of the disease was reached on July 11, when 155 new cases were reported. Since that time the daily reports have shown a general tendency downwards, with the fifty-five new cases reported yesterday as the lowest number in a day since July 3.

Eighteen New Manhattan Cases.

While the eighteen new cases in Manhattan yesterday were four more than on Sunday, the fact that the disease has never spread alarmingly in this borough and has shown less tendency to do so in the last few days than formerly, caused the Health Department officials to feel yesterday that Manhattan would soon show all of the evidence of gradual escape from the disease which has been manifested in Brooklyn. With only one new case in the Bronx yesterday and one in Richmond, as against six and five, respectively, for the day before, the situation in those boroughs was not considered dangerous.

In Queens, where there were only six new cases on Sunday, there were twenty yesterday—the high record for the borough. But whether this figure meant an actual spread of the disease or merely that the extra Inspectors and diagnosticians put to work in the borough had discovered cases which should have been reported days ago, could not be decided on the information yet in hand.

Dr. Emerson has found his "onset table" even more encouraging than the table of daily new cases. This table shows the date on which each case of infantile paralysis began, and, of course, differs from the table of daily new cases, for on any day a case may be reported, confirmed, and published, when the patient really was taken ill two, three, or more days previously. In the onset table, however, each case is listed as of the day of its beginning.

Crest of Disease Wave Past.

This onset table, then, shows an even more decided deceleration of the disease's spread than does the table of daily new cases. It indicates that the "crest of the disease wave" passed several days ago.

Dr. Emerson, however, cautioned yesterday against a too confident optimism. He pointed out that the "social habit" of citizens was such that they did not summon physicians on Saturday and Sunday to the extent that they did on other days in the week, and he also pointed out that physicians themselves were not as active in their practice on the two days mentioned as at other times.

For this reason, he said, the public should not be alarmed if the figures today and tomorrow were somewhat larger than on the last days for two.

Dr. Emerson did not anticipate, though, that there would be any material rise in the figures today, for he communicated yesterday afternoon with the Division of Epidemiology, where the reports of new cases are received, and was informed that the reports were coming in slowly as compared with previous days.

As the tables for yesterday were closed at 10 o'clock in the morning, the afternoon report indicated that today's totals would be relatively small.

To "Tighten Up" in Queens.

Deputy Health Commissioner Billings, who has charge of the work in Brooklyn and Queens, was as optimistic as his superior.

"The figures for the day are encouraging," he said. "They show a fewer number of new cases everywhere except in Queens, where there was a marked increase. I am going there at once and see if we can't tighten up our preventive measures."

Dr. Billings said the twenty-six new cases in Queens reported in the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, were distributed in the Borough as follows: Jamaica, 2; Springfield, 2; Rockaway, 3; Long Island City, 4; Glendale, 1; Corona, 3; Woodside, 1; Flushing, 5; Whitestone, 1; Richmond Hill, 1; Ozone Park, 1, and Hollis, 2.

Not only were the Health Department officials encouraged yesterday, but Mayor Mitchel, who had received detailed reports regarding the disease, was optimistic, and issued a statement intended to allay the fears of out-of-town persons. The Mayor's statement was occasioned by the fact that the presence

Continued on Page 3.

England Blacklists 80 Concerns Here; Few American Citizens Come Under Ban

LONDON, July 17.—The British Government will publish tomorrow a list of from seventy to eighty business firms and individuals domiciled in the United States with which residents of the United Kingdom are forbidden to trade. This will be the first time that any American firms have been placed on the statutory list, which is better known as the Trading with the Enemy act blacklist. All other countries have been represented on the list for some time.

Laming Worthington Evans, Controller of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office, gave to The Associated Press today the following explanation of the latest extension of the Trading with the Enemy act:

"It has been the policy of the British Government in the past to follow the theory in forbidding its subjects to trade with an enemy that enemies domiciled in friendly countries did not come under the act. France and various countries hold the doctrine that their nationals cannot trade with an enemy, no matter what his domicile. Modern conditions of credit and commerce make it possible for an enemy outside belligerent territory to trade with his country. Therefore, a considerable body of opinion in this country urged the Government to abandon its traditional doctrine, and the Foreign Office, while not going to this extreme, decided simply to prohibit persons domiciled in the United Kingdom from trading with a limited number of individuals, firms, or companies of enemy nationality or association under the same penalties as though they were trading with the enemy."

The statement continues:

"It will be clear that this policy embodied in the recent act is purely a piece of domestic legislation which only interferes with trade, even in the cases of specified firms, by prohibiting persons domiciled in the United Kingdom from dealing with these firms. It is a consequence simply and solely of the exercise of the right of the State to limit or control, in the interests of the State, the trade relations of its own subjects. As regards the United States list this may roughly be divided into four classes:

"First—German firms with head offices or control in Germany.

"Second—German firms incorporated in the United States, and therefore technically American entities. We have dealt with these firms on their merits. In these cases something more has been required to qualify them for the statutory list than German nationality, either assisting the enemy by loans, propaganda or in regard to contraband.

"Third—Except in so far as covered by the first or second qualifications, United States citizens as a rule have not been placed on the list. If any are there it is because they are sole agents for enemy firms resident in enemy territory.

"Fourth—When, however, clear abuse of cable facilities has been proved, a firm or individual may be found on the list. By abuse is meant the use of a secret code or of cloaks to cover the fact that cables are being used in a particular interest. In very few such cases will there be found to be United States citizens."

WASHINGTON, July 17.—In the absence of complete details regarding the action of the British Government in placing business firms and individuals in the United States upon the so-called trading with the enemy blacklist State Department officials were unable tonight to determine their attitude definitely. However, there were indications that new diplomatic representations would result should it develop that American citizens or firms were being discriminated against.

Officials regard it as a clear principle of international law that business firms assume the nationality of the country in which they are domiciled. An American corporation, even if controlled by foreign capital, is entitled to be protected from discrimination, officials consider. At the same time the State Department recognizes that Great Britain has a right to instruct her nationals not to trade with enemy subjects.

PARK PUMP HOUSE TO BE UNDERGROUND

City Conferees Decide That the Ugly Structure Shall Not Mar Surface.

THEY UPHOLD THE TIMES

Engineers Report That the Plant Can Be Installed at Added Cost of $50,000.

The suggestion of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the pumping station in Morningside Park could just as well be operated beneath the surface as above it, thus saving the park surface from an ugly structure, was sustained yesterday at a conference of public officials in the office of Controller Prendergast. At the conclusion of the talk it was decided to report in favor of placing the machinery underground.

The conference was held in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate of July 6. Park Commissioner Ward withheld a permit applied for by the Board of Water Supply for laying wires across the park to carry electricity for the operation of the pumps. Mr. Ward wanted the Water Board to say that the structure in the park was only for temporary use, and to set a time for its removal. Then the Mayor intervened and directed Mr. Ward to issue the permit.

The Board of Estimate appointed the Controller and President Dowling of the Board of Aldermen a sub-committee to confer with the other officials interested and to determine whether it would be feasible to operate the pumps from an underground station, or whether an overhead structure would be necessary, and to report on July 27. The meeting of yesterday was brief, and the report to the board will be to the effect that the pumps could be operated just as well below ground, but that it would cost $50,000 more to place them there; that $20,000 worth of the work already done would have to be sacrificed, and that it would cost about $3,000 a year more to operate them.

Those present at the meeting besides the Controller and Mr. Dowling were President Strauss, Chief Engineer Smith and Commissioner Chadwick of the Water Board, Chandler Withington, Chief Engineer of the Finance Department, and W. J. Wilgus, Chairman of the committee appointed by the American Institute of Engineers to look into the feasibility of placing the machinery underground. The meeting was behind closed doors, and Reginald P. Bolton, a consulting engineer, who maintained that the machinery could be operated just as well beneath the surface as above it, was denied admission.

Mr. Strauss said that the Water Board had a right to place the machinery where it pleased without asking for any body's permission, but that the board was willing to submit the matter to the Board of Estimate and to follow the recommendation of that body. The concession, however, was not to be regarded as a precedent. A résumé of the discussion between the Water Board and the Park Department was presented. Mr. Wilgus presented a complete argument to show that an underground plant could be used effectively.

Asked if in his opinion the underground plant could be operated acceptably, Chief Engineer Smith replied that it could be if the city was willing to spend the additional money which would be needed to operate it. He was doubtful as to whether future city administrations would give an underground plant the care that would be necessary to keep it in good working order. Mr. Dowling contended that there should be questions about this. Then the question of the additional expense was taken up, and it was agreed that the increased cost was in line with the figures given. When the meeting was over Controller Prendergast announced:

"There will be no structure in Morningside Park."

"I am convinced that the Water Board could have gone ahead with the work as it pleased and without consulting anybody, and that its consent to have the Board of Estimate decide the matter was a concession in the interests of peace," said Mr. Dowling. "If Mr. Smith had said that an underground plant would not give the service needed, I would have sustained him. But as the matter stands I shall consent to a report favoring an underground station."

FOR LOSS OF APPETITE
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
For diminished vitality or depression. A wholesome tonic; refreshing and invigorating. —Advt.

PRISONERS SHOOT GUARDS AND ESCAPE

One Turnkey Killed, Another Mortally Wounded at the Camden County Jail.

TWO WOMEN INVOLVED

Supposed to Have Furnished Revolver and Planned Escape of Alleged Murderer.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 17.—Isaac Hibbs, a turnkey, was murdered and Joseph Ellis, another turnkey, mortally wounded when two prisoners escaped tonight from the Camden County Jail. The shooting was done by Wilson Ashbridge, who was awaiting trial for wife murder, and George E. Thompson, charged with forgery. Both men have so far eluded the police.

Two women, one of whom is a friend of Ashbridge, are believed to have provided the revolver and planned the escape. Neither of them has been found, but the authorities hope to arrest them before many hours.

Supper had been served and the prisoners were being ordered into their cells by Hibbs, who stood outside the locked door of the cage. Ashbridge approached the door of the cage, saying:

"Ike, here is something I want to give you."

Hibbs apparently thought it was a letter to mail and opened the door. As he did so the paper Ashbridge held over a revolver fell to the floor and the prisoner ordered Hibbs to throw up his hands. At this moment Thompson ran up, calling on Ashbridge to shoot. For a moment Ashbridge hesitated, and Hibbs put his hand to his hip pocket to draw a revolver.

"Shoot quick or the game's up!" shouted Thompson.

Angered by Ashbridge's hesitation, Thompson seized the weapon and shot Hibbs in the chest, then in the stomach. By this time Hibbs had drawn his pistol, but before he could shoot he fell dead.

Calling to the other prisoners that the first man who gave an alarm would be shot, Ashbridge and Thompson searched the clothing of the dead turnkey for the keys to the outside door, but failed to find them. Running down the corridor to where Ellis, the second and only other turnkey, was sitting in the jailer's room, Thompson pulled upon him to open the outside door.

"Kill him!" shouted Ashbridge to Thompson, who had the revolver, but Thompson had received numerous kindnesses at the hands of Ellis, and apparently did not want to injure him.

"If you don't open the door, I'll shoot," Thompson said, but Ellis started to grapple with him.

Snatching the pistol from Thompson's hand, Ashbridge shot three times at Ellis. One bullet entered his shoulder, a second his hip, but still Ellis tussled for possession of the weapon until the third bullet penetrated his stomach and he fell to the floor, calling for help.

Ashbridge and Thompson took the key and escaped, taking the precaution to lock the door to prevent Ellis from following them. This also probably prevented a general jail delivery.

POPE PLANS ANOTHER APPEAL FOR PEACE

Pontiff, It Is Said, Has Fresh Proof of Advisability of Ending War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 17.—The Pope is planning again to address the peoples and rulers of the warring countries on the question of peace on the occasion of the anniversary of his ascension to the Pontificate next September.

It is asserted that the Pope will bring fresh arguments to prove the advisability of putting an end to what he calls "the inhuman anti-Christian conflict." The Pontiff will insist that the differences existing between the belligerents are not such that they cannot be discussed for the purpose of finding a solution acceptable to all concerned, if each is animated by a spirit of tolerance, equanimity, and justice.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles. —Advt.

BRITISH APPROACH GERMAN THIRD LINE BY AN ADVANCE ON 1,500-YARD FRONT; RUSSIANS DEFEAT LINSINGEN'S ARMY

German General Staff Appeals for Confidence; Battles Most Stupendous in History, it Says

LONDON, Tuesday, July 18.—The German General Staff has issued an appeal to the people of Germany for confidence in the conduct of the war, according to a Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily News.

"Never has the world experienced anything so stupendous as the present battles," says the appeal. "Never has an army braved what ours has braved."

The appeal adds:

"The enemy is sending out every few hours claims to have taken villages, woods, and thousands of prisoners, in reports that are no longer couched in the language of soldiers, but are fantastic hymns of victory that mock truth, in an effort to undermine German confidence."

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 17.—Major Moraht in the Tageblatt characterizes the "Appeal to the German Nation" as of the utmost importance, saying:

"The highest leadership of our nation's armies, which for nearly two years has held our fate in its hands, speaks to us, the same highest leadership which has with wisdom and clear-sightedness survived a whole row of critical days and has led us to victory in many theatres of war. Our highest leadership deserves our confidence. The army trusts it. Why should not those at home do the same?

"It would be a sorry page in the history of the war if it were later said that, although our victorious armies, unshaken, fulfilled their duties, those at home did not. As yet this cannot be said of us, but nevertheless we will harken to the admonition from Great Headquarters. Our warriors defy fire and steel. Those at home, too, will not allow themselves to be shaken by an ocean of printed paper. The nation and army are one in their will to win and their confidence in victory. The whole military situation affords us good prospects for the future, and the lying reports of our enemies should hardly succeed in robbing the German nation of its 'calm and confidence' which the soldier must feel at his back if he is to expend joyously his all in defense of his home."

RUSSIANS SMASH GERMAN FRONT

Force Part of Linsingen's Army in Volhynia to Retreat Across the Lipa.

TAKE 13,000 PRISONERS

Begin Attack on Hindenburg's Line—Advancing in Bukowina to Kirlibaba Pass.

LONDON, July 17.—The news from the eastern front today was important. The Russian commander, General Kuropatkin, has launched an offensive against Field Marshal von Hindenburg on the Dvina River; General von Linsingen's troops southwest of Lutsk have been compelled to retire behind the Lipa River, while in the course of Sunday's fighting in Volhynia the Russians captured an additional 13,000 prisoners and 30 guns.

General von Linsingen's retirement, according to the Petrograd military critics, represents a great Russian tactical success. It was preceded by heavy fighting, in which the Russians smashed the Teuton front on a width of a mile and penetrated several miles into their positions.

PETROGRAD, July 17.—The Russians are continuing their successful advance in the region of the Lower Lipa, the War Office announced today. The number of prisoners taken by the Russians in Volhynia yesterday was nearly 13,000. The announcement follows:

In Volhynia, to the east and southeast of Suinuhi (Sviniusky?) village, our brave troops under General Sakaroff have broken down the resistance of the enemy. In battles in the region of Pustomyty more than 1,000 German and Austrian prisoners have been taken, together with three light guns, two heavy guns, machine guns, and much other military booty. In these battles brave General Vladimir Dragomiroff was wounded in the leg by a shrapnel splinter.

In the region of the lower Lipa our successful advance continues. The enemy is making a stubborn resistance. In battles in this region we took prisoner 220 officers and 3,872 men. We also captured twenty-four guns, of which twelve were heavy pieces, together with fourteen machine guns, a few thousand rifles and other equipment. We also have captured in this vicinity fifty-one officers and 2,185 men.

The total number of prisoners taken on July 16 in battles in Volhynia is approximately 300 officers and 12,687 men. We captured thirty guns, of which seventeen were heavy pieces; a great number of machine guns, and much other material.

In the direction of Kirlibaba, on the frontier of Transylvania, we have occupied a set of new positions.

In the region of Riga skirmishes on both sides have been successful for us and part of the enemy's trenches have been taken, together with prisoners.

A later communication issued from General Headquarters reads:

A Zeppelin appeared yesterday above Riga and threw bombs on the lower part of the town.

In Volhynia, in the region of the Lower Lipa, our troops continued to press the enemy. Prisoners are still coming in.

Northwest of Kimpolung our cavalry have advanced along the Kirlibaba-Maramaros-Sziget Road.

Berlin Admits Retreat.

BERLIN, July 17, (via London.)—A withdrawal of German troops under General von Linsingen southwest of Lutsk to a point behind the River Lipa is officially announced by the War Office. The bulletin reads:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Increased fire west and south of Riga and on the Dvina front preceded Russian enterprises. Near Katarinehof, south of Riga, considerable enemy forces attacked. Lively fighting developed here.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—No important events have occurred.

Army group of General von Linsin-

Continued on Page 2.

PEACE COMING, BERLIN BELIEVES

Campaign to Prepare Public Mind for End of Hostilities Begins on Aug. 1.

50 LECTURERS EMPLOYED

After Their Work Is Done Chancellor May State Terms—Severer as Time Passes.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 17.—The result of the Chancellor's conference with the party leaders in the Reichstag tonight is being awaited in political circles with even keener interest than, say, the news from Verdun.

While it is said that the conference will deal with the general military, foreign, and political situation, it is believed Dr. Bethmann Hollweg will take the leaders into his concrete confidence regarding his flexible peace program. Signs have not been wanting recently to indicate that the powerful Moderate, Conservative, National-Liberal, and Catholic elements are striving to bring about a rapprochement between the Chancellor and the Pan-Germans, not without some prospects of success, particularly as the Chancellor's principle that the longer Germany's enemies prolong the war the heavier will be his price of peace, leaves the door open for reconciliation with the Annexationists.

The impression in political circles is that, in view of Germany's continued heavy sacrifices in blood and treasure, von Bethmann Hollweg's peace conditions today are decidedly less moderate than at the time of his last Reichstag speech. While press polemics over Germany's war aims continue, the inner political quarter has so moderated that it would not be surprising if the Chancellor's conference ended in a love feast unless undue emphasis should be placed by his political opponents on the submarine question.

The theory that the present general offensive is the Entente Allies' supreme effort, that after its failure peace should come in sight, has gained some hold on German public opinion, which continues to view the French and English offensive with uncanny equanimity as something foredoomed to failure and frightful losses on both sides.

As it is necessary to prepare the ground for peace thoughts the public sees additional reassurance for regarding the general military situation hopefully in the fact that a systematic public preparation for minds receiving peace conditions or war alms begins Aug. 1, when, under the auspices of the German National Committee fifty prominent personages simultaneously are to deliver an identical lecture on fifty German cities. As this lecture will have had the approval of the political censorship it may be considered as reflecting the Chancellor's peace views. Hence it is being awaited with the liveliest interest by friends and foes alike.

While the Germans are confident of their unbroken strength, they continue to indulge freely in peace speculation. Hungary is sounding a stenter and more uncompromising note. In his latest utterance Count Julius Andrassy argues that the strongest proof that conquest is the aim of the Allies is the fact that the moment the Entente registers even a small success all peace talk among Allies promptly ends, adding:

"As soon as our enemies realize that we cannot be conquered the prerequisite conditions for peace will be at hand. When the situation was favorable for us at all points both the German Chancellor and our Government allowed the most unequivocal peace terms to be heard, whereas our enemies, as soon as they have the slightest prospects of getting the upper hand, are seized with the wildest war spirit. It is obvious that they do not desire to lay down their arms until they have completely crushed us. When we suffer even the slightest ill-success we must keep the one fact clearly in mind to make it good again for our enemies—we won't stop half way. In the moment that we should show ourselves as the weaker party they would completely annihilate us. Of this we are aware; our whole nation realizes it. We are all acting accordingly. Whereas, in the immediate past we seriously concerned ourselves with peace thoughts, today we are all thinking only of battle and arming for it."

EXTEND SECOND LINE GRIP

British Also Advance Eastward From Longueval Position.

NEW BOMBARDMENTS START

Berlin Reports Fire of Great Violence at Many Points Between Sea and Ancre.

COST OF WAR INCREASING

Great Britain Now Paying Out $30,000,000 a Day—New Loans to be Asked For.

LONDON, July 17.—The successes of the Entente Allies are following each other with great rapidity. Today brought news of further important gains for them on both the western and eastern fronts, arousing enthusiasm among the British public hardly less than that caused by the reception of the first news of the allied offensive.

The dispatch of General Sir Douglas Haig today shows that the steady pressure of the British arms is forcing an ever-deepening salient into the German lines, and the Commander in Chief for the first time produces evidence in the shape of documents captured from the Germans giving testimony as to the high price the Germans are paying in casualties.

The British have improved their position along the whole of their line of the battle front, capturing by assault 1,500 yards of German second line positions northwest of the Bazentin-le-Petit Wood, a strong German position at the Waterlot Farm, between Longueval and Guillemont, besides completing the capture of the whole of the village of Ovillers-la-Boisselle. These gains bring the British almost to the crest of the Albert plateau, where stretches the German third line.

Britain Paying $30,000,000 a Day.

The war is now costing Great Britain $30,000,000 daily, but with such news as the success of the Entente Allies this sacrifice is nowhere grudged. While the powers of endurance of the Teutonic Allies, should they be forced to act entirely on the defensive, have still to be tested, the British nation is full of confidence. It is taking nothing for granted, however, but is fully prepared to acquiesce in the advice of its leading Ministers, like Foreign Secretary Grey and Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna, who are publicly exhorting the nation to be patient. Mr. McKenna announced in Parliament today that the daily cost of the war was $30,000,000. He told the House that nobody could estimate what the nation's war expenditure might be a month ahead. He also intimated that it would become necessary this week to ask Parliament for fresh borrowing powers.

An official telegram from Berlin says that Emperor William of Germany is now in the Somme battle sector, according to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam. The Emperor has received reports from the chief commander, visited hospitals, distributed Iron Crosses and made speeches, the telegram stated.

This statement was given out by the British War Office in the afternoon:

Further important successes have been gained by us. Northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit Wood we stormed and captured German second line positions on a front of 1,500 yards. The large number of German dead in this sector bears evidence of the very heavy casualties which the enemy has suffered since our advance began.

East of Longueval we still further widened the gap in the German second line by capturing the strongly defended position of Waterlot Farm.

On our left flank, in Ovillers-la-Boisselle, where there had been continuous hand-to-hand fighting since July 7, we captured the remaining strongholds of the enemy, together with two officers and 124 guardsmen who formed the remnants of the brave garrison. The whole position is now in our hands.

The following captured documents are of interest as showing the very heavy casualties which the enemy has suffered in recent fighting:

From a company of the Sixteenth Bavarian Infantry Regiment to the Third Battalion, Sixteenth Infantry: "Severe enemy artillery fire all calibres up to 28 centimeter on company sector. Company strength, one officer, twelve men. Beg urgently speedy relief for company. What remains of company so exhausted that in case of attack by the enemy the few totally exhausted men cannot fight on."

From another company of the same regiment to the Third Battalion, Sixteenth Bavarian Regiment: "Very heavy and intense enemy fire on company sector. Completely lost its fighting value. Men left so exhausted they can no longer be employed in fighting if heavy artillery fire continues. Company will soon be entirey exterminated. Relief for company urgently requested."

From the Second Battalion to the Third Battalion, Sixteenth Bavarian Infantry Regiment: "Battalion has just received orders from Lieut. Col. Kumme that it is placed under orders of the Third Battalion, Sixteenth Bavarian Regiment, as a section of the reserves. Battalion consists at present time of three officers, two noncommissioned officers, and nineteen men."

Total Captures of Men and Guns.

The British official statement issued tonight reads:

Rain and heavy mist again interfered with the operations. Nothing

of importance occurred on the British front today.

In the local actions which have taken place we have captured some more prisoners, and the total number of unwounded German prisoners taken by us since July 1 is 189 officers and 10,779 other ranks.

The German losses in artillery are even greater than at first reported. The captured armament already collected by our troops now includes 5 eight-inch howitzers, 3 six-inch howitzers, 4 six-inch guns, 5 other heavy guns, 37 field guns, 30 trench howitzers, 67 machine guns, and many thousands of rounds of ammunition of all descriptions.

The above is exclusive of many guns not yet brought in and numbers destroyed by our artillery bombardment and abandoned by the enemy.

British Active North of Ancre.

The German official statement on operations along the western front says:

Between the sea and the Ancre the British at many points increased their fire to great violence.

In the Somme district artillery activity has been very considerable on both sides. Local enemy attacks followed, during which the British penetrated into Ovillers Wood, and which have led to lively fighting south of Biaches, but which otherwise failed before our curtain of fire or did not develop on account of our fire. The number of prisoners taken during the fighting for the possession of Biaches increased to 4 officers and 366 men.

The more extensive attacks by the French begun on July 15 to the east of the Meuse (Verdun front) were continued up to this morning. The enemy did not achieve any success in this sanguinary struggle, but lost ground at a few points.

On the remainder of the front there have been no incidents of especial importance. A French advance following upon an explosion north of Ouches was repulsed. We carried out some explosions with good results on Combres Hill. A German patrol brought back a few prisoners near Lanfroicourt, Lorraine.

On July 15 two enemy aeroplanes, in addition to those reported yesterday, were put out of action, one in an aerial battle behind the enemy lines south of the Somme, while the other was shot down from earth near Dreslincourt-Oise within our lines.

Russians Attacked in Champagne.

The Paris announcement of this afternoon says:

Between the Oise and the Aisne, before Moulin-sous-Toutvent, a strong reconnoitring party of the enemy was dispersed by our fire.

In the Champagne a surprise attack delivered by the Germans against a trench in the sector held by Russian troops was broken up by a counter-attack which inflicted losses on the enemy.

On the Verdun front the night was relatively calm except near Hill 304, where there was spirited rifle firing. West of Fleury detachments of our troops made some progress and captured three machine guns.

After a long bombardment, the Germans delivered two attacks against our positions in the region of Ham, in Lorraine, southeast of Nomeny. Both attacks were repulsed and prisoners remained in our hands.

There were no important developments on the remainder of the front.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

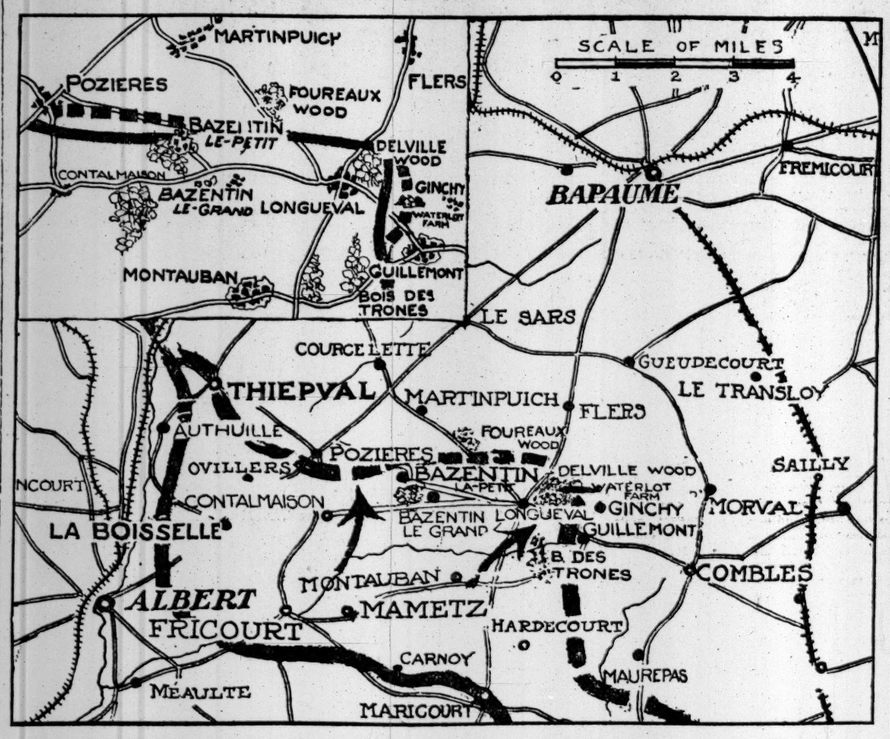
On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery action continued in the region of Souville. The number of prisoners taken by us in the sector of Fleury since July 11 is 600.

On the rest of the front relative calm prevailed. The weather is very bad.

The Belgian communication says:

The day was calm except in the region of Het Sas and Boesinghe, where

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.



The present British front is shown by a broken line in the larger map and arrows indicate the direction of yesterday's advance. The small insert map shows the change in the front since Sunday.

our destructive fires caused serious damage to the enemy works.

RISING COST OF WAR.

Great Britain's Daily Expenditure Up $5,000,000 Since May 24.

Just before the end of 1915 several well-known political economists calculated the cost of the war.

M. Leroy Beaulieu of France placed the expenses of the belligerents at $87,000,000 a day. Alexander Ribot, French Finance Minister, said that to Dec. 16 the war had cost $38,800,000,000, and that France was spending $14,000,000 a day.

When a credit of $1,500,000,000 was voted on May 24 last in the British House of Commons Premier Asquith placed the daily war expenses of his Government at $24,820,000 a day, and said that the total for the last fifty days had been $1,205,000,000, made up as follows: Army, navy, and munitions, $745,000,000; loans to Allies and Dominions, $372,500,000, and food supplies, railways, &c., $87,500,000.

On March 27 an article in The Annalist, the financial publication of THE TIMES, had estimated the daily cost of the war to the several belligerents as follows: For Great Britain, $25,00,000; France, $15,500,000; Russia, $16,000,000; Italy, $8,000,000; German, $22,000,000, and Austria-Hungary $12,000,000, and added, "including the cost of belligerents the daily cost of the war is now running well over $100,000,000."

Up to August, 1914, when the great war began, the cost of wars to Europe, dated from and including the Napoleonic wars, had been $13,000,000,000, or about a quarter of the cost so far of the present European conflict. The German States and France spent $3,000,000,000 in the war of 1870-71, including the French indemnity of 5,000,000,000 francs. In the war of 1877-78 against Turkey, Russia spent $540,000,000, and that against Japan in 1904-05, of twenty months, cost Russia on the average of $10,000,000 a day and Japan $7,500,000.

BRITISH SAVE GERMANS.

Bring In Wounded Prisoners Under a Heavy Fire.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 17, (via London.)—In an enormous cellar at Bezantin-le-Petit the British found several hundred wounded Germans, who had taken refuge there. It was tragic business for the British litter bearers bringing them back through the German shell fire, which was meant for the British reserves and gun positions. There were cases where a litter bearer was wounded and put on a stretcher emptied when a wounded German on it had been killed by the same shell. The British persisted until all who had not received a final wound in transit were safe in the rear.

A captured record of a German battalion shows that 600 of its number were killed or wounded by the British shell fire in the bombardment before the attack began.

EXPECT VERDUN SUCCESS.

Germans Hear That Situation There Is Very Favorable.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 17.—The German public is keyed up for further good news from Verdun.

The word from inside sources that the "strategic position" is excellent has increased the optimistic reaction, and the press, while still not in a position to bring any detailed dispatches except from enemy sources, is doing its share to raise popular hopes.

ITALY MORE CONFIDENT.

Success of Allies in Russia and France Reflected in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 17.—The Allies, exchanging reports on the real situation on the respective fronts, state that satisfactory conditions are now reigning everywhere, as the enemy is no longer able to check the advance of the Allies either on the Russian or French fronts.

Therefore, it is said here, complete defeat of the Central Empires or their need to come to terms with the Quadruplice is no distant dream, but a near reality.

BRITISH CLEAR UP CAPTURED POINTS

Lull in the Fighting Reveals Many Stories of Terrible Experiences.

A BOY'S STRANGE ESCAPE

Germans Surrender to Indian Horsemen and Speak Well of Their Captors.

By PHILIP GIBBS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 17.—We are again in the difficult hours that inevitably follow a successful advance, when the ground gained at the extreme limit of our progress has to be defended against counter attacks from close quarters, when the men in exposed positions have to suffer the violence of the enemy's artillery, and when our own gunners have to work cautiously because isolated patrols of men in khaki may be mistaken in the bad light for gray clad men in the same neighborhood. This period is the test of good generalship and of good Captains.

The weather is rather against us today, a thick haze over the countryside causing what naval men call "low visibility" and making artillery observations difficult. It is curious to stand on high ground and see only the dim shadow form of places like Mametz Wood and other woodlands to its right and left where the invisible shells are bursting. Our shells were passing overhead, and I listened to their high whistling, but could see nothing of their bursts, and for nearly an hour an intense bombardment made a great thunder in the air. Behind the thick veil of mist we were shelling the wood from which our men had to retire for the time owing to the enemy's heavy barrage of high explosives, and we also were pounding the enemy's lines to the north of Zazentin-le-Grand and Longueval, where he was very close to our men. Hostile batteries were retallating upon the woodlands which we gained and held during the last three days.

Frightful Woodland Fighting.

This woodland fighting has been as bad as anything in this war, most frightful and bloody. Dead bodies lie strewn beneath the trees, and in the shell holes are wounded men, who crawled there to die. There is hardly any cover in which the men may take shelter from the shell fire. The Germans had dug shallow trenches, but they were churned up by our "heavies," and it was difficult to dig in again because of the roots of the great trees and fallen timber and masses of twigs and foliage brought down by British and German guns.

When our troops went into Trones Wood under a terrible fire they grabbed about for some kind of cover without much success, but some of them had the luck to strike upon three German dug-outs which were exceptionally deep and good. Obviously they were built some time ago for officers, who, before we threatened their second line, may have thought the Trones Wood a fine dwelling place, and not too dangerous if they went underground. They went down forty feet, and paneled their rooms and brought a piano down for musical evenings. Further on at the edge of the wood our men found a machine gun emplacement built solidly of cement and proof against all shell splinters, and it was from this place that so many of our men were shot down before the enemy's gunners could be bombed out.

One of the most extraordinary experiences of this woodland fighting was that of the English boy who now lies in a field hospital smiling, with very bright and sparkling eyes, because the world seems to him like Paradise after an infernal dwelling place.

He went with the first rush of men into Mametz Wood, but was left far behind in a dugout when they retired before the violent counterattack. Some German soldiers passed this hole where the boy lay crouched and flung a bomb down on the off-chance that English soldiers might be there. It burst on the lower steps and wounded the lonely boy in the dark corner. He lay there a day listening to the crash of shells through the trees overhead—English fire—not daring to come out. Then in the night he heard the voice of his own countrymen and he shouted loudly, but as the English soldiers passed they threw bombs into the dugout. The boy was wounded again.

He lay there another day. The gunfire began all over again and lasted until the Germans came back. Another German soldier saw the old hole, threw bombs down as the safe thing to do, and the boy received a third wound. He lay in the darkness one more day, not expecting to live, but still alive, still eager to live and to see the light again. If only the English would come again and rescue him! He prayed for them to come, and when they came, capturing the wood completely and finally, one of them, seeing the entrance to the dug-out, and thinking the Germans might be hiding there, threw a bomb down, and the boy was wounded a fourth time. This time his cries were heard and the monotonous repetition of this ill luck ended, and the victim of it lies in a white bed with wonderful shining eyes.

Things the Prisoners Suffered.

German prisoners have stories like this to tell, for they suffered worst of all under the fury of bombardment and the coming and going of our troops in the woodland fighting. I spoke with one of them today, one of the new batch of men whose number I reckoned as 300, just brought down from Bazentin-le-Grand. He was a linguist, having been an accountant in the North German Lloyd, and gave me the choice of conversation in French, Italian, Greek, or English. I chose my own tongue, but let him do the talking, and, standing there in the barbed wire entanglements, surrounded by hundreds of young Germans, unshaven, dusty, haggard, and war-worn, but still strong and sturdy men, he described vividly the horrors of the woods up by the two Bazentins where he and his comrades had lain under the last bombardment. They had but little cover except what could be scraped out beneath the roots of the trees, and trees crashed upon them, smashing the limbs of the men, and shells burst and buried men in deep pits. The wounded lay groaning under the great branches which pinned them to the ground, or in the open, where other shells were bursting.

From what I can make out, some of tho men here retreated across the country between Bazentin and Delville Woods, for they were the men who were captured by our cavalry.

"My comrades were afraid," said this German Sergeant. "They cried out to me that the Indians would kill their prisoners and we should die if we surrendered, but I said: 'That is not true, comrades. It is only a tale. Let us go forward very quietly with our hands up.' So in that way we went. The Indian horsemen closed about us and I spoke to one of them, asking for mercy for our men, and he was very kind and a gentlemen, and we surrendered to him safely."

He was glad to be alive, this man who came from Wiesbaden. He showed me a portrait of his wife and boy, and cried a little, saying the German people did not make the war, but had to fight for their country when told to fight, like other men. All his people had believed, he said, the war would be over in August or September.

Over there on the one small village of Bazentin-le-Grand our heavy howitzers had flung an amazing quantity of shells. On Friday morning the place was swept almost flat, and little is left of its church and houses but reddish heaps of bricks and dust, twisted iron and the litter of destruction, yet there were many Germans living here when the sitions to the Germans, but there is no other barrier to prevent an advance.

Again they have completely eliminated the great dangers that confronted them as the result of the peculiar salient they projected in the German lines in the movement from Lutsk. Sunday's operations widened out the salient so that it is practically devoid of danger. They are now but ten kilometers from the Galician border and at a point near the railroad from Lemberg, which runs through Kamioka. An advance along this road immediately threatens the road from Lemberg through Brody, and will enforce the retirement of the Austrians from Brody and probably from the Stripa position. There are now so many points, the taking of which would be serious to the German lines, is seems that somewhere the Teutons must yield and abandon much of the territory they made such sacrifices to conquer last year.

In the Near East, Russian successes of the last few days have been no less conspicuous. The Arabian revolt has completely upset the plans of the Turks and has enabled Russia to push forward to new western limits. The revolt of the Arabs was not unexpected. They have long been restive under Turkish rule and have apparently waited only until the Turks have been heavily engaged in other matters to declare their autonomy. This division of attention has imposed on the Turkish Army a burden greater than it is able to bear. The resistance to the Russians was therefore lessened, and now the main Turkish army in the Causacus is again in retreat.

In the last three days the Russians have advanced about fifteen miles, and have taken the important points of Balburt and Mamakhatun. The former is important because it is practically the only fortified point on the main road leading northwest toward the Black Sea from Erzerum. It also gives the Russians complete control of the Tchoruk valley from Balburt to the Russian frontier. The Russians, as far as can be figured out from the maps of that country, have been operating in three columns, one along the Black Sea, which some time ago took Trebizond, one down the Tchoruk, which has just taken Balburt, and a third along the Tuzla River, which parallels the highway from Erzerum to Erzingan. This entire region is a maze of the wildest mountains, where means of communication are very few. The capture of the road points has therefore been a not inconsderable Russian victory. The campaign in the Caucasus was considered to have been suspended indefinitely in order to throw all available resources to Brusiloff in the west. It is evident, however, that the Russians still propose to threaten Constantinople from the rear, no matter what happens in the west. That they are able to run both campaigns at the same time is an eloquent tribute to the organization the Russians now have.

The German report of yesterday, referring to the fighting in France, contains the very interesting statement of a violent bombardment by the British of the German front from the Ancre to the sea. This would logically seem to be the forerunner of a new offensive from another quarter. There is nothing in lack of British resources to negative this idea. They have the shell, and they certainly have the men. The only question is whether they deem it advisable to divert part of their resources into another field. The situation on the front where the British are now fighting is such that it would seem that an offensive move from a point south of Arras, where the German salient begins, would be a source of great embarrassment to the Germans. Drawing the two ends of a salient together by a single operation from one end while the other remains fixed is a slow and tedious operation. By a combined operation moving from the vicinity of Bois-leux and directed also toward Bapaume a comparatively short gain would pinch the salient out of existence. It has been generally expected that a new British offensive in some other sector of the front was sure to come. It will be interesting to watch the developments after the bombardment which was reported yesterday has ceased.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For some days there had been nothing in the Russian reports to indicate any further attempt to advance. The conclusion was drawn that they were content for the time being to entrench on their newly-acquired front and hold their gains against such counterattacks as might reasonably be expected would come. Instead of doing so, however, it is now evident from yesterday's report that they were merely preparing for another blow.

By combining the reports from Berlin, Vienna, and Petrograd a fairly intelligent conception of what has just taken place on the Russian front can be reached. Before the Russian attack the Teuton line ran through the village of Szklin, and was just to the south of the small branch of the Styr, on which this village is situated. A line drawn from Vladimir-Volynski to Dubno would have passed through the Teuton lines at this point. Checked along the Stokhod, the Russians have tried a flanking movement directed at Vladimir-Volynski to clear the Stokhod position. The possibilities of success in such a move were discussed in this column several days ago, so that it will be necessary now to mention only what happened in Sunday's fighting.

Striking hard at Szklin, the Russians forced the passage of the stream and evidently opened a rift in the German line. This rift was about a mile in width and enforced a retreat to the next defensive barrier, the Lipa. This river, it may be said in passing, has nothing to do with the Zlota Lipa, in Galicia. They are two entirely different streams. The Lipa mentioned in yesterday's report joins the Styr about ten kilometers north of the Galician border and flows almost directly from west to east. It is therefore wholly in Volhynia. On reaching the Lipa, it appears that the retreating Germans were pressed so closely by the pursuing Russians that the river was crossed under fire, and due to the crowding on the pontoons and other bridges, many of them were captured before they could effect the crossing.

It was in a measure, as Berlin has reported, a strategic retreat, made to better their positions. It was not, however, as Berlin states, made without molestation on the part of the Russians. The number of prisoners tells its own story. Again is the report of the number of guns captured, among which were seventeen heavy pieces. The only deduction from this is that the retreat was so hurried that there was no time to move them. The front of attack was from Svinlusky to Szklin, a distance of about twelve miles. The German line was broken at both extremities, (there is no intimation of what happened in the centre,) and a retreat became necessary. The retreat began apparently on Sunday and continued Monday until late in the afternoon, when the Lipa position was reached. The new German line is twelve miles from the old, and broadens to this extent the Lutsk salient.

The Russians seem to be on the verge of a great victory. The entire question would seem to rest on the supply of ammunition. They have fairly good supply lines, they are completely out of the Styr marshes, the country is generally favorable to military operations. They have done away with the heavy field works which the Germans and Austrians had so laboriously constructed during the Fall and Winter months, and are completely beyond the line of field fortifications. Whatever works now confront them were constructed very recently after the various retreats, that is, since June 4. Moreover, this last success to a great extent removes the last natural barrier protecting Vladimir-Volynski. It is still guarded by hills which afford good positions to the Germans, but there is no other barrier to prevent an advance.

Again they have completely eliminated the great dangers that confronted them as the result of the peculiar salient they projected in the German lines in the movement from Lutsk. Sunday's operations widened out the salient so that it is practically devoid of danger. They are now but ten kilometers from the Galician border and at a point near the railroad from Lemberg, which runs through Kamioka. An advance along this road immediately threatens the road from Lemberg through Brody, and will enforce the retirement of the Austrians from Brody and probably from the Stripa position. There are now so many points, the taking of which would be serious to the German lines, is seems that somewhere the Teutons must yield and abandon much of the territory they made such sacrifices to conquer last year.

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HAIG'S ARMY EQUAL TO BEST, SAYS PARIS

French, Enthused at British Success, Praise Quality of New Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 17.—The recent British successes arouse the greatest enthusiasm here; less for the intrinsic value of the ground gained than as indicating the satisfactory condition of the British Army. A high military authority said today:

"The progress of the British fully equals our most optimistic hopes. I needn't explain to Americans that the new British army has been an unknown factor hitherto. We realized the thoroughness of their training, the adequacy of their equipment and munitions, but it seemed difficult to believe that masses of civilians without a scrap of military training could in so short a time become able to meet the best Continental troops on equal terms. You Americans ought to be especially gratified by the result, which shows that an unmilitary nation can at the spur of necessity build an army as good as any. For the British have proved this to be the case.

"Without depreciating the task of the French, I say that the British had certainly the hardest share of the Somme offensive. What they have accomplished has astounded military experts. Above all, it has given the French enormous encouragement. Hitherto they knew the English had the quantity, now we are sure they have the quality as well, and our hope and confidence have become certainly greater. That is the lesson of the past week's fighting."

Conversation with members of the British forces sent from the Somme trenches to take part in the Fourteenth of July review, heightens the favorable impression. Apart from the high morale the most notable feature is their universal trust and admiration for their own officers, of whom all speak in the warmest terms. One Sergeant, a veteran of the South African war, said:

"The secret of our success has been the way we have been led by our regimental officers, who are always ready to set an example themselves when we are in a tight place. There are no more reckless fighters. They learned the lesson that lives wasted are lives lost to England. In all my twenty-one years of army life I have never known troops whose officers are so popular or men so eager to obey."

One French expert emphasizes the value of the physical condition of the British troops.

"Modern earth fortification warfare," he says, "is the most tiring kind of fighting ever known. In the last instance the winner is he who can best support physical fatigue. Surely, the British have an immense advantage over their opponents, who are now compelled to utilize troops staled by months of holding trenches and often too old or too young to support the terrific strain of these battles."

MORE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE.

Sixth Contingent Lands at Brest—Total May Be 25,000.

PARIS, July 17.—A contingent of Russian troops disembarked today at Brest, France. They will be sent to camp from Brest and later to the front.

This is the sixth contingent of Russian troops the arrival of which in France has been reported. Between April 20 and May 5 there arrived at Marseilles five bodies of Russian soldiers, after a land and sea journey of about 17,500 miles, from Moscow, where they were assembled, to Port Dalny, Manchuria, and thence by water via the Suez Canal.

The number of men in the first five contingents has not been given officially, but is believed to be about 25,000. These troops were quartered at Camp de Mailly, near Troyes, for several weeks, and then sent to the front. The official French communication of last night showed that Russian troops were in the trenches in the Champagne.

It was said in Paris several weeks ago that the sending of the first contingents was largely in the nature of an experiment, and that they might be followed by more substantial numbers. On the former occasions the Russians arrived without arms, which were supplied by the French. The explanation was given that it was easier to send men out of Russia's surplus to the western front than to forward arms and ammunition to the east.

HELD AS SERBIAN PLOTTER.

Colonel Accused of Conspiring to Slay Archduke Ferdinand.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 17.—Bulgarian booty taken in the capture of Nish included parts of Serbian State archives, among which was discovered a bundle of documents dealing with the conspiracy to murder the heir to the Austrian throne and giving the names of Serbian officers concerned in the plot.

These names were transmitted to all prison camps of the Central Powers and Bulgaria, where Serb prisoners are housed, and the result, according to a Munich report, is that Colonel Redovocz, another person in the plot, has been identified in a camp near Salzburg.

The Serbian officer was immediately arrested and will be brought before a military court at Serajevo as an accessory to the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife.

KAROLYI PLANS PARTY FOR SEPARATE PEACE

Seventy Deputies to Join Him in Campaign to Eliminate Hungary From War.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 18.—Count Michael Karolyi has resigned from the Presidency of the Hungarian Independence Party, according to a Budapest dispatch to The Morning Post, and will form a new party, which will demand immediate peace between Hungary and its enemies, with or without the consent of Germany and Austria.

Count Karolyi's peace party, the dispatch adds, will start with a membership of seventy members of the Hungarian Parliament.

Count Michael Karolyi, who is a member of the Hungarian lower house, is well known in the United States, having visited several American cities early in 1914 in the interests of free rule for Hungary and in advocacy of a Hungarian home Parliament. He abandoned his American tour owing to the Serbian crisis, returning to Europe in July.

Count Karolyi caused a sensation in the Hungarian Parliament in December, 1915, when he demanded that the Government should make peace proposals to the enemy powers. The Budapest correspondent of The London Post quoted Count Karolyi as contending that Hungary had achieved everything she desired by the war, had saved the country from invasion, and had preserved the monarchy and throne, and that the Hungarians had a perfect right to come forward with their claims for compensation.

He argued further that the political unity of the Hungarian nation should be recognized; that all the attributes of a national State, as well as economic independence, should be granted, and that, above all, peace should be restored.

"We have given proof enough of our physical courage," Count Karolyi was quoted as saying; "now we have to show our moral courage."

RUSSIANS SMASH GERMAN FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

gen—Southwest of Lutsk a Russian attack was arrested by a German counterattack. Thereupon, in order to strengthen the defense line the troops were withdrawn behind the Lipa without being molested by the enemy. At other places the Russians were completely repulsed.

Army Group of General Count von Bothmer—The situation is unchanged.

VIENNA, July 17, (via London.)—The Austro-Hungarian official communication issued today says:

Southwest of Lutsk the Russians attacked with superior forces near Szklin. Under the protection of a German counterattack the allied (Teutonic) troops south of Lutsk were withdrawn behind the Lower Lipa, unmolested by the enemy.

LINE PIERCED FOUR MILES.

Linsingen's Army Had to Retreat to Avoid Capture.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—On the European Russian front an important local success is to be noted. In the southwestern sector General Kaledin's salient in Volhynia has been the object of very persistent enemy attacks, probably because a further Russian advance here would bring them right on to the railway between Vladimir, Bolyn, and Sokal.

The Russian front had been slightly bent in near Sviniusky, but a renewal of the enemy attacks has now brought about Russian success. Here the Austrians were not only repulsed, but at one point, between Ostroff and Goubine, nineteen miles southwest of Lutsk, their line was pierced, and to avoid being caught in the Russian net, they had to fling back their front with great speed, though not without considerable loss in prisoners. A Russian regiment that seized a heavy battery must have penetrated about four miles into the enemy's positions.

Meantime the Germans have been unable to dislodge the Russians from the west bank of the Stokhod either north or south of the Kovel-Sarney Railway, and the whole front is thus in a state of strained anticipation of fresh activity.

THRILLING DUEL IN THE AIR.

Russian Aviator, Though Wounded Twice, Puts Foe to Flight.

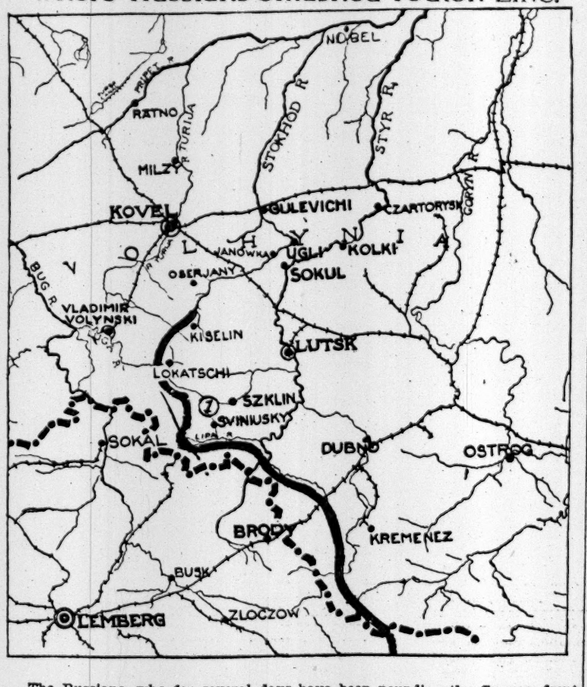
PETROGRAD, July 17.—The following account of a thrilling duel in the air on the Russian front is given by the War Office tonight:

"In an aerial fight above the enemy's positions west of Dvinsk, our aviators distinguished themselves. Pilot Puchkel, with Observer Kovenko, while reconnoitring beyond Abeli, was suddenly attacked from the rear by a German Fokker. Kovenko was wounded in the hand, but our machine turned back and attacked the enemy, putting him to flight. Then our machine continued reconnoitring and completed its task.

"Beyond Rakishki the Fokker again attacked the same machine, successful shots causing much serious damage to the latter. Under the fire of machine guns the Fokker quickly disappeared, but soon returned and for the third time attacked our machine. Kovenko, notwithstanding his wound, plugged the hole in the radiator tube caused by the enemy's shot, and prevented a disaster.

"He was wounded a second time in the stomach by a bursting shell, but, despite the serious wound, continued his work. He sat down at a machine gun and again began firing. The Fokker disappeared and Puchkel gradually planed homeward, arriving safely at the aerodrome with Kovenko, despite the cannonade."

Where Russians Smashed Teuton Line.



The Russians, who for several days have been pounding the German front (indicated on the map by the heavy black line) below the Stokhod, covering Vladimir-Volynski and Lemberg, succeeded on Monday in smashing it between Szklin and Siniusky, (1,) south of Lutsk, and compelled General von Linsingen to withdraw the broken section to the south side of the Lipa River. So precipitate was this retreat that the German commander lost thousands of men taken prisoner and many guns.

SAY RUSSIAN LOAN FAILED.

And That a Petrograd Paper Insulted Americans in Consequence.

BERLIN, July 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency today issued the following:

"Advices from Stockholm say that the Russian Finance Minister, having failed to obtain a loan from England and France, undertook negotiations with bankers in the United States, which also failed. England declared that the cost of the war to herself had reached such a point that it had become impossible to assist her allies.

"The Russian newspaper Rech, commenting on this situation, most violently insults Americans for their 'egotism,' saying that at last 'the mask of sympathy for the Allies has been torn from their faces.'"

Russians Torpedo German Ship.

LONDON, July 17.—Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm reports the sinking by a Russian submarine of the German steamship Syria. Her crew and Swedish pilots were rescued.

The Syria, 3,607 tons gross, was 545 feet long. She was built in 1898 and owned in Hamburg.

BERLIN RUSH TO BUY SOCKS AND CLOTHING

Stores Doing a Booming Business as Cards Go Into Effect August 1.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 17.—A great popular rush is on to buy hosiery, underwear, and clothing before clothes cards go into effect on Aug. 1. Department stores and the small shops are doing a booming business, as everybody with ready money is laying in stocks of clothing for Fall and Winter. As a result most of the stores have been forced to restrict the sale of many articles, attempting to cover their requirements. The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES found stores declining to sell more than one pair of cotton socks or stockings to any one customer.

Despite the military ordinance that textiles and knitted goods may not be sold at a higher price than before Feb. 1—except if the cost of production and distribution has gone up, in which case such articles of clothing may only be sold at a reasonable profit—many retailers are taking advantage of the present great demand to ask excessive prices. To root out this abuse General von Kessel has just promulgated a radical order defining reasonable profit as the net profit made on similar articles of clothing in peace time, and retailers in the future will be under a penalty and heavy fine and imprisonment. They may only make the fixed net peace time profits, instead of figuring the selling prices by adding the usual percentage of profit to the cost prices. Among all the war measures this is considered one of the most advanced pieces of social-military regulation, being primarily aimed to assure clothing at reasonable prices to the masses.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

SAYS JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"When you once get this Davids' Ink on paper you don't have to worry about water because it is waterproof."

Buy Davids' Electro Chemical Writing Inks and protect your records against water damage.

If you are not using a waterproof ink you are in constant danger of serious loss which cannot be covered by insurance.

We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.

THADDEUS DAVIDS INK CO., Inc.
Established 1825

Engineer—Executive

An Executive of ability and aggressiveness desires to connect with a manufacturer whose business needs systemizing and building up. Is a graduate Mechanical Engineer with wide experience covering the different branches of manufacturing and in addition is experienced in sales and advertising which is so necessary to the plant executive. He is only interested in a proposition where he can grow in proportion to the results obtained. Address Z 315 Times Annex.

THE KING OF TABLE WATERS
SMITH

THREE GOOD THINGS FROM CALIFORNIA
CRESTA BLANCA WINES | PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE VINTAGE OF 1908 | NAPA SODA WATER
CRESTA BLANCA WINE CO. 41 E. 42d St.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.
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"What can I do to make her stronger?"

Your physician has told you that it is simply one of the thousands of cases of "debility." You have tried certain "tonics" without avail, but you have not yet tried Sanatogen, the true food tonic.

And Sanatogen may prove her salvation, for remember that thousands of women who were weak and weary have derived new strength, a new joy of living from its use.

Olive Schreiner, the famous writer, gratefully exclaims:

"Nothing that I have taken in years has given me such a sense of vigor as Sanatogen."

And Lady Somerset, the noted social reform advocate, refers to the way Sanatogen "braces the patient to health."

This help of Sanatogen is not the false help of a mere stimulant but the *constructive* aid of a true food tonic which gives the exhausted system the *natural* elements for building up the blood, strengthening the nerves, improving digestion.

How well it performs this function, physicians in every land—21,000 of them have endorsed Sanatogen in writing—know from actual observation.

And this is the best possible assurance you could have that Sanatogen will also help you.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists, everywhere, in three sizes, $1.00 up.

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

SEND for free copy of "*The Art of Living*," a charming booklet, by Richard Le Gallienne, the poet-author, touching on Sanatogen's kindly help and giving other aids in the quest of better health. Address The Bauer Chemical Co., 26 Irving Place, N. Y.

THE FOOD-TONIC APPROVED BY SCIENCE

SANATOGEN
ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

AID TO RED CROSS IN GERMANY BARRED

Great Britain Refuses to Pass Commission to Receive Medical Shipment.

SUPPLIES THERE, SAYS GREY

Foreign Secretary Quotes New York Times on French Government's Position.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The British Government has declined to approve an offer of the American Red Cross to send to the Central Powers a commission of satisfactory persons to receive American Red Cross shipments, superintend their distribution to hospitals, and supervise their use.

The proposal was made by former President Taft, as Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, in a letter to Secretary of State Lansing, dated June 10, and cabled to the British Government by the State Department June 26. The offer to send an American Commission for this purpose was the result of a statement in a communication from the British Foreign Office, dated March 27, transmitted to the American Red Cross by the State Department, which said that the British Government had recognized one general exception to the restrictions imposed on the importation of medical stores into enemy countries, "namely, that any supplies sent by the American Red Cross to an American medical or hospital unit in an enemy country will be allowed to pass freely into that country so far as His Majesty's Government are concerned."

Mr. Taft wrote to Secretary Lansing on May 8 that this exception "amounts to no concession, for the reason that as the British Government was advised in August last, after Oct. 1, for lack of funds, we were able to maintain no hospital units in any of the belligerent countries."

Again on June 10, making the counter-proposal with reference to a commission to supervise the handling of American Red Cross supplies for the Central Powers, Mr. Taft said that "as a possible solution to the difference which now exists in our view of the obligation of the British Government under the Geneva Convention and under its announced policy in limiting the permits for shipments of medical supplies to the Red Cross hospital units in the territory of the Central Powers, I beg to suggest, on behalf of the American Red Cross, that while we have no further funds with which to maintain medical or hospital units in the territory of the Central Powers, we would be able to send over a commission of satisfactory persons to receive our shipments and to superintend their distribution to hospitals and to supervise their use. This commission would be composed of persons for whose good faith the Red Cross would vouch in seeing to it that the supplies were devoted to hospital purposes only and to the relief of the sick and wounded."

Sir Edward Grey's Reply.

The reply of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, as transmitted to the American Red Cross by the American State Department, dated July 12, is as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's note of the 22d ult., regarding the proposal put forward by the American Red Cross with a view to facilitating the shipment of Red Cross supplies from the United States to the Central Powers.

"I have carefully considered this proposal, but I am at a loss to understand the suggestion made by the American Red Cross and repeated in your Excellency's note that the policy pursued by his Majesty's Government is contrary to the provisions of the Geneva Convention. His Majesty's Government have, in fact, always taken the most scrupulous care to observe the provisions of this convention, and they cannot appreciate how the present subject at all falls within its scope. In this connection your Excellency may be interested to read the annexed statement published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the 12th of May last, which sets forth the views of the French Government on the claims of the American Red Cross.

See No Lack of Supplies.

"His Majesty's Government have no reason to believe that there is an absolute lack in the territory of the Central Powers of the materials required for Red Cross supplies; they have, on the contrary, every reason to suppose the reverse, for, to give only one instance, not long ago a medical member of the Austrian General Staff, Professor Hochenegg, wrote to the ——— stating that there was no shortage and no prospect of shortage in medicines or bandages, nor even in highly special medical remedies, so that Austria was hardly concerned in the success of the protest made by the American Red Cross against the obstacles placed by the Allies in the way of the export of such articles from America.

"In these circumstances, it is evident that if any deficiencies in these supplies exist, as to which there appears to be no evidence, it must be due to the fact that the Central Powers prefer to use the materials for other purposes, and any steps that may be taken to give them further supplies would conduce, not to the increased welfare of the sick and wounded, but merely to set free larger quantities of such materials for belligerent purposes.

"His Majesty's Government do not, therefore, feel able to create such an entirely new precedent as would be constituted by the supervisory commission suggested by the American Red Cross."

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Force Austrians Back Along Whole Front in the Upper Posina.

ROME, July 17.—The repulse of a heavy attack by the Austrians in the Upper Posina Valley, in the Trentino, as a result of an Italian counterattack, was announced today by the War Office. The announcement follows:

In the Upper Posina area the enemy attempted to stop our advance, delivering a heavy attack, supported by concentrated artillery fire, between Monte Santo and Monte Toraro. We made a counterattack, and after severe hand-to-hand fighting repulsed the enemy along the whole front.

In the Tovo Valley an attempt was made to surround our positions northwest of Monte Seluggio, but the effort was frustrated by our fire.

Hostile artillery again shelled Cortina di Ampezzo. We retaliated on our usual targets in the Drave Valley. On the Upper But, at the head of the Raccolana Valley, and on the Isonzo front there were intermittent artillery actions.

Italian Destroyers Shell Parenzo.

BERLIN, July 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The town of Parenzo, in Istria, was bombarded by Italian destroyers on July 11. The only damage of note occurred when the tower of a public building was struck, says an Austro-Hungarian Admiralty report today. Ravenna, Italy, has been raided by Austro-Hungarian naval aircraft, which returned safely. The statement reads:

Three Italian destroyers shelled the town of Parenzo for a short time on the morning of July 11. Two private houses and the tower of the Parliament Building were damaged. There was not other damage, and no casualties occurred. The destroyers, struck by the fire of defensive batteries, left immediately.

In the afternoon, Austro-Hungarian naval aircraft bombarded Ravenna and the batteries of Corsini, and returned safely, in spite of violent defensive fire.

CAMP OUT IN COLORADO.

For real back to Nature living, camp out among the Colorado Rockies this Summer. Low fares. Superior service. All-steel equipment. Information at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1288-C Broadway.—Advt.

BAIBURT BURNED BY TURKS.

Czar Congratulates Grand Duke Nicholas for Taking Offensive.

PETROGRAD, July 17.—Concerning the operations on the Caucasus front the War Office today issued the following:

The offensive on the right flank of our Caucasus front is developing. A great success was obtained on July 16 by the Plastuzy Division of Kuban Cossacks belonging to the column of General Gornastaeff. The Turks set fire to the village of Baiburt during their hasty retreat thence.

The Emperor has sent the following telegram to Grand Duke Michael, at Tiflis:

"With joy I learn that you have assumed the offensive. Regarding the victories gained by my Caucasian heroes, give them my warm thanks and my confidence in their further determined devotion."

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17, (via London.)—The War Office gave out the following statement today:

On the Irak front and in Persia the situation is unchanged.

On the Caucasian front our advance troops began battles at some points which went in our favor. On the centre of the line the struggle temporarily has assumed the form of an intermittent battle with artillery. Local fighting continues here and there.

TURK RESISTANCE WEAKENS.

Russians Steadily Driving Army Back—Persians Taking a Hand.

PETROGRAD, July 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In Asia Minor the Russians are again moving westward, with the Turks steadily retreating before them. The capture of the strong Turkish positions at Baiburt, on the high road between Trebizond and Erzerum, involved a stubborn, heroic effort in a very difficult region, where Turkish batteries on mountains commanded narrow defiles through which the Russians had to force their way.

From Baiburt the road leads southward to Mamakhatun, recently recaptured by General Yudenitch's army. It only remains to clear the section of the Trebizond highroad between Baiburt and Gumush Khan and direct communication will be established between Trebizond and Erzerum. The capture of Gumush Khan would be a further gain. There the Russians would themselves be at the head of the road leading south to Erzingan, now the headquarters of the Third Turkish Army. Erzingan would thus be under Russian menace both from the north and from Mamakhatun in the east.

The effect of that galvanization of the Turkish resistance which followed on the capture of Trebizond seems now to be passing away, and even that strong force which has succeeded in thrusting up into the Persian highlands as far as Kermanshah finds its progress barred both by Russian energy and by the now openly expressed hostility of the hitherto passive Persians.

INSISTS MILK IS NEEDED.

Citizens' Committee Urges Shipments to Central Empires.

Notwithstanding the Taylor report on the milk situation in Germany, published by the Department of State on July 10, the Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments, of which Dr. Henry J. Wolf is President, decided at a meeting held here yesterday to continue its efforts to "alleviate the hardships suffered by the babies and nursing mothers in the Central Empires." The committee decided that the available evidence of a critical shortage of milk was so strong that humanity demanded a vigorous prosecution of the work by its members. The committee also held that it was unbelievable that any American, whatever his sentiments in the war might be, "should willingly be made an accomplice in any British attempt to starve the babies of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Poland."

The committee reported that it had received 237 letters from Senators and Representatives heartily indorsing the sending of milk by Americans to Teutonic and Polish babies. It was further reported that the committee had made nine attempts to ship milk in large quantities to the Central Empires, each one of which "had been thwarted at the last moment by the State Department." Satisfaction was expressed at the meeting, however, over a report of an interview between Acting Secretary of State Polk and the Executive Chairman of the Citizens' Committee and six members of Congress, during which the impression was conveyed that the United States Government would take vigorous steps in insisting upon the American right to ship milk to the Central Empires if it were convinced of the great need.

The officers of the Citizens' Committee, in addition to Mr. Wolf, are Carl L. Schurz, Treasurer; the Rev. Dr. Jacob W. Loch, Secretary, and Dr. Edmund von Mach, Executive Chairman.

SALONIKI FRONT ACTIVE.

Paris Reports Artillery Duels and Patrol Skirmishing.

PARIS, July 17.—The War Office today gave out the following statement covering the operations of the army of the Orient on the Saloniki front from July 1 to July 15:

East of the Vardar artillery actions, often very intense, have occurred daily upon the front. Advance post engagements of little importance took place on July 7, north of Kalinicko, ten kilometers southwest of Lake Doiran.

West of the Vardar, in the mountainous region in the direction of Jumnitza and Osin, our patrols and light detachments have had frequent skirmishes with the enemy, who always was obliged to retreat.

Our aviators developed great activity during this period. They bombarded notably military establishments at Sofia, enemy encampments at Monastir, Strumnitza, and Bogdamies, and Fort Rupel. A three enemy squadron on the night of July 9 bombarded without result our encampments in the region of Topcin. Two enemy aviators were brought down on July 8 and 11, respectively, by our artillery and fell in flames within our lines.

AMERICAN MAILS SEIZED.

British Alleged to Have Taken Them Off Three Steamships.

BERLIN, July 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The entire first class mail of the Danish liners Frederik VIII., for New York, and Oscar II., from New York, was confiscated by the British authorities, the Postmaster General of Denmark reports, according to the Overseas News Agency today.

A report from the Norwegian postal authorities given out by the same agency states that the mail of the liner Bergensfjord, from New York, also has been confiscated by the British.

SEES PARALYSIS CHECKED IN CITY

Continued from Page 1.

of infantile paralysis here had caused a reduction in the number of Summer visitors to New York. Reports from hotels and business houses yesterday were that conventions, meeting in the last few weeks, had been far below the normal in attendance, that many convention delegates left their wives and children at home because of the disease here, and that the out-of-town customers of local wholesale and retail houses had been fewer than usual in other years.

The Mayor's Statement.

The Mayor's statement was as follows:

It has been drawn to my attention that there exists among people living outside this city a widespread fear that a visit to New York exposes the visitor to the danger of contracting or carrying away infantile paralysis. This, I am informed, is leading many people who normally have business to transact in this city to remain away. It seems to me that something should be said to allay this groundless fear on the part of the people of other communities, which is at present operating to the disadvantage of New York and its people.

The Commissioner of Health has placed in my hands the following comparative statistics, which demonstrate that there is not the cause for alarm, either within or without the city, which has seemed to be growing during the last few days:

Comparing the mortality rate of infants under 1 year during the week just closed with the corresponding week last Summer we find that the rate of deaths of that week last Summer was 100 out of every 1,000 births, while during the week just closed the rate of deaths represents 87.6 out of every 1,000. In other words, the infant death rate of the whole city was lower last week than during the same week last year, while the entire death rate of infants and adults combined was 15.3 out of 1,000 during the week just closed, and 13.13 during the corresponding week last Summer. The Health Commissioner tells me that the slightly higher general death rate last week was due to heat prostrations of adults.

Only Two Cases in Shopping District.

During the past week, i. e., during what is probably the height of the outbreak, two cases of infantile paralysis were reported from the Chelsea district of the city. This district includes a large part of the hotel and shopping district, and both the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Stations. It has a population of over 160,000. This is about the size of Atlanta, Ga., or Oakland, Cal. Does any one suppose that two cases in either of these cities would cause alarm?

During the same time there were seven cases of infantile paralysis in the Yorkville district. This embraces the middle east side, and includes part of the better residential district of the city. It has a population of 320,000. This is equivalent to the combined population of Albany, Nashville, Tenn., and Lowell, Mass. Seven cases in the Yorkville district in one week is equivalent to two cases in San Antonio, Texas.

Only four cases were reported from the Riverside district, (all of the west side of the city north of Forty-second Street,) having a population of about 627,000. This is equal to the combined population of Bridgeport, Omaha, Paterson, N. J., and Scranton, Penn. It is as though during the week one case had occurred in each of the four cities named.

Conditions on Lower East Side.

In the crowded east side of Manhattan, to be sure, the proportion of cases has been higher, but even here a comparison shows how absurd it is to fear visiting New York. Thus, in the Stuyvesant district twenty-nine cases were reported in the last week. With a population of 320,000, this is the same as though three cases had been reported in the following well-known cities: Brookline, Mass.; Colorado Springs, Columbia, S. C.; Elgin, Ill.; Kingston, N. Y.; Lynchburg, Va.; Newburg, N. Y.; Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Newport, R. I.; New Rochelle, N. Y., or Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

In the lower east side, the most densely crowded spot in the world, there were only thirty-seven cases last week from a population of 430,000. This is the same as though a city like Stamford, Conn., had two cases during the week or as though Albany, N. Y., had nine cases.

As a matter of fact, the danger of visitors to New York City contracting poliomyelitis is almost nil. One hundred and eight cases a week in Manhattan may sound alarming, but when one considers that these are figures for a population of over 2,500,000, and from what is probably the high curve of the "epidemic," they sink into their proper proportion and can be viewed without alarm.

In addition to those mentioned in the Mayor's statement Dr. Emerson yesterday made public further vital statistics, all of which were reassuring.

In the week ended last Saturday, for example, there were 1,460 deaths in the city, from all causes, of persons of all ages, while in the corresponding week of last year there were 1,376 deaths, making an increase in this week's statement of only eighty-four, despite the 400 deaths from infantile paralysis included in the totals given.

This meant that, excluding deaths from the disease in question, the actual death rate, as shown in the Mayor's statement, had been reduced. By actual figures, furthermore, the deaths among both adults and children from measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, croup and diarrhoeal disorders are much fewer this year than last.

In the week ended last Saturday 241 infants of less than one year of age died, and in the corresponding week of 1915 267 children of less than one year old died, showing that the infant mortality, despite the epidemic, has been less this year than last.

The death rate for the city, all causes and ages included, was 14.59 per 1,000 of population for Jan. 1 and July 15 of this year, and the rate for the same period of 1915 was 14.80.

And even including the figures for children of less than 5 years, among whom infant paralysis has claimed the most victims, the deaths this week were only 73 more last week than in the corresponding week of 1915, the number of deaths for each week being, this year, 482, and last year 409.

General Health of City Better.

All the statistics, the health authorities say, show unmistakably, therefore, that excluding infant paralysis the death rate of persons of all ages has been materially lower this year than last—so much lower, in fact, that including the infantile paralysis the rate would be raised only slightly in a few classes of persons and not at all in others.

This is due, in the opinion of the authorities, to the fact that because of the outbreak sanitary conditions throughout the city have been better this year than last, parents have given more attentive care to the ailments of their children, physicians have been more keen in the treatment of their patients, and children have had more care from public and private institutions.

The sum of the matter, health officials said yesterday, was that more intelligent and comprehensive attention had been paid to the health of the city this year than ever before, with the result that the saving of lives, especially of children's lives actually had resulted from the infantile paralysis outbreak. There were children playing today, it was said, who would have been dead had the present outbreak not stirred citizens—parents, physicians, nurses, officials—to unusual activity.

While Dr. Emerson and his associates think the outbreak is on the wane, they are not, on that account, going to slacken in their preventive measures or give infantile paralysis a chance to get ahead of them again. This was emphatically shown yesterday in the passage by the Board of Health of the following resolution:

That all children under the age of 16, in families where a case of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) has occurred, shall be quarantined on the premises until two weeks after the termination of the case by death, removal or recovery of the patient.

Quarantine of Convalescents.

This means that children in the family of a patient may have to remain in their homes for a period of ten weeks, for a patient is not discharged by the Department of Health as cured, and as no longer a possible carrier, until eight weeks after the onset of the disease.

Because it is possible for the other children in the family of a patient to receive the germs of infantile paralysis and become carriers on the last day before the eight weeks' quarantine is over, the children in the family of a patient kept at home throughout the course of the disease will have to remain in quarantine during the eight weeks in which the patient is confined and for two weeks in addition.

If any patient dies or is removed to a hospital during the progress of the disease the children in the family will be released from quarantine two weeks after such termination of the possibility of infection in the home. The fact that the keeping of a patient at home will force a ten weeks' quarantine upon all other children in the family has led Dr. Emerson to hope that yesterday's resolution would have the effect of persuading patients to send their children to hospitals as soon as they develop infantile paralysis.

And, according to the Health Commissioner, the quarantine of children will be rigidly enforced. Ordinarily uniformed policemen are not permitted to enter the homes of citizens to look for violations of the law, but Dr. Emerson said yesterday that policemen had been given special authority to enter any home designated by the Department of Health to see whether the quarantine regulations were being obeyed.

Frequent Visits by Policemen.

Every morning, the Commissioner said, each patrolman would be supplied with the addresses of every home under quarantine in his jurisdiction, with the name, age, and number of every child in each home, and each policeman would be expected to visit the homes from time to time during the day and to report every case of violation of quarantine regulations.

Violations, the Commissioner added, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Further evidence that the Health Department was not relaxing its vigilance was shown in Dr. Emerson's statement yesterday that the prohibition of the admission of children of less than 16 to the moving picture theatres would not be modified.

Motion picture men have made many appeals for a reduction in the age limit, and yesterday a delegation representing the Associated Motion Picture Exhibitors of Brooklyn and other organizations called on the Mayor to petition him to modify the prohibition in their favor. The Mayor promised to accept any argument from them in writing and to confer with the health authorities, but Commissioner Emerson said later in the day that he would not yet advise any alteration of the ban on children.

The extent of his concession was the granting of permission to open for adults seven or eight motion picture houses in the most infected districts of Brooklyn, which had been closed completely a week or so ago.

Urges Lifting of Park Quarantine.

George W Perkins, President of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, announced yesterday that he had taken up with the New Jersey authorities the matter of admitting children from New York to the Interstate Park. Mr. Perkins said that as a rule New York children who visited the park contented themselves with playing on the shore of the Hudson under the cliffs, and did not go back into the country. He suggested, therefore, that the quarantine line be the top of the Palisades.

Dr. Banks was unable to place his examining surgeons in the railroad and ferry stations yesterday, as he had intended, because the formal instructions did not come from Washington. He hopes to receive the instructions today and actively to begin his work.

Dr. Banks did receive from Washington yesterday 50,000 postal cards, one of which will be filled in for every person leaving New York with a child for interstate travel and sent to the destination of the person. The cards read:

To the Health Officer at the Point of Destination:
The person named below left New York today .....
Name .....Point of destination .....Local address at point of destination.....
Number of children under 15 years of age accompanying ..... This information is furnished you on account of the present outbreak of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) in New York City.
Respectfully, Rupert Blue, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, who will have charge of the administration of the work done with the $50,000 donated by the Rockefeller Foundation, yesterday opened his office in the Brooklyn branch of the Department of Health, and said that this morning he would have five physicians and twenty nurses actively engaged in studying and following the cases of persons who had come into contact with infantile paralysis.

Magistrates Fine 792 Persons.

The City Magistrates continued yesterday to fine violators of the sanitary code. Because the day was Monday, and Sunday's cases had accumulated, the dockets were larger than on Saturday. The records in the courts were: Essex Market Court, 285 fined from $2 to $3 each; Harlem Court, 28 fined $2 each; Yorkville Court, 175 fined from $2 to $3 each; Washington Heights Court, 23 fined from $1 to $2 each; West Side Court, 41 fined $1 each; Tombs Court, 132 fined $1 each, and Jefferson Market, 108 fined from $1 to $2.

A writ of mandamus was yesterday issued by Supreme Court Justice Keily in Brooklyn, directing Mayor Mitchel to show cause before the Justice on July 28, why Beaver Creek in Jamaica should not be filled in. The affidavits of the applicants for the writ described Beaver Creek as "an open sewer" and charged that it had caused the spread of infantile paralysis.

The signers of the affidavits were Frank Berman, a hardware dealer of 127 Rockaway Road, Jamaica, and Samuel Appleboom of 301 Brown Avenue, Jamaica.

There was a well-attended meeting in the Queens County Court House last night, at which Dr. Emerson and others spoke to physicians on infantile paralysis.

Dr. Abraham Sophian, for many years employed in the research laboratories of the department, but in private practice for the last six years, has been engaged by Bridgeport, Conn., to take charge of that city's campaign against infantile paralysis. The Board of Health of Bridgeport asked Dr. Emerson to recommend a man for the place and Dr. Emerson sent the name of Dr. Sophian.

QUARANTINE GUARDS ON ROAD.

Motor Parties with Children Turned Back in the Suburbs.

Quarantine measures against New York children to prevent the spread of infantile paralysis continued yesterday to mark the situation in nearby New York and New Jersey.

It was announced in Huntington, L. I., yesterday that a committee of residents, including many prominent men, had made a thorough canvass of the town and had found only one case of suspected infantile paralysis. On the committee were George B. Cortelyou, Robert W. de Forest, William J. Matheson, Charles H. Sweetland, Hiram Paulding, J. J. Robinson, Theron H. Sammis, A. V. Sammis, J. A. Palmer, and Nathaniel Harper.

Persons visiting Huntington from out of town are quarantined for two weeks.

From noon Saturday until noon yesterday 150 families who attempted to enter Hastings-on-Hudson by train and automobile from New York were turned back by policemen stationed at every entrance to the village. Village President Thomas J. Goodwin had issued orders that no person without a certificate from the New York Department of Health should be permitted even to pass through the place.

Despite this, however, three scows loaded, according to report, with garbage from New York arrived at Hastings last night to fill in land near the Tower Ridge Yacht Club. It was said that court action to prevent the dumping of the garbage would be taken today.

A fourth case of infantile paralysis in Yonkers was discovered yesterday.

The New Jersey State Department of Health has not declared a quarantine against persons coming from New York, it was stated today by Dr. J. C. Price, Director of Health of the State, who said in Trenton that he had written that fact to Dr. Emerson in New York.

According to reports received by the Department at Trenton, there were 12 new cases of infantile paralysis in New Jersey yesterday, distributed as follows: Union Hill, 3; Jersey City, 2, and 1 each in West New York, Linden, South Orange, Belmar, Atlantic City, Harrison, Gloucester Township, and Camden County.

In addition, four true cases and one suspected case were reported yesterday in Newark, where there were twelve new cases on Sunday. There were four deaths.

The first case of infantile paralysis in Plainfield was reported yesterday, and a death was reported from Orange.

Five New York families who tried to enter Hoboken yesterday were turned back by the town authorities, and rigid quarantine against New Yorkers was said to have been declared in Glen Ridge and Nutley.

President Bloom of the Boonton Board of Health said last night that he had not yet mailed the letter summoning Judge Joshua R. Salmon of Mountain Lake before the board for violation of the Boonton quarantine, but that he would mail the letter today and that Judge Salmon would appear before the board tomorrow night.

WOODS IN PARALYSIS FIGHT.

Police Commissioner Takes Up Work on Return to the City.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods returned from a month's wedding sojourn in the Adirondacks yesterday to take part in the fight against infantile paralysis. The Commissioner, who had kept in close touch with the work during his absence, expressed himself as well pleased with the way matters had been handled.

He was particularly concerned with the test to which the department has been put because he regarded the outbreak as the first opportunity to try out "police preparedness" plans, formulated under his direction some time ago. These plans were designed to embrace detailed advance schemes for handling any great emergency which might arise such as fire, flood, earthquake or epidemic. In other cities such public disasters have usually required military policing, but Mr. Woods decided his own force would be adequate if properly prepared.

One of the first matters to receive the Commissioner's attention was the task assigned the police of keeping careful track of the migrations of families, particularly those whose children had been affected by the disease. This work is to be intensified so the department will be able to notify the health authorities within a few minutes of every removal which should have its attention.

Mr. Woods conferred with Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, and, through the medium of First Deputy Commissioner Godley, with Health Commissioner Emerson. He also had a brief talk with Mayor Mitchel. At the close of those conferences he declined to comment on the situation from a police viewpoint on the ground that he wished to be more fully informed before expressing an opinion.

All deputy commissioners and inspectors were called into consultation with their chief, and every phase of the city's police work was gone over, especial emphasis being laid on the department's share in handling infantile paralysis problems.

Mr. Woods then made a quick trip through Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, calling at nearly all inspection district offices and observing for himself the work being done by the department in enforcing sanitary regulations.

It was said at headquarters yesterday that the Home Defense League had rendered notable service in assisting patrolmen in such work and that all types of citizens, from the richest to the poorest, had rendered efficient aid.

LIBRARY GETS CLEANUP TIME.

Order Barring Children Gives a Chance to Renew Juvenile Books.

A boy and a girl, each carrying a book, walked up the steps of the Public Library yesterday morning and darting through the entrance headed for the children's room on the ground floor.

"Sorry, but you cannot go in," said the attendant at the door, laying his hand on the shoulder of the boy.

"But we have a card," persisted the little chap, "and we have been coming regularly for a long time."

With amazement mingled with disappointment the children were asked to wait, and one of the assistant librarians from the children's room was called. She took them to one side and explained that, as so many children were sick with the disease of infantile paralysis, the library was obliged to keep all children out of its rooms. They could leave their books but could not take others out. How long this prohibition to use the library or its books would last the librarian did not know, as that would depend entirely upon the continuance of the outbreak.

"That was no exceptional case," said Director Edwin H. Anderson, when asked about the prohibition of children to enter the library. Hundreds of similar incidents have occurred during the last few days and in order to have the disappointed little ones understand the necessity of the step we have one of the children's librarians talk to them and explain it as nicely as possible. We are simply carrying out the request of the Board of Health which has barred children from all libraries just as has been done from the moving picture theatres and several other places."

The Health Board rules against the use of libraries by children during the prevalence of infantile paralysis mean that forty-four branches under control of the New York Public Library, including the main building at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, are likely to be closed to children all Summer and probably until October. These branches are in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Staten Island. The same regulations apply to Brooklyn, where the libraries are under the control of the Brooklyn Public Library, and in Queens.

Not only are all children under 16 years of age denied the use of the libraries, but no children's books are given out. Not even parents can take out children's books. What this means to the reading of children, as well as to the circulation of the libraries, may be seen from the statement made by Benjamin Adams, chief of the circulation department of the Public Library, that in the month of June the forty-four branches of the New York Public Library issued about 311,000 books through the children's rooms.

"In the children's room in the Fifth Avenue building of the Public Library with its small chairs, low tables, and attractive exhibit of juvenile literature is still open, but it presents a strange contrast to the activity and bustle usually seen there.

"We are keeping the room open for the benefit of teachers and others making a study of work for children," said Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of the work for children. Hundreds of teachers from all over the country used the room during the National Educational Convention and from the Summer schools at Columbia and New York University we have had scores of visitors who come to look at the old as well as new books for children and gather ideas for their special lines of work.

"No books, however, are allowed to be taken out by any one. As the books from the children come in they are carefully looked over, well cleaned, and those that need binding will be put in good condition before the circulation department is permitted to reopen.

"If a disappointment to the youngsters, the prohibition is at least giving us a chance to do some much-needed housecleaning, and when the Health Department tells us we can resume giving out books the volumes will be in excellent condition and thoroughly sanitary."

Miss Moore said the children were accepting the situation philosophically. In a report from one of the Bronx branches the librarian told Miss Moore that one of her regular boys who had been turned away last week came back the following day with an immense bouquet of roses, which, he said, several of the children wanted put on the big table as a remembrance that they were not forgetting the library even though unable to go in and look at the books.

No books that may be in homes where an infectious disease is discovered are ever circulated again, Director Anderson said. The library officials are notified every day by the Health Department of places where infectious cases of any kind have broken out. The library clerks go over the lists and if it is ascertained that a book has been borrowed by a person in one of the infected houses the Board of Health is notified at once. A health officer calls for the book and it is burned immediately.

"That is the only safe way of fumigating books from infected places," added Dr. Anderson. "It costs something to the library, but it removes all possible danger."

SUBMARINE LINER PREPARES TO SAIL

Continued from Page 1.

from Norfolk that Allied warships were forming a V-shaped line outside the Capes to trap his ship, he laughed heartily and said: "The ocean is big enough for them and me. We won't collide."

Several negro stevedores, answering questions as to how their work was going, said they expected to finish loading by tomorrow morning. They were pulled away from their questioners by other workmen, who cautioned them to stop talking. The day force of stevedores was relieved by a night shift at 5:30 P. M.

Shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon Theodore Mottu, foreman of the Grand Jury, accompanied by the Marshal of Police, came to the pier where the Deutschland is berthed and was permitted to view the submarine from the deck of the Neckar. Captain Hinsch said he regretted he could not issue a pass to go aboard the Deutschland.

The cargo of dyes off the Deutschland has been stored in the Eastern Forwarding Company's warehouse, and is being inspected by the custom office authorities as fast as possible. Henry F. Hilken, senior member of the firm of A. Schumacher & Co., and also a member of the Eastern Forwarding Company, said the manifest did not show the names of consignees, nor did the bills of lading. When the manifest of the cargo was filed at the Custom House by Captain Koenig, it was seen by the newspaper men. It contained no mention of any consignee.

There have been no indications here that the firm of Schumacher & Co. owns the dyes and intends to sell them to the highest bidders, as reported from New York.

From an authoritative source, however, the information was gleaned that the names of the consignees were not given out in order to prevent the enemies of Germany from ascertaining their addresses and possibly putting an embargo on any goods these firms might seek to export. It is believed the Allies might try to retaliate for the trick Germany played on them by the submarine in breaking the blockade.

DEUTSCHLAND TRIP AS CAUSE FOR PRIDE

Submarine Manufacturer Says American Navy Craft Are Like German Boat.

SAME ENGINES AND HULL

H. R. Sutphen Is Sure Our Navy's Flotilla Is Equal to Any in the World.

The transatlantic voyage of the submersible Deutschland has proved that American submarines are the equal of any in the world, according to H. R. Sutphen, Vice President of the Submarine Boat Corporation, which builds submarines on the Holland patents and has constructed all the United States Navy submarines with the exception of four. Mr. Sutphen said yesterday it had been learned by his company that in design and type of engine, which he said were the two vital points about a submarine, the Deutschland was in all important respects the duplicate of those in the American Navy, and that its performance had proved that American undersea boats were capable of anything those of any other nation could do.

"In 1900 our engineers," said Mr. Sutphen, "went abroad to study the types of motors that were suitable for use in submarines. The Diesel engine had then been brought to its highest degree of efficiency in Germany. Of all types of this engine, including that made by the Krupp and other concerns, that made by the Nürnberg Company was considered the best, and in 1910 we made an exclusive contract with that concern, and since that time all United States submarines made on the Holland design—and there have been only four others, two of them not yet completed—have been built with this engine. American engineers have worked on this engine, and I believe it has now reached a point where the American adaptation has improved upon the German original.

"We have learned that the Deutschland has the Nürnberg Diesel engine, four-cycle, six cylinders, with twin screws, each engine capable of developing 600 horse power.

"The great success that has been shown by the Deutschland means only one thing, when we find it equipped exactly the same way the American submarines are equipped, and that is that the American boats are no whit behind the most sensationally successful one Germany has produced.

"There is further proof. Last year we built in Montreal, with engines made in our plant, the New London Ship and Engine Company, ten submarines which are of the same structure as those built for the American Navy. These ten boats sailed under their own power from Montreal to England and the Dardanelles. Each of these ten boats arrived in entirely satisfactory condition. Each of the ten, therefore, practically duplicated the feat of the Deutschland, with the exception that they were convoyed—although not one of the ten was towed at all during the entire trip.

"Furthermore, we are launching this week a new submarine built for Spain, and this boat is to make the whole trip under its own power. There has been some talk about American inferiority in submarines, but it is all nonsense and these things show it.

"There is this much to say, however. Submarine navigation is a new art and men must be trained to its practical problems. The war has taught every one a great deal about the submarine arm of the service, and the lessons that have been forced upon foreign navies have also caught the attention of our own navy. We are now taking steps to profit by these lessons and are in a position to handle and navigate submarines, with their complicated mass of machinery, better than ever before.

"The cruising radius of the Deutschland is said to be 13,000 miles. I doubt whether it is actually that. I should judge it would not be more than 6,600 or 7,000 miles. The latter figures are quite feasible. The submarines we made in Montreal made the trip of 2,200 miles across the Atlantic under their own power and had enough fuel left to have turned around and come all the way back without refilling.

"Captain Koenig said, I believe, that the Deutschland would submerge in one and a half minutes, which is about the time it takes the American Holland boat to submerge.

"It is said from one source that the Deutschland has a double hull. There is nothing new in that, either. The M type we built for the navy has double hulls. The point wherein the Deutschland differs principally from the submarine used for war purposes is that it has a pointed bow and stern. In fighting submarines such a construction would not allow for the presence of torpedo tubes. It differs also in having cargo space. This would ordinarily be taken up with stored armament and torpedoes."

DYE DEALERS DISAPPOINTED.

New Yorkers Hear Consignees of U-Boat Also Own Her Cargo.

Uncertainty surrounding the delay in the arrival here of manifests of the cargo of the submersible Deutschland appeared to be partly explained yesterday, when importers of German dyestuffs learned that Schumacher & Co. of Baltimore, consignees of the U-boat's cargo, held title to all the dyestuffs she landed.

This information was conveyed in letters received by local representatives of German manufacturers from the consignees. As nearly as could be learned, the cargo is actually owned by the Ocean Navigation Company of Bremen, owner of the Deutschland and other submersibles reported as about to engage in undersea trade between Germany and the United States. The fact that the title to the dyestuffs rested in Schumacher & Co. came as a surprise to the half dozen big color firms, which, in normal times, handle the output in this country of the plants in Germany.

According to Herman A. Metz, President of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, 122 Hudson Street, whose plant is in Germany, the turning over of the shipment to Schumacher & Co. for sale and distribution gave the U-boat's venture a highly speculative character. While it was understood that preference would be given to the regular handlers such as the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, the Cassella Color Company, Badische & Co., Bayer & Co., and one or two other big factors in the trade, it seemed certain that these concerns would have to pay what were described yesterday by a prominent dyestuff official as "enormous advances over regular rates" in order to obtain possession of the goods.

"Schumacher & Co., representing the Ocean Company, own the Deutschland's dyestuffs," said Mr. Metz. "We will have to buy them the same as any one else. The whole thing is a big speculation. I suppose we shall buy some of the goods if we can."

It was indicated here that even the big handlers would have to pay whatever prices the Ocean Navigation Company, through the Baltimore consignees, saw fit to charge for the colors. This aspect of the case was far from pleasing to the importers, who had expected to receive the German products consigned directly to them. From trade sources it was learned that while the regular factors would probably eventually take possession of the dyes, the transaction would call for payments on an advanced scale.

The developments yesterday regarding the manner of disposing of the Deutschland's cargo left the importing trade in an unhappy frame of mind, intimations being made here and there that in case prices to be charged for the dyestuffs proved prohibitive they would not buy them.

FEARS DISPUTE OVER U-BOAT.

John Dillon Asks Lord Cecil to Keep House of Commons Informed.

LONDON, July 17.—The question of the possibility of a dispute between Great Britain and the United States over the status of the German commercial submarine Deutschland was raised in the House of Commons today by John Dillon, who asked Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, to present immediately to Parliament the communications which had passed between the two Governments, and to undertake to keep the House fully informed of the course of negotiations in this matter.

Lord Robert replied that the correspondence was proceeding and that it was not in the public interest that it should be published now. He would see that the suggestion to keep the House informed of the course of the negotiations was fully considered.

"Will you see," asked Mr. Dillon, "that Parliament is not committed to a dispute with the United States without the House being given an opportunity of discussing the whole subject?" Lord Robert replied:

"I don't think the House would wish me to give such an undertaking as that, but I will present the suggestion to Sir Edward Grey."

DEUTSCHLAND RULE PLEASES.

Berlin Is Gratified Over the Attitude of the State Department.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 17.—The first authentic report that the United States State Department had formally decided that the submarine Deutschland was a merchantman has aroused satisfaction here among all circles, particularly after the past few days, during which it has been an open secret that, were the Deutschland to be held on a technicality, it would cause a nation-wide outburst of popular feeling against which not even the most moderate statesmen could have stood.

The Washington decision appears already to have done more than anything else to start to destroy the legend that President Wilson was actuated by a double standard of neutrality and could never under any circumstances be expected to give Germany a square deal. The press generally characterizes the

BAKER TO ACT TODAY ON CONLEY APPEAL

Capt. Haskell Will Not Command 69th Regt. Until Decision Is Announced.

SURGEON GENERAL ADVERSE

Colonel's Physical Infirmity Would Endanger His Own and Men's Lives, Is Army Opinion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Secretary of War will take action tomorrow on the case of Colonel Conley of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, and unless some unforeseen circumstance arises in the meantime the order of Major General Leonard Wood detaching Colonel Conley from command of the regiment on account of physical disability will be confirmed. Captain William H. Haskell of the United States Army, as THE NEW YORK TIMES announced this morning, has been recommended by Major Gen. O'Ryan to take Colonel Conley's place.

The report submitted to the War Department by General Wood in response to instructions from the War Department was referred to Colonel Birmingham, the Acting Surgeon General of the army, and it is understood that he has expressed the opinion that Colonel Conley's physical infirmity is of such a character that his continuance in active service must endanger his own life and be detrimental to men under his command.

The case of Lieut. Col. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth, also found to be suffering from a physical infirmity, probably will be passed on by the Secretary of War at the same time that he disposes of the case of Colonel Conley. The examining surgeons were of the opinion that his trouble might be cured by a surgical operation, and it will be for Lieut. Col. Phelan to determine whether the operation shall be performed. It is probable that the order of General Wood for the retirement of Lieut. Col. Phelan will be approved, and if he desires to have the operation performed and the infirmity is removed, he can then make application for reinstatement.

Considerable political pressure to prevent the retirement of Colonel Conley has been exerted on the Administration, but in spite of this the War Department is expected to follow the course that governs similar cases affecting officers of the regular military establishment. The War Department apparently desires to show consideration for Colonel Conley, but is hampered by the fact that his is only one of a considerable number of cases in which National Guard officers ordered to the Mexican border have been found to be physically disqualified for active service.

To make an exception of Colonel Conley, it is contended, would let down the bars for waiving the physical infirmities of these officers and would establish a dangerous precedent. Army officers found physically unfit for field duty are seldom permitted to remain on the active list. Five Colonels who have been serving with the army punitive expedition in Mexico have been detached from their commands on account of disability.

It is not likely that the War Department will make public the report of the condition of Colonel Conley. A copy of the report will be furnished to him and it will be within his discretion to give it to the press.

HASKELL POPULAR WITH 69TH.

Army Captain Hears of His Appointment with Pleasure.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, BEEKMAN, N. Y., July 17.—Captain William H. Haskell searched Camp Whitman in vain today to find some one who would lend him two silver eagles for his collar decorations in anticipation of his commission to command the Sixty-ninth Regiment, replacing Colonel Conley, who was recently surveyed out of the service because of physical disability. Captain Haskell was frankly pleased with the prospect.

He stated that the Sixty-ninth was not new to him, and that he had a high regard for both officers and men. He believed that it would take several days for the necessary red tape to be unreeled and for his commission to arrive. Meanwhile, he will go on with his work here in charge of Federal commissiary supplies. Captain Haskell has a habit of carrying his office in his pocket, and can turn over the stores in short order.

Militia officers had nothing to say for publication regarding the prospective appointment, but there seemed to be much uncertainty as to what would come next. Without exception, however, they have the highest respect for Captain Haskell. The question most frankly asked in camp today was, "Who will get the Forty-seventh?" A regular army officer here today said:

"If the War Department had searched the whole army I doubt whether it could have found a more competent and efficient officer to take command of the Sixty-ninth. He has proved a popular officer both with officers and enlisted men wherever he has been, and he has the knack of handling men."

Captain Haskell expects to report for his examinations either at Camp Whitman or in New York.

Much interest is being taken in the prospective manoeuvres between the Forty-seventh at Peekskill and the First at Camp Whitman. No date has yet been set for the engagement, although the problem has been agreed upon. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting the necessary blank ammunition. It was reported today that Governor Whitman would witness the manoeuvres with Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury.

General Eddy, commanding at Camp Whitman, will attend, and as many officers as can get leave will go as observers.

WHITMAN DELAYS ACTION.

Haskell Must Wait on Col. Conley's Appeal, Governor Says.

Governor Whitman said yesterday that there was apparently an erroneous impression about the Colonelcy of the Sixty-ninth Infantry. No successor, he said, had been appointed to Colonel Conley. But when the vacancy now existing was filled it would be done by the Governor on the recommendation of Major Gen. O'Ryan.

"No one has been appointed," said the Governor, "but Major Gen. O'Ryan has recommended Captain Haskell. I will not fill the vacancy until the appeal now in Washington before the Secretary of War in Colonel Conley's case has been disposed of.

"I have just been talking with Washington about the matter. If the appeal of Colonel Conley is denied, then I shall probably appoint Captain Haskell, as recommended by General O'Ryan. Of course, he will have to be accepted by the Federal authorities."

Western Union Cuts Rate to Soldiers

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that, until further notice, it will make telegraphic transfers of money to members of the National Guard who have been mustered into the Federal service at the Mexican border at one-half the usual charges for such service. Messages may be incorporated in the transfers at a small added charge.

WARNING OF OUTLAWS HEADED FOR BORDER

Trevino Says Villistas, Having Eluded Carranza Troops, Plan Another Raid.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, July 17.—Several scattered groups of Villa followers have eluded the cordon of Government troops which surrounded them in the Rio Florido bottoms, have reassembled at Tanajas and Las Escobas, on the road to Ojinaga, and are making their way north with the object of making another raid on the American border, according to confidential advices to General Jacinto Trevino today.

The advices, which came from Santa Rosalia,, said the outlaws skirted Chihuahua City by traveling in small groups to the little settlements northeast of here.

General Trevino immediately ordered the commanders of the garrisons at Ojinaga and Piedras Negras to throw troops out in an attempt to inaercept the bandits, whose numbers were estimated at ba tuo200. He pointed out, however, that the nature of the terrain was such that some of the outlaws might evade the Government troops and suggested that it would be well for military authorities on the American side of the frontier to be especially vigilant.

"With the advent of the rainy season," he said, "the abundant water supply makes it easy for small bands to deviate from beaten roads and old water holes. However, the Mexican troops will do everything they can to prevent the bandits reaching the American border."

Reports from General Luis Herrera at Parral today indicated quiet in that district. General Matias Ramos has not yet engaged the main Villa band, which is surrounded in Rio Florido district, he said, but is pressing them closely. The dispatches added that strong forces had been ordered to Santa Barbara and other mining settlements in the district to prevent possibility of raids.

Generals José Isabel Robles, Canuto Reyes, and Dilario Rodrigues left today for San Luis Potosi, where they have been ordered to incorporate into the de facto army the Cidalio brothers and their followers to whom recently was granted amnesty.

Francisco L. Tevino, Civil Governor of Chihuahua, announced today that he had investigated the reported seizure of the Heart Ranch at Babricora, and had determined that the property was not confiscated, but that the " cattle were merely detained to prevent the possibility of their being moved across the border without paying duty."

CABRERA AS COMMISSIONER.

Expected to Head Mexicans in Joint Conference Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 17.—Juan Amador, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, said today that, although everything indicated a satisfactory arrangement of the international crisis would be reached, no definite settlement had been agreed upon. Mexico is awaiting the United States's reply to her proposal to appoint a joint commission to discuss an arrangement with plenipotentiary power to make an agreement binding to both nations.

It is known, however, that Mexico has been informed the United States will accept the proposal for the joint commission. A written reply to this effect is being expected momentarily, and in view thereof the Administration has discussed whom it is best to send to the conference as Mexico's Commissioners. It is nearly certain that these will be civilians, and that Minister of Finance Cabrera will be the principal member.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Acting Secretary of State Polk today authorized the statement that no agreement had been reached in the preliminary conferences he has been having with Ambassador-designate Arredondo with a view to the settlement, by direct negotiation, of the controversy between the United States and Mexican Governments, growing out of the presence of American troops in Mexico and the border raiding.

Mr. Polk made it plain that the intimation there had been an agreement was premature. He refrained, as usual since the negotiations began, from discussing them, further than to say that satisfactory progress was being made. The purpose of the conferences now being held is to agree on a method of procedure to govern later negotiations. The later negotiations will deal with the real facts at issue. It has been virtually settled, however, that the plan of procedure to be adopted will provide for a joint American-Mexican commission of six members.

James Linn Rodgers, the State Department's Special Representative in Mexico City, advised the department today that he had discussed with the Mexican Secretary of the Treasury the question of mining taxes and had obtained an extension until Sept. 1, without penalty, for the payment of the current tercio taxes. Mr. Rodgers was advised that no action as regards confiscation, fines, or other penalties for non-payment of the last tercio had been ordered, as the de facto Government desired to investigate conditions concerning the operation of mines.

CHINESE ON ARMY'S HANDS.

300 with Pershing Fear Mexicans if Americans Withdraw.

Special to The New York Times.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, July 12, (by Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., July 17.)—What to do with 300 Chinese who have associated themselves with the punitive expedition has developed into a serious problem with the army since the shortening of the American line in Mexico recently revealed the large number enjoying present security under the protection of the American flag.

These Chinese flocked to the American lines to make money, while the Mexicans, through pride, refused to sell hungry soldiers anything to eat, or through poverty were unable to traffic with the American troops. The Chinese stepped in and succeeded. Many a soldier without soap obtained his first good wash by buying a cake from a Chinaman.

In the desert, wherever a truck train was likely to stop for water, there was a Chinaman. Doughnuts, pies, candy, tobacco, matches, and fruit, which comprised about all the luxuries known to the men during this campaign in a poverty-stricken country, were furnished by Chinese, and by them only. Chinese from points as far distant as Chihuahua became the shopkeepers of the army, traveling in two-horse wagons, with a dozen persons to one vehicle.

Like the Mexicans who were threatened for having business dealings with the army, these Chinese lay themselves open to reprisals after the departure of the troops. Consequently they have followed the army northward toward the border.

Charley Tien, leader of the Chinese here, who claims American citizenship, said today that he would not care to remain in Mexico if the troops withdrew. He said his countrymen now with the expedition, but who are barred from entering the United States, will go with the army to the border, stopping on the Mexican side, whence, he said, they expect to be able to flee across the line for temporary refuge in case they are threatened.

TROOPS GOT BOYS' CLOTHING.

Juvenile Underwear Sent in Error to Regiment on Border.

A carload of light Summer underclothes for a certain National Guard regiment, now on the border, arrived at the border a few days ago and the guardsmen who were sweltering in Winter undergarments lost no time in appropriating the more than welcome additions to their wardrobe. But their joy was short lived for the garments turned out to be boys instead of men's sizes.

"These garments are of fine material and all that, but it so happens that this is a regiment of men and not of boys. Please hurry along a carload of men's sizes," was the gist of the message that a disgusted Quartermaster wired back to headquarters.

Regular men's sizes are now on the way to the suffering command.

REFUTES CRITICISM OF MILITIA'S FOOD

War Department Inquiry Shows Guardsmen in Transit Had Adequate Rations.

GEN. PARKER PRAISES WORK

Agreement with Railroads Averted Error of 1898—Subscriptions Frowned On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Reports to the War Department from commanders of the military departments of the army and other officers indicate that the complaints of food shortage on railroad trains carrying National Guard organizations to the Mexican border are not so general as has been supposed, and in every case of dissatisfaction so far reported the investigation has shown that the guardsmen had a sufficient supply of food and were themselves to blame for going hungry.

Secretary Baker has issued orders that every complaint shall be investigated by the responsible officer of the army. Reports from the officers concerned are being received at the War Department by telegraph. They are generally to the effect that the guardsmen were supplied with ten days' rations of the army standard for a four-day journey.

In other words, they had more than twice as much food as was required to last them to their destinations on the border. The responsible officials of the War Department appear to be satisfied that the complaints are not justified as far as they involve supply officers of the regular army.

The War Department made public today the following telegram received from Colonel Rogers, the Chief Quartermaster of the Southern Military Department:

"Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 15.

"Quartermaster General, Washington:

"Seeing in the newspapers that there has been considerable criticism of the Quartermaster Corps, and feeling that it is my duty to the corps and to the officers and all personnel pertaining thereto, who are doing such excellent work to maintain the reputation of the army and the Quartermaster Corps in particular, I quote herewith for your immediate information a letter just received from the District Commander of the Brownsville district, and I know that you will be gratified to read it and to know that every one in the corps is doing his duty:

Headquarters Brownsville District,
Brownsville, Texas, July 13, 1916.

My Dear Colonel: Your telegram of July 12 was duly received, and I take this opportunity of thanking you for your very prompt response to the many calls that we have made upon you. I am particularly delighted to have obtained the olive drab shirts and breeches uniforms for the New York troops which, I hear, have just been received by the Seventh, Twelfth, and Seventy-first Regiments. For this deficiency we were not responsible, and I am very glad to have their wants filled before they could set up a howl. It was quite different in '98, and the militia troops themselves appreciate the wonderful work that has been done by our supply officers.

A Mr. Rhode, correspondent for The New York Tribune, yesterday showed me a telegram calling upon him to find out where and what deficiencies that could possibly be laid to the fault of the Administration. Captain Aloe and myself were able to demonstrate that in the matter of supply no just complaint could be made, but that, on the contrary, wonderful things had been accomplished. I think he went away pretty well convinced. Thanking you again, I remain, very sincerely yours,

JAMES PARKER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army.

To Colonel Harry L. Rogers, Chief Quartermaster, Southern Department, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

"ROGERS."

The War Department made a formal statement headed, "Why the Condition of 1898 Has Not Been Repeated in Present Mobilization of 1916." According to the statement, an agreement was reached in 1912 between the Quartermaster's Department and the railroads of the country, by which, in case of war or threatened war all carload shipments of Government property properly placarded would have right of way, and sent forward to destination without being sidetracked or otherwise delayed. Under this arrangement there were instances where army freight shipments were sent to the Texas border from Washington in four days, and from New York and its vicinity in five days or less, while from the Great Lakes shipments were delivered on the border in little more than forty-eight hours. The statement praises the Master Car Builders' Association, the American Railway Association, and the railroads for this work. The statement says:

"It is believed that this simple device, with the fullest co-operation of the railroads, has relieved one of the principal sources of criticism applicable to the period of mobilization in 1898. Where special urgent shipments have been made they have been followed through by wire to destination, and most satisfactory results have been obtained in every instance."

The War Department today issued the following order:

The solicitation of public or private subscriptions for the purpose of obtaining funds to augment the ration as issued by the Government to the organized militia and National Guard in the service of the United States is not favored by the War Department, inasmuch as the army ration, which is furnished to such troops, is ample for all purposes when properly used. Officers and enlisted men of the army and of the organized militia and National Guard in the service of the United States are prohibited from taking part in any such soliciting.

The movement to solicit funds, said in published reports to be on foot, was declared by department officials to be unnecessary and ill-timed.

69TH DUE IN CAMP TODAY.

Troops Will Start Hike from Trains to Pharr Early.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD TROOP TRAIN OF SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, KINGSVILLE, Texas, July 17.—Reveille will sound at 5:15 tomorrow morning, the three sections of the train will be vacated, and the hike to the camp site at Pharr will be begun. The train will arrive in Pharr late tonight, but in order to avoid confusion it was decided today to start for camp shortly after sunrise. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the New York Division will meet Colonel Conley at the train. It was unofficially stated that the Sixty-ninth might enter Pharr under General Lester, and be brigaded with regulars later. Colonel Conley has received no official notice as to his status with the regiment, though it is thought he will remain as Colonel.

The men have received orders from Major Thomas Maguire, the regiment surgeon, that their hair must be trimmed and beards shaved by tonight at 6 o'clock. Late last night the train drew up in Houston and permission was granted for several hours' recreation in the city. The officers were met at the station by prominent citizens of Houston and visited the Irish-American Club, the Houston Club, the Lumbermen's Club, and the German Club.

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Don't add water to

Club Cocktails

by shaking with ice. Pour over large lumps of ice or cool the bottle.

MAY ASK CONSENT FOR MEXICAN REVOLT

Carranza's Foes Said to Need Only Washington's Permission to Start.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 17.—The new movement for a revolution in Mexico, which has for its object the coalition of the Clerical, Cientifico, and the better elements of the Villa and Carranza parties, is being directed from an office in New York, according to a local member of the group. The first meeting of representatives of the various factions was held with Dr. Emilio Vasques Gomez in San Antonio two months ago.

The plan is to use dollars instead of bullets in overcoming the Carranza army and taking possession of the Carranza Government. It will be necessary to obtain the consent of the United States before the money to carry out the " dollar revolution " will be forthcoming. General Felipe Angeles, Villa's former commander, and Manuel Bonillas, Villa's Minister of Foreign Relations, are said to be in Washington now for this purpose. The financial genius of the movement is said to be José Yves Limantour, former Minister of Finance under President Diaz. He is said to have returned from his palatial home in France and to be in close conference with the junta in New York. Through him Wall Street is reported to have offered to advance money to carry out the movement.

The new faction contends that millions of dollars have been invested in Mexico by American, French, and English capitalists which will be a total loss unless it can be salvaged soon by the restoration of peace and the resumption of industries in the republic. The border Cientificos declare that they plan to use money to win over Carranza Generals, soldiers, and civil officials. Their hope in this way to eliminate Carranza from the field by having him go abroad, to take charge of the Government, to call an election after appointing a provisional President and revitalizing the old federal army with a good reserve, and then to start the work of re-establishing commercial, political, and financial order.

Manuel Calero, Minister to the United States under Madero, is slated for permanent President, and Vasquez Tagle, oldest member of the Madero Cabinet in point of service, for Provisional President. If he declines, Francisco de la Barra is to be named. General Felipe Angeles is to be Minister of War and General Felix Diaz commander of the State of Oaxaca.

Vasquez Gomez has agreed to control Zapata, who is his close friend. Others who are said to be directly interested in the movement, a majority of whom are now in New York or in that vicinity, are Jorge Vera Estanol, Federico Gamboa of the Huerta Cabinet, Jesus Flores Magon, E. Revaza, Miguel Diaz Lombardo, and José Maria Maytorena, former Governor of the State of Sonora.

All that remains, it is said, is for Washington to give its consent. Pledges are to be given that Carranza will not be killed, that Villa will have nothing to do with the movement, and that with a thoroughly organized and well paid army, the first task will be the hunting down and execution of Villa and all of his following.

Carranza Consul Andres Garcia, representing Carranza on the border, declared tonight that the movement was but another effort of the old crowd of plunderers to regain a foothold in Mexico, and he said that the United States would never consent to such a scheme.

Consul Garcia also stated that Villa had left Rio Florido district of Chihuahua and was heading southwest into the wilds of Durango. It was learned today that General Paliza, a former Villa outlaw, was with Villa and had about 500 men. The pursuit of Villa into the Durango mountains would be continued by General Trevino's troops, Consul Garcia said.

General Gabriel Gavira, former commander of the Government forces in northern Chihuahua, has left Mexico City for the border to assume his old command in Juarez, Lieut. Col. Leon Buclon, Acting Commander of the garrison, announced today.

General Gavira will relieve General Francisco Gonzales, who left today for an inspection trip of the Carranza forces concentrated in the wake of the American expeditionary command. He probably will be assigned, it was said, in charge of the Mexican field base at Villa Ahumada, eighty-three miles south of El Paso.

TOWNS ASK MILITIA GUARD.

Accession of Trade, and Not Military Necessity, Cause Requests.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 17.—General Funston still receives almost daily letters and petitions from citizens of small towns in Texas, some of them a day's travel from the border, urging him to send large contingents of National Guardsmen to protect them. Everywhere the guard has gone the townspeople have found they brought much money with consequent booming business.

Today General Funston was informed that a number of business men of Laredo had sent a complaint to a Texas Congressman to the effect that the militia gathered there were suffering intensely because the army had not made adequate provision for their comfort. They urged that efforts be made to have frame buildings erected, a sewerage system laid, and numerous other expensive improvements, the construction of which would doubtless bring no small amount of Government money to Laredo.

General Funston decided to act immediately on the advice that the National Guardsmen were uncomfortable. There are 8,000 of them there, principally from Missouri and Maine. He decided to move them away from Laredo, though no complaint had come from the guardsmen themselves. They will be divided up in other localities, some going to Del Rio, some probably to Corpus Christi on the Gulf, and Laredo, which has about 14,000 population, will be guarded by the large force of regulars now there.

SQUADRON A MEN TO DEPART.

Last Detail of Cavalrymen Will Start for Border Soon.

It was announced last night that the last detail of cavalrymen of Squadron A, consisting of recruits and members unable to be present when the main body left, will depart for the border in a few days in charge of Lieutenant Samuel H. Gillespie.

The Recruiting Committee will meet in the armory on Friday, when it is expected that several members of the Plattsburg camp, and some men of the First Armored Battery, will apply for permission to enlist. The battery is at present at Peekskill.

Colonel Jannicky Not to Resign.

Colonel Ernest E. Jannicky, commander of the Forty-seventh Infantry of Brooklyn, which is in camp at Peekskill, yesterday denied reports that he contemplated resigning command of the regiment. The Colonel returned to Brooklyn on Saturday, and has been straightening out matters affecting the equipment of the regiment. He is also looking into the sanitary conditions at the Marcy Avenue armory, and will probably recommend that a wooden floor be substituted for the dirt floor in the older section of the building.

FIRST PAYDAY AUG. 3 IN CAMPS ON BORDER

Militia at McAllen Then Will Get Wages Only for Time in Federal Service.

MAKING SEASONED TROOPS

Two Companies and a Battalion Off on Practice March of 37 Miles in Desert.

Special to The New York Times.

SIXTH DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. A., McALLEN, Texas, July 17.—The first payday for the New York troops encamped along the border probably will be Aug. 3, according to information which the War Department forwarded to headquarters today. The money due the men is for the period in the Federal service and does not include the pay due from the State for the time spent in the armories waiting the regular army mustering officers.

Since the money will be given to the soldiers in checks many of the soldiers have asked that it be sent direct to their families. It was ascertained today that this could not be done under the present rules of the War Department, so that the men must receive their pay in camp and forward it back home.

While there have been many applications for leaves of absence for reasons other than illness since the establishment of camp, it was not until this morning that any one was approved by Major Gen. O'Ryan. Corporal Henry W. Durham, Company I, Seventh Regiment, received a month's furlough, and will make the trip to New York and back at his own expense. He is the County Engineer of Bergen County, N. J., and has worked on the Panama and Cape Cod Canals.

With Company E of the Seventy-first Regiment not expected back from its thirty-seven-mile practice march until tomorrow, three other militia companies and a battalion today started on their four-day round of the country. Other companies and battalions will leave until all the infantry regiments will have had their grind to season them to the fickle Texas weather.

Good Weather for Hikes.

It has been good weather for beginning the hikes, but officers think that not this alone has caused the regiments to make good records both in speed and in low numbers of heat prostrations. The health of the men is good, they are becoming acclimatized rapidly, and camp fare, however much the men might condemn it in letters to " the folk at home," is not only sustaining strength, but is rapidly making the troops more urged —" putting more soldier and less tango dancer into them," as one officer expressed it.

Although the midday sun was just as hot as it was when the soldiers first arrived, the mornings and evenings, marching time, have been much cooler. Today the thermometer jumped around 93 and 100, with no rain. Storms of the last few days have laid the dust of the roads, but have not left any of that " sorghum Texas mud " so often condemned by drivers of mosquito automobiles.

Company K of the Seventh Regiment " marched off to war " late this afternoon, with a band at the head of its column. Down the main street of the camp it passed through cheering crowds, but not so loudly as the Fifth Avenue crowd will cheer next [deleted by censor] when the camp-scarred veterans march in triumphant home-coming parade.

Company L came out in marching order and received the same demonstration as it tramped out to the hard road that begins a thirty-seven-mile desert tramp. At 5 o'clock the company streets soldiers of other units sang the songs of the Seventh and cheered the marching companies with the " skyrocket " yell.

The guardsmen were going " off to war," with five days' rations in their combat wagons, with Fisher shoes on their feet, and smiles on their faces; for, the soldiers said, this was the beginning of war, war against the Texas sands and Texas heat, a sharp fight to show that its unseasoned militia of city men, bank clerks, salesmen, and men of leisure, too, can in three short weeks whip itself into such physical trim that even the " desert camels " of the regular army, who have spent so much time on the border that their eyes water if they do not have sand in them, will admire the steady marching swing of the " untrained " troops.

Start on Hike Singing.

Down at the head of the regiment street Colonel Fisk of the Seventh, mounted on his black horse with officers grouped near him, waved a good-bye and gave last word of advice to the companies, and they cheered him and sang a parody of " We're Coming, Father Abraham, 100,000 Strong." Then the band swung out of line for it was not to go with the marchers, but the column moved steadily ahead.

Not long before the Seventh's companies left, Company K of the Seventy-first, one of the largest and most efficient organizations in the command, stepped to attention in heavy marching order and began the march. Not long after this the First Batallion of the Twelfth Regiment left on the same journey.

Hardly more than an hour after they had left their camp at McAllen Company L of the Seventh, under Captain Francher Nicoll, stepped lightly into Pharr, almost four miles away, and went into camp not far from the village and the camps of the Seventy-fourth and Twenty-third Regiments in the Third Brigade. The ranks were still as even and unbroken as when they passed before Colonel Fisk after marching only three minutes. Not a man had fallen out with heat prostration, and said one soldier:

" Well, I hate to do it, but I guess I'll have to admit that it looks like a triumph for corned beef and beans."

It has become apparent that the horses bought from the North are not adapted to the border country. They are not so sure-footed as the wiry-native animals, and much time is required to accustom them to the rigors of the climate. To relieve this situation, Major Gen. O'Ryan today detailed Colonel Charles I. De Bevoise, First Cavalry, to go to a town 205 miles northeast to inspect horses held for the Government. If the animals meet the requirements Colonel De Bevoise will bring back several hundred for the use of the First Cavalry. The need for native mounts was made evident in the border patrol duty which the cavalrymen have been doing.

It is likely that Lieut. Col. Merritt Smith of the First Field Artillery will requisition Texas horses for his organization. The First has had much trouble with the heavy draught horses used to draw the three-inch guns, as the animals have not been able to stand the weather.

On taking command of the artillery brigade here today, General William C. McNair appointed as his aide, Lieutenant Theron R. Strong of the Second Field Artillery and Joseph H. De Rivera of Battery E, First Field Artillery.

Syracuse Battery Arrives.

Battery A of the First Field Artillery of Syracuse arrived today from Camp Whitman, under command of Major Charles R. Seymour. Corporal H. Le Roy Whitney also arrived from Morristown, N. J., with two motor ambulances presented by the citizens of his home town.

Neither Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, in command at Mission, nor staff officers at Headquarters knew when the Sixty-ninth Regiment would come into camp, although it was said that through a mistake of the railroad officials the Headquarters section of the regiment had been sent to Brownsville. The first section, bearing the combat wagons and transports of the regiment, arrived here early this morning and went into camp with the Fourteenth Regiment at Mission. The Sixty-ninth will not be in brigade with regular troops, but will take its place with other militia companies.

Major William L. Hallahan, chief officer of the Signal Corps, left tonight for Brownsville to confer with the regular army Signal Officer detailed at Fort Brown. On his return Wednesday the men of the Signal Corps will begin a week of hard work in the field.

CASEMENT APPEAL HEARD.

Irish Leader's Counsel Bases His Claims on Technicality.

LONDON, July 17.—A new chapter opened today in Sir Roger Casement's legal fight against execution for high treason because of his activities in the Dublin revolt. Sir Roger's case reached the Court of Criminal Appeal, and, although the new proceedings hardly compared, in point of public interest, with the trial, privileged spectators began to take seats an hour before the court was called to order.

Justice Darling, by reason of his seniority as King's Bench Judge, presided, with Justices Bray and Scrutton on his right and Justices Lawrence and Atkin on his left.

Sir Roger was present by special permission. His face has assumed a pallor since he appeared for trial.

Sir Roger's counsel immediately upon opening argument emphasized the technical point that the law governing treason does not include any offense of adhering to the King's enemies outside of the realm.

Alexander Sullivan of Dublin, counsel for Sir Roger, said the appeal would involve two questions:

First, whether the matter described in the charge was in truth an offense within the statute cited.

Second, whether the definition of the offense—adhering to the King's enemies —given at the reading of the trial was an accurate definition or defective as an instruction to the jury.

Mr. Sullivan was still quoting authorities when the hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

URGES ACTION BY U. S.

Senator Martine Tries to Force Consideration of Casement Resolution.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Senator Martine of New Jersey made a vain effort to get action in the Senate today on his resolution which would ask the President to seek a stay of execution of Sir Roger Casement's death sentence.

Objection by Senator Stone prevented consideration of a motion to take the resolution out of the hands of the Foreign Relations Committee, which has refused to report it, and of a substitute resolution requesting the President to have the American Ambassador at London unofficially urge a stay of the Casement sentence.

The New Jersey Senator protested earnestly. " What possible harm could come," he asked, " from the kindly intercession of the President of the United States to stay this judicial murder? "

PROSECUTOR HALTS WIRETAPPING CASE

Continued from Page 1.

Dean Embree as prosecutor represented the opposition.

On behalf of Mayor Mitchel, Deputy Charities Commissioner William J. Doherty signed the complaint against the four defendants which contains three sets of charges—perjury and conspiracy against Robert W. Hebberd; conspiracy against Mgr. Dunn, Father Farrell, and Dr. Potter, and libel against Mgr. Dunn, Father Farrell, and Dr. Potter.

In his supporting affidavit, Commissioner Doherty alleges that the conspiracy was committed during the Strong investigation on March 24, when Father Farrell promised to give $50 to Daniel C. Potter if he would go to Atlantic City or some other place to evade Commissioner Strong's subpoena. According to Doherty's affidavit, Mgr. Dunn also agreed to contribute $50 for the same purpose. The libel charge is based on the " Farrell pamphlets," which were written and distributed, it is alleged, to discredit the Strong investigation and the Mitchel administration.

An Untrue Report.

Commissioner Strong was the first witness. He branded as untrue an allegation in the so-called " Morse " pamphlet that orphans and pigs ate out of the same bowl in a certain Catholic institution.

The " Morse " pamphlet was a symposium of newspaper comments on the Strong investigation, and, according to leaders of Catholic charities, was published with funds obtained through the agency of Commissioner Kingsbury. On the cover of the pamphlet appeared newspaper headlines alleging maltreatment of orphans in Catholic institutions, as revealed by the Strong inquiry. When Mr. Strong took the stand his attention was called to this pamphlet by Meier Steinbrink, counsel for two priests, who asked him whether he had read it.

" There was one grave and conspicuous inaccuracy in the Morse pamphlet," said Commissioner Strong in reply.

" What was that? " asked Mr. Steinbrink.

" It was the story that orphans and pigs ate out of the same bowl," the witness replied. " There was no proof before me that orphans and pigs did eat out of the same bowl."

Commissioner Strong said this charge was made against the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin at Mt. Loretto, Staten Island.

Testimony as to just how the wiretapping was accomplished was given by Alfred T. Borie, engineer of the New York Telephone Company. He said the " listening in " room from which the wiretapping squad of the Police Department operated was at 50 Church Street, Room 370. In tapping Dr. Potter's wire, he said, it was necessary to listen in on the conversations of three other subscribers to that wire. Likewise when eavesdropping on Commissioner Hebberd, who lived at the Hotel Irving, the wiretapping detectives necessarily had to maintain a surveillance of the conversation of many others in the hotel who were ignorant of the espionage.

IRISH PARLIAMENT BILL UP NEXT WEEK

Opposition to Measure Growing; Party Formed Representing Lansdowne's Views.

LONDON, July 17.—Premier Asquith announced today that the new Irish bill will be introduced in Parliament before the adjournment for the Autumn recess. He repeated that the whole Irish question would be submitted to an imperial conference after the war.

It is understood that the bill will not be presented until next week, and in the meantime the delay is allowing opposition to crystallize which threatens trouble, indicating that the measure is to have anything but a smooth passage.

William O'Brien, one of the Irish leaders, asked why, if the Premier wished " the thanks of every human being in Ireland," he did not block the project altogether.

Replying to another question, the Premier said permanent settlement of the Irish question would be considered at an imperial conference after the war. Submission of this matter to such a conference, he continued, was a subject in regard to which both parties to the arrangement in Ireland were in agreement.

Mr. O'Brien suggested that the whole question be held in abeyance until it could be taken up by the conference.

" We are dealing with a situation which is urgent," Mr. Asquith responded.

An important meeting of a new party representing the Lansdowne views of the Lloyd George compromise was held in the House of Commons today. Seventy-six members of the House of Lords and ninety-eight members of the House of Commons were present, and it was said that the party is daily growing larger. Resolutions were carried by acclamation, declaring that the party " views with apprehension the attempt to establish an Irish Parliament and Executive so soon after the rebellion and during the war, and welcomes Lord Lansdowne's assurance that the Government will take necessary steps to suppress treason and sedition in Ireland and uphold the supremacy of the law."

TO VISIT COLONIAL TROOPS.

Parliamentarians from Overseas Will Observe Fighting Conditions.

PARIS, July 17.—Thirty-three members of British Colonial Parliaments, from Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, arrived in Paris today, and will visit the British and French fronts. Each delegation will go to the sector of the front held by trops from its own colony.

Canada's delegation consists of Senators Landry, Belcourt, Dennis, and Ross, the commoners Foster, Rhodes, Shepherd, Nickle, and Knowles.

The French Government has arranged an elaborate reception for the visitors. Premier Briand will give a luncheon for them tomorrow.

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Wells Fargo & Co. are now using over One Hundred and Forty Federals. Think it over.

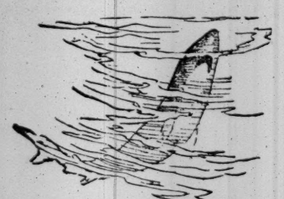
Commerce Delivery Cars

We also sell the ¾-ton Commerce Delivery Car—choice of four bodies, $1,100 complete.

24 Hour Service

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Sharks!



The tigers of the ocean, bringing a big-game zest to our nearby coast.

For several seasons this house has been outfitting international sportsmen for shark fishing in all parts of the globe.

Special shark lines—twisted, with ends whipped, and shark hooks with chain and swivel.

Harpoons, lances, gaffs and knives—rifles and revolvers adapted to the sport.

Everything to give a shark his *coup de grace*—including the fairest prices in all departments ever quoted on high-grade sporting goods.

Clothes for Air Sports Field and Stream

Clothes for women and men, for the aeroplane, the hydroplane, golf, tennis, fishing, and hunting.

Smartness and serviceability combined as never before in sporting clothes.

Seasonable for Men:

Tropicloth country suits—undyed featherweight camel's hair—Briarcliff model, $30.

Hydroplane and aeroplane clothes.

Flannel trousers—genuine country club kind, $7 and $9.

Khaki clothes for hunting, fishing and riding.

Lightweight tweed and English flannel suits—with knickerbockers or long trousers.

Fairway golf shirts, $3; Japanese cotton crepe golf shirts, $3.50.

Golf hats, caps and hosiery.

Camp clothes of every description.

Seasonable for Women:

Aeroplane and hydroplane suits, with full accoutrements.

Block Island fishing outfits.

Diana golf and sporting shirts of striped cotton crepe, $3.50.

Silk, crepe, handkerchief linen, flannel and khaki shirts.

Tennis, golf and outing shirts in all the correct materials—special A. & F. models.

Coats, sweaters; silk, linen, knitcloth, flannel and tweed sporting suits.

"Rufstuff" camp clothes.

Hats and boots for every sporting use.

Shotguns and Rifles

The world's representative assortment of sporting guns.

Twenty-five different makes of shotguns, including a full assortment of the famous Parker guns—$27.50 up.

Every standard sporting rifle.

Winchester 1906 Government model rifle, for shark shooting, $33.62.

All guns carefully fitted and balanced to the purchaser's special requirements.

New Spiral Service Puttees

The new "made-in-America" woolen legging—price, $3.

Better than the imported—perfect comfort and convenience combined with neat appearance.

Store Closes Saturday at 12 Noon

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

SENATE DEBATES BIG NAVY MEASURE

Works and Norris Lead in an Attack, Ridiculing War Apprehensions.

BORAH URGES DEFENSE

Administration Leaders Hope That the Bill Will Pass Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—This was a field day in the Senate for general debate on the shipbuilding program in the Naval Appropriation bill. The distinguishing feature was a strong peace sentiment shown by some Progressive Senators. The discussion, however, brought out indications that the committee recommendation for the construction of sixteen capital warships within three years, eight of them in 1917, probably would be approved without material amendment. Administration leaders hoped tonight to pass the bill before adjournment tomorrow.

In the course of the debate today Senator Works urged opposition to the immense navy proposed by the Democrats because of the alleged evil effect on the American people who were listening now to a propaganda in the interest of a sinister commercialism. He ridiculed the apprehension of war with Japan or Germany or any other power on earth so long as America minded her own business. Senator Norris of Nebraska said that the demand for preparedness resulted from a persistent effort on the part of the business interests now filling munition contracts to excite fear of foreign invasion.

"They keep telling us," said the Nebraska Senator, "that the widows and cripples left in Germany after the war are going to rig up a raft and come over and attack us. They shake the portrait of the Kaiser before the people in the East and they frighten the children in from the streets after dark in San Francisco by telling them the Japs are coming. The neighbor we are going to fight when this war is over will be in the hospital. He will be bankrupt."

Senator Norris demanded that the United States set an example to the nations that were bankrupting themselves in war by holding back from militarism. He asked that the United States be a signer of the treaty of peace at the close of the present war, and that our influence be used to obtain an agreement for disarmament and the limitation of navies.

Senator Clapp of Minnesota told the Senate that in the end the burden of taxation for the biggest navy in the world, as the President wanted it to be, would fall on everybody but the forces that lay behind the propaganda for preparedness. It was not the men who paid the income tax or the inheritance tax who would have to foot the bills, he said. They would see to it that the people paid for it.

Senator Works analyzed the three sea fights of the present war, those off the coast of Chile, in the South Atlantic, when the Invincible and Inflexible sank the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst and the rest of the German Pacific fleet, and the Dogger Bank fight, when the Blücher was sunk. The last big fight, he said, was too recent to discuss from official reports. In the other fights he said that the superiority of the fast ship told, and, he made the result of those engagements an argument for battle cruisers.

Senator Borah of Idaho, another Republican, made a speech supporting preparedness and the entire program of the bill.

"What historian in this chamber," he asked, "looking back over the records of history will dispute the fact that weakness means aggression, weakness means war, and in proportion to the magnificent estate which you hold you must prepare to take care of it.

"Weakness is a source of war, and I am in favor of a great navy, of a strong navy, not because I believe less than my brothers in the desirability of peace, but because I believe it is a means of peace. I would rather pay a few dollars for safety than a few thousands in misery and sacrifice. I would rather advertise to the nations of the earth that peace-loving as we are, we realize the responsibilities of a great free people and propose to defend our rights, than to invite aggression by indifference and by a disregard of our rights and pay a million more in the hour of sacrifice.

"There is not much room for the play of selfishness in a true democracy. The loss of a life, the murder of a citizen, the insecurity of a member of a republic, the assassination of a member of a republic endangers the very sense of security and the safety of every member of that republic, and just in proportion as we make good when a human life which claims allegiance to this flag is attacked, just in that proportion will our own safety and our own security be accentuated and strengthened.

"In governments, as well as in morals, I am my brother's keeper. Upon that principle this republic was organized, that obligation was built and mortised into every piece and portion of this Government under which more than a century and a quarter ago we began to work out our salvation as a people.

"You can no more take that great principle out of our Republic, abandon it, and remain a republic, a united and civilized community, than you can block religion from the thoughts of men and escape the devastation that would result. So in this great hour, which tests and tries all forms of government and the courage and the patriotism of all men, let us not make the mistake of seeking to escape responsibility through the side arches of compromise and the by-paths of expediency."

Senator Lewis discussed at length the relations between the United States and the Orient as a result of the attitude of Japan, and particularly with regard to the recent Russo-Japanese agreement. From the condition this produced he drew an argument for strong national defense.

"Let us be perfectly frank," Senator Lewis said, "with our own countrymen and call their attention to the fact that when Japan had made her treaty and her alliance with England and France and Russia, to aid them in the present conflict with Germany, and drove Germany out of the Orient, will any one now assume that the real purpose of Japan was not to begin the policy of an Orient for Orientals?

"Will any one here fancy that Japan will not likewise see the necessity for enforcing against America the same rule she enforced against Germany, and at the very first available moment, and for the grievance which she feels she had endured at the hands of the United States, which has visited upon her what she believes to be a humiliating discrimination against her citizens?

"Senators, did you notice that in the very week when the treaty between France and England and the other Allies was consummated for the creation of a commercial alliance, their ally, Japan, consummated a treaty likewise with Russia, similar in arrangement, for a trade zone of Asia?"

Senator Lewis then read sentences from the two treaties which, he pointed out, were almost identical.

$35,000,000 FOR BUILDINGS.

House Committee Urges Practical Styles in Federal Structures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A bill carrying authorizations amounting to $35,000,000 for new Federal buildings was reported to the House today from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. In view of the exceedingly large appropriations of the present session, it is not expected that the bill will become a law before the December session. House members, nevertheless, desired to get the bill reported and on the calendar.

A recommendation that the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury be abolished and a Bureau of Public Buildings be created is the chief legislative provision in the bill. The proposed bureau is to be headed by a Commissioner of Public Buildings, who will be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, at an annual salary of $7,500. The new bureau will have complete jurisdiction over the plans and construction of public buildings, and will be charged with the duty of evolving a system whereby public buildings may be of standard construction. A field force of supervisors is proposed for the various geographical groups authorized in the bill.

The largest item in the bill is an authorization of $4,250,000 for a new Post Office at Chicago. This is in addition to the previous authorization of $1,750,000 for a site, but the House Committee says that an appropriation of $6,000,000 does not appear too large, when the postal receipts at the Chicago office ($23,418,000 in 1915) are considered.

Authorizations for the City and State of New York are:

New Post Office Buildings.—Borough of the Bronx, New York City, $750,000; Binghamton, $500,000; Bath, $50,000; Nyack, $50,000; Amityville, $55,000.

Building and site at Canajoharie, $80,000; Dansville, $80,000; Ilion, $85,000; Liberty, $55,000; Mechanicsville, $35,000; Newburg, $140,000; Ticonderoga, $35,000; Lowville, $10,000.

For Purchase of Sites Only.—Potsdam, $9,000; Wellsville, $12,500.

For enlargements, repairs, and alterations at Plattsburg, $50,000.

Other important authorizations in the bill include: Reconstruction at Manchester, N. H., $225,000; reconstruction at Sioux City, Iowa, $335,000; new building at Passaic, N. J., $125,000; site and building at Fort Worth, Texas, $500,000; site for new post office at Kansas City, $1,000,000; enlarging of post office at Boston, $250,000, with additional authorization of $1,500,000 for a site upon which to construct a building for all other Government activities there; reconstruction quarantine station at New Orleans, $500,000.

An authorization of $3,000,000 is made for the construction of a new building for the Department of Justice in Washington. The President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General are appointed a commission to select plans and supervise the construction of the building.

The House Committee says that the time has arrived to change the "monumental style" of buildings used solely for post office purposes. The report says that in the smaller cities and towns it has been customary to erect ornamental structures entirely out of keeping with the surroundings. The bill provides that the Bureau of Public Buildings shall take steps to remedy this.

"The bill carries a provision," says the report, "that at such places where only the postal and civil service needs of the Government are to be taken care of, there shall be constructed the factory or block type of building capable of being enlarged and added to as necessities require. It is the view of the committee that a Post Office should be essentially a workshop and constructed with a view to economy, efficiency, and comfort of the employes."

A legislative "rider" stipulates that the United States flag shall fly from every Government building on every secular day.

"This we believe to be important; important because the youth of the country," the report says, "should be taught to love and revere the flag of the Republic, and for the future good of our institutions that flag cannot be seen too often."

SENATORS MODIFY SHIP PURCHASE BILL

Eliminate Features Which Some Democrats Would Not Support.

RIVER CRAFT ARE IGNORED

Secretaries of Commerce and the Navy Are Not Included in Board of Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Government Ship Purchase bill was perfected today by the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Commerce in compliance with an agreement reached at the Democratic caucus last week. As amended, the bill is materially changed from the original draft. The principal aim on the part of the Democratic leaders in accepting these amendments has been to satisfy the small group of majority Senators whose opposition made certain the defeat of the measure.

As now presented to the Senate, the bill is without the provision making the Secretaries of the Navy and Commerce members of the Shipping Board. One of the most important features embodied in the amendments is that which limits the interstate operation of ships to be acquired under the terms of the bill to the high seas and the great lakes. River craft are thus not within its application.

The amendments intended to protect against any international entanglement in the purchase of ships—this being one of the matters that produced much criticism—are as follows:

Provided that neither the board nor any corporation formed under this act in which the United States is then a stockholder shall purchase, lease, or charter any vessel:

(A) Which is then engaged in the foreign or domestic commerce of the United States unless it is about to be withdrawn from such commerce without an intention on the part of the owner to return it thereto within a reasonable time:

(B) Which is under the registry or flag of a foreign country which is then engaged in war;

(C) Which is not adapted or cannot by reasonable alterations or repair be adapted to the purposes specified in Section 11;

(D) Which upon expert examination made under the direction of the board, a written report of such examination being filed as a public record, is not without alteration or repair found to be at least 75 per cent. as efficient as at the time it was originally put into commission as a seaworthy vessel.

All vessels provided for under this act are permitted to engage in the coastwise trade. Plus buildings and vessels purchased, chartered, or leased from the board; any foreign-built vessel admitted to American registry or enrolment and licensed under this act; and any vessel chartered from or leased by any corporation in which the United States is a stockholder; and vessels sold, leased, or chartered to any person a citizen of the United States as provided in this act.

To the provision which prohibits the sale, lease or charter to any person not a citizen of the United States, or the transfer to a foreign registry or flag, when the United States is at war, or during any national emergency, there is added the following proviso to further protect the interests of the Government:

No vessel registered or enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States, or owned by any person a citizen of the United States, except one which the board is prohibited from purchasing, shall be sold to any person not a citizen of the United States or transferred to a foreign registry or flag, unless such vessel is first tendered to the board at the price in good faith offered by others or, if no such offer, at a price to be determined in the manner provided in Section 10.

To prevent extortion upon the Government in time of emergency when ships are purchased, it is provided that their fair actual value must be based upon normal conditions. The House provision requiring that operation of vessels by any corporation in which the United States is a stockholder shall cease at the expiration of five years from the conclusion of the present European war and the corporation stand dissolved is retained.

It is specifically set forth, however, in connection with the purchase of ships, "that no corporation in which the United States is a stockholder formed under the authority of this section, shall engage in the operation of any vessel constructed, purchased, leased, chartered, or transferred under the authority of this act unless the board shall be unable after a bona fide effort to contract with any person a citizen of the United States for the purchase, lease or charter of such vessel under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the board."

Section 12 of the House bill providing that any vessel purchased, leased or chartered from the shipping board may be listed by the Secretary of the Navy as a vessel of the United States naval auxiliary reserve was struck out by the committee.

Confirms Hay's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Senate today confirmed President Wilson's nomination of Representative James Hay of Virginia as a Justice of the Court of Claims. Mr. Hay will resign from Congress at the end of the present session to go on the bench.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS READY FOR WARSHIPS

They Have Three-inch Bore and Send Missile Five Miles Directly Upward.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Forty of the new anti-aircraft guns for use by the American Navy have been completed and will be mounted on twenty battleships of the Atlantic Fleet as rapidly as is possible without interfering with the Summer manoeuvres. Two of the newest dreadnoughts of the Atlantic Fleet—the Pennsylvania and the Nevada—have already been equipped with these guns.

American naval officers contend that these are the most effective guns in the world for use against aircraft. This claim is set up in a statement issued by Secretary Daniels today, in which he says:

"Several of the newest dreadnoughts of the Atlantic Fleet are now equipped with the most effective anti-aircraft guns in the world. A quantity of these guns are completed, and will be mounted on other vessels as rapidly as ships become available for navy yard work. Three years ago we had no anti-aircraft guns. The design then under consideration, which proposed the adaptation of former secondary battery guns, had to be discarded."

The gun is of three-inch bore and of fifty calibres. The claim made for it by naval ordnance experts is that it will shoot five miles straight up into the air. The gun was designed under the direction of Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, by ordnance experts of the navy working in conjunction with him in that bureau. Several of the guns have already been tested at the Indian Head proving grounds.

Commenting on the criticism of Admiral Fletcher on Jan. 11, last, Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Operations, said:

"As for the need of anti-aircraft weapons, these defects will presently be remedied. As in the case of submarines, aircraft and mining appartus, it was necessary for the department to make a fresh start after I came into office. No satisfactory type of anti-aircraft gun existed. One had to be designed, manufactured, and tested."

IDENTIFIED AS MAIL THIEVES

Ferryboat Employes Again Point Out Men in Federal Court.

Judge Howe of the Federal District Court, who is presiding at the trial of Thomas Benson and Louis Windler, brothers-in-law, accused of stealing four registered mail pouches containing stocks, bonds, and jewelry worth $808,000 from a mail automobile as it was crossing the North River on the ferryboat Wilkes-Barre on Feb. 26 last, caused the four members of the boat's crew to be brought into court yesterday. It had been charged that postal authorities had acted improperly in having the defendants identified.

The four witnesses insisted that Benson and Windler were the persons who had crossed on the ferry with a white horse and a peddler's wagon on the morning of the robbery, and that were just as positive that Edward J. Quigley, who has turned State's evidence, was not one of the men with the accused. They said that they had never seen him until they saw him in court. Quigley has been used by United States District Attorney Frank M. Roosa as the chief witness against the accused men.

Quigley's story was to the effect that his part in the plot was to dispose of the proceeds, and his testimony was corroborated by his wife, who was a chorus girl before Quigley married her in 1912. Quigley, according to her testimony, was a member of the original Empire City Quartet. She said that for years, he had been a confirmed opium smoker. Efforts to impeach Quigley's credulity were made by Windler when he testified in his own defense.

Windler did not deny knowledge of the robbery, but sought to shift all of the responsibility for the crime onto Quigley. He admitted having hired the white horse and peddler's wagon, but he said that he had acted for Quigley, who was an old acquaintance. Quigley will testify again this morning.

NEW WILSON ORGANIZATION.

"Approving Americans" Put Patriotism in Campaign.

An organization known as "Approving Americans," whose object it will be to oppose anti-Wilson attacks as being unpatriotic, was organized last night at the National Democratic Club. A resolution was adopted favoring all of President Wilson's policies and deploring and condemning criticism of the Administration and its measures.

William Harmon Black was elected President, and among the eight Vice Presidents are Jefferson M. Levy, William P. Mulry, Horace Foster, Herman Oberttubbesing, and Emilio Yaselli. Frank D. Shelley was elected Secretary and John G. Milburn, Jr., Treasurer. The Honorary Vice Presidents are William F. McCombs, John F. Galvin, John M. Riehle, and B. S. Woolman.

PRESIDENT SIGNS RURAL CREDITS BILL

Declares Measure Is One of Delayed Justice and Lauds Its Purposes.

FARMERS WILL BENEFIT

Sees Also Advantage to the Investing Community—New Loan Board Soon to be Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President Wilson today signed the Rural Credits bill, passed recently by Congress. A group of Senators, Representatives, and officers of farmers' organizations applauded warmly as the President affixed his signature.

Just before signing the measure, which creates a system of twelve land loan banks under the direction of a Federal board, the President made a short address, pointing out the benefits which he believed both farmers and the investing community would enjoy under its operation.

"On occasions of this sort," said the President, "there are so many things to say that one would despair of saying them briefly and adequately, but I cannot go through the simple ceremony of signing this bill without expressing the feeling that I have in signing. It is a feeling of profound satisfaction not only, but of real gratitude that we have succeeded this piece of legislation, which I hope will be immensely beneficial to the farmers of the country.

"The farmers, it seems to me, have occupied hitherto a singular position of disadvantage. They have not had the same freedom to get credit on their real estate that others have had who were in manufacturing and commercial enterprises, and while they have sustained our life, they did not in the same degree with some others share in the benefits of that life.

"Therefore, this bill, along with the very liberal provisions of the Federal Reserve act, puts them upon an equality with all others who have genuine assets, and makes the great credit of the country available to them. One cannot but feel that this is delayed justice to them, and cannot but feel that it is a very gratifying thing to play any part in doing this act of justice.

"I look forward to the benefits of this bill, not with extravagant expectations, but with confident expectation that it will be of very wide-reaching benefit, and incidentally it will be of advantage to the investing community, for I can imagine no more satisfactory and solid investments than this system will afford those who have money to use.

I sign the bill, therefore, with real emotion, and am very glad to be honored by your presence and supported by your feelings. I have no doubt in what I have said regarding it."

The President used two pens in signing the bill, and gave one of them to Senator Fletcher of Florida, who asked permission to present it to the Southern Commercial Congress.

In addition to the members of the House and Senate, the signing was witnessed by David Lubin, one of the originators of the bill, and representatives of the National Grange, the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, the Farmers' Society of Equity, the Ancient Order of Gleaners, the Farmers' National Congress, and the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Association.

Secretary McAdoo conferred with the President later on the selection of members of the new Farm Loan Board, who soon will be appointed.

Among those understood to be under consideration for membership on the board are Herbert Quick, W. W. Flannagan, Secretary of the Joint Congressional Committee on Rural Credits; F. J. H. von Engelken of Florida, C. B. Kegley of Washington, B. M. Ralston and L. B. Clore of Indiana, J. L. Coulter of West Virginia, George W. Norris of Pennsylvania, and H. A. Moehlentah of Wisconsin. Secretary McAdoo is an ex officio member. Four members will be appointed by the President.

Herbert Myrick of New York, President of the Orange Judd Company, has proposed a scheme for redistricting the United States under the rural credits law. It provides that the twelve districts shall be as follows:

1. New England with Land Bank at Springfield, Mass.
2. New York and Pennsylvania with bank at Binghamton, N. Y.
3. Michigan and Ohio with bank at Toledo.
4. Virginia and the Carolinas with bank at Raleigh.
5. Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky with bank at Birmingham, Ala.
6. Indiana and Illinois with bank at Champlain, Ill.
7. Iowa and Missouri with bank at Burlington, Iowa.
8. Wisconsin and Minnesota with bank at St. Paul.
9. The Dakotas, Montana, and Wyoming with bank at Aberdeen, S. D.
10. Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado with bank at Hastings, Neb.
11. Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico with bank at Fort Worth, Texas.
12. Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, and Utah with bank at Sacramento, Cal.

Representative Carter Glass, Chairman of the joint Senate and House Committee on Rural Credits, in a statement tonight congratulated the country and Congress upon the approval of the bill.

"It is a tremendous stride in a new field of helpfulness and encouragement to the farmers of America," Mr. Glass said. "What the President so happily said today about the farmers being at a disadvantage in matters of credit was quite true. This was due to no desire on anybody's part to discriminate against agriculture, but rather to the peculiar requirements of the industry and the difficulties of devising an efficient scheme of Government regulation and assistance which would at the same time be sound and valid.

"This has now been done for the first time in the history of the country, and there is little wonder that the President today should have expressed great satisfaction at having had part in such an achievement.

"The Federal Reserve act contains millions of dollars of rural credit facilities for short-term mortgages, and many millions more for personal loans. Indeed, that act furnishes such large and favorable facilities for personal agricultural credits that the Sub-committee on Personal Farm Loans has been unable to suggest any scheme of improvement. With this long-time amortization plan of the act approved by the President today, the farmers of the United States have a system of credits upon which to conduct their operations that gives them advantages beyond the conception of the most hopeful of their sound leaders. Of course, there is no 'corn tassel' or 'printing press' nonsense about the new law. It is a measure of real substance."

Willcox Resigns as Director.

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has resigned from the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association. His resignation was accepted with regret by the Executive Committee of the board at its meeting yesterday. Mr. Willcox's action was taken in accordance with the tradition of the association which forbids any of its officers to hold a political office or appointment.

FIGHT GROSS RECEIPTS TAX.

Theatre Managers Will Seek Help of Members of Congress.

The theatre managers are continuing the fight begun recently against the inclusion of the clause in the new Revenue bill placing a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the gross receipts of all theatres, and are bringing all the pressure they can to bear on Senators and Representatives to delete the clause from the bill. A deputation of New York managers will probably visit Washington this week to protest against the measure. The United Managers' Protective Association is at the head of the protest, though the managers are working individualiy toward the same end.

William A. Brady, who spoke against the measure at the motion picture convention in Chicago last week, and who is one of the leaders in the movement, said yesterday that if the clause was kept in the bill it would be one of the most unjust and discriminatory pieces of legislation ever passed by Congress. Horse racing and baseball are not taxed, he said, while the theatre is singled out from all amusements and a tax that would amount to as much as $3,000 a year in the case of the largest playhouses is levied. The clause makes it obligatory for the manager to throw open his books to the Government, so that the receipts of his playhouse can be determined.

WILSON WOULD AID POLES.

May Write Personal Letters to Monarchs to Get Food to Them.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Personal letters probably will be sent by President Wilson to the King of England, the President of France, the Emperor of Germany, and the Emperor of Russia urging them to allow food to be sent from the United States to the starving people of Poland.

The President has asked the State Department to advise him as to the most desirable way to proceed. So far all efforts to arrange for the shipment of food into the portions of Poland occupied by Germany have failed. It will be necessary to get permission for passage of supplies through the allied blockade, and assurances from Germany that they will be used by the Poles and not by the German Army of occupation.

Wilson Accepts Lincoln Log Cabin.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President Wilson today signed a bill accepting on behalf of the Federal Government the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born near Hodgenville, Ky., and a memorial hall inclosing the cabin. The property was given to the Government by the Lincoln Farm Association. The President will speak there in September.

Arnold, Constable & Co

The

Men's *"Rendezvous"* of Fashion

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Important for To-day

Clearance of 2,000

Men's Summer Shirts

Continuing our July Reduction Sale—Many of the season's best values included in this assortment.

Very Finest Silk Shirts—Regardless of the shortage and tremendous advances of "Soiree" plain colors and La Jerz novelty silks, we are continuing our sale at our first special prices. *Values to-day* $9.00 *and* $10.00 — **7.50**
3 for $21.00.

Novelty Crepe de Chine Shirts—Strictly an exclusive custom silk shirting made ready to wear in the finest possible way. Well assorted pattern ranges in all sizes. *Value* $6.50 — **5.65**
3 for $16.00.

White Silk Summer Shirts—Styles with collars on or linen neckbands. Excellent quality and finest making throughout. A few fancy styles in odd sizes also reduced. *Value* $5.00 — **3.50**
3 for $10.00.

Finest Lisle Crepe Shirts—Most of this season's very newest novelties that have been shown in this extremely new shirting. All plain and novelty pastel effects, including plain white. **Very special at** — **2.00**
3 for $5.50.

Shirts for Sport Wear—Our "Stadium" and other popular styles of tennis, golf and vacation shirts. Adjustable collars and mostly half sleeves. Fine cheviots and poplins in White. *Value* $1.50 *and* $1.75 — **1.00**
3 for $2.75.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

We are clearing our wardrobes of all Fashionable Summer Apparel—just in the height of the season

While it is WEARING time for you—it is CLEARANCE time for us—hence these

REMARKABLE VALUES

Many of these charming styles have but recently been made from reserve stocks of exquisite imported materials—which greatly emphasize their value to *Fashionable Women.*

Groups are small—therefore we suggest prompt selection.

$75 to $150 Demi-tailleur Suits—$28
(Of Silk and Cloth)

$45 to $85 Street Suits—$18
(Linen Suits—$15)

$65 to $145 Day and Evening Wraps, $38, $55

$45 to $125 Afternoon Dresses—$25, $38

Charming Summer Frocks, $15, $25, $35

$45 to $65 Coats—$22 and $32

For street wear, motoring, traveling, etc.

$10 to $25 Smart Outing Skirts—at $6, $8 and $12

TIFFANY & Co.

PEARLS DIAMONDS
JEWELRY SILVER BRONZES
CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA
STATIONERY

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The Delineator has a following of nearly a million women in America.

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She has been through it so many times before that she never hesitates now. When anyone in the family comes to her with a spot of itching eruption, she gets out the jar of Resinol Ointment and gives prompt relief. And a few applications seldom fail to clear away the irritation completely.

Resinol Ointment is an excellent healing dressing, too, for burns, scalds, cuts and stubborn little sores. Sold by all druggists, for sample free, write to Dept. 41-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. *Use Resinol Soap for babies.*

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Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to July 31 at 4 P. M. Subjects and Weights: Technical, 6; Experience, 4. Requirements: Licenses issued by the State Board of Pharmacy must be submitted at the time of filing applications. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see

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HUGHES PLANS TRIP WITH EYE TO MOOSE

Friction with O. O. P. State Leaders to be Oiled Away if Possible.

HE INSISTS ON HARMONY

Has Turned Over the Details of the Western Tour to Campaign Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y., July 17.—Every effort to prevent serious defection on the part of the voters of the Progressive Party will be made in arranging the details of the campaign tour of the Middle West and West on which Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for President, will start on Aug. 5. On this point Mr. Hughes is determined to stand firm, and if any of the Old Guard leaders believe that they are to have things their own way they apparently are doomed to disappointment.

Mr. Hughes has been showered with invitations from various cities asking him to make addresses. It is understood that there have been evidences of some friction between the old-line Republicans and the Progressives concerning the details of his trip. While there will be no important change in the earlier plans, the situation has resulted in Mr. Hughes placing the arrangement of the details in the hands of the Campaign Committee of Seventeen, on which there are six prominent Progressives, with the understanding that the committee shall recognize the Republican National Committeeman in each State where the nominee is to make an address, and work with him in ironing out all differences.

Mr. Hughes, however, will insist that all steps taken shall be with the purpose of bringing about harmony and a reunited party. The Progressives are to have their share of the honors as things stand now and the Republican leaders are to meet them half way in the solution of the problems. The Campaign Committee of Seventeen will meet at the Hotel Astor on Thursday, and it is probable that Mr. Hughes will attend and place his views plainly before the members.

Close advisers of Mr. Hughes see in this Western tour an opportunity to end dissension and deal a deathblow to the efforts which are being made in some quarters to revive the Progressive Party and start endless wrangles in the local campaigns in the various States. There is no serious feeling in the Hughes camp that the nominee's chances of election can be actually endangered by discontented Progressives.

The Hughes advisers are convinced that when the final arrangements for the Western tour are announced, all factions will be satisfied and the danger of an open break between Republicans and Progressives in any of the States dissipated.

The Hughes forces will not admit that there is a serious situation in any of the States, but there have been reports to that effect, nevertheless. In Illinois, for instance, it has been pointed out that Harold L. Ickes, Progressive National Committeeman, and the only representative of the "reunited" party from that State on the Campaign Committee, has not met with the entire favor of Mayor Thompson of Chicago, the Republican National Committeeman. But it is felt that with Mr. Hughes at the helm, directing how things shall be done, all these minor disturbances will be smoothed over.

Everett Colby, a former Progressive leader, and one of Mr. Hughes's close advisers, who is living at Southampton, suggested tonight that a committee of Republicans and Progressives similar to the National Campaign Committee be named in each State in order to insure harmony in arranging for the meetings where Mr. Hughes is to speak.

Mr. Hughes spent the day at work on his addresses. He played golf for an hour in the rain this afternoon with his secretary, Lawrence H. Green.

HUGHES TO MEET COMMITTEE.

Will Talk to Campaign Managers About Western Trip Thursday.

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, sent out a call yesterday for a meeting of the Campaign Committee on Thursday. There are seventeen members on the committee, of whom six are Progressives. Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for President, will address the meeting.

Chairman Willcox said the itinerary of the Hughes Western trip had not been completed and would not be until after further conference among himself, Mr. Hughes, the Campaign Committee, and National Committee in the States to be included in the trip.

"The trip," said Mr. Willcox, "will be under the auspices of the Campaign Committee, and, under the circumstances, in localities where meetings are held the active co-operation not only of Republicans, but of all interested in the election of the Republican nominees, will be invited."

Chairman Willcox took luncheon at the Hotel St. Regis yesterday as the guest of Governor Whitman, with whom he discussed campaign matters. Afterward he returned to his temporary headquarters in the Hughes suite at the Hotel Astor, where he put in a very busy afternoon receiving callers.

Among those who conferred with him was United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr. Senator Wadsworth was asked regarding the prospects of Mr. Hughes in this State.

"I think his vote will be most substantial," said the Senator, with a smile.

"Will Governor Whitman have any opposition for a renomination in the Republican primaries?" the Senator was asked.

"I haven't heard of any," the Senator replied. "I do not know of any one with an organization strong enough to make a fight on the Governor. I think it might be found a pretty difficult thing to do."

National Committeeman Herbert Parsons spent a part of the afternoon in close conference with Chairman Willcox. Mr. Parsons said he expected to devote most of his time from now until election to campaign matters. He will have an office at the new Republican National Headquarters in the Metropolitan Building, at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, which in all likelihood will be opened before the week is over.

Among the other callers yesterday was Eugene Marshall, a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention from Texas. Mr. Marshall said there was more enthusiasm in his State for Mr. Hughes than there had been for any other Republican candidate within his memory.

Other callers were ex-Postmaster William Jeffers of Hackensack, N. J.; Robert W. Breckons, National Committeeman from Hawaii, and Fred O. Mathieson, editor of The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, which is published in Honolulu.

When the Campaign Committee meets on Thursday there will be a meeting, too, of a committee of United States Senators, appointed to direct the vigorous campaign the Republicans expect to make this year to recapture the United States Senate. This committee is composed of Senators John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, Reed Smoot of Utah, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York; Thomas Sterling of South Dakota and Charles Curtis of Kansas.

WILSON LEAGUE RECRUITS.

Defection from Other Parties Is Shown by Letters.

The Woodrow Wilson Independent League gave out for publication yesterday another big batch of extracts from letters sent in by Republicans, Progressives, and independents proclaiming their intention to support Woodrow Wilson for President. The letters were from all parts of the country and practically every class and condition of men, from day laborer to millionaire, was represented among the writers. "The greatest President since Lincoln" was a characterization of President Wilson frequently found in the letters.

One interesting letter was from Albert Gardiner Dart of Waltham, Mass., who wrote that he was 87 years old and had not voted in any election in the last fifteen years.

"But if I live till the next election I shall vote for Wilson if I have to be carried to the polls on a stretcher," wrote the venerable Mr. Dart. "No living man can say anything against the Wilson administration except unscrupulous politicians, hungry for office."

Gov. Gates Seeks Senatorship.

FRANKLIN, Vt., July 17.—Governor Charles W. Gates today announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Senator at the State primary in September.

PRESIDENT DELAYS ENTERING CAMPAIGN

Will Make No Political Speeches Until Congress Adjourns, McCormick Says.

NOTIFICATION WEEKS AWAY

Wants Legislation Completed First —Democrats Redouble Efforts to Capture Progressive Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President Wilson will not fix a date for the notification ceremonies or make any political speeches until Congress has adjourned, Vance C. McCormick, the Democratic National Chairman, said today, after consulting the Executive.

"I found the President embarrassed by the thought that he ought not to turn to politics until the business of the Congressional session was over," said Mr. McCormick. "Of course, it is possible that the session may last so long as to make it impracticable to wait until its close for notification, particularly as the President feels it to be of the utmost importance that the Child Labor bill and the Workman's Compensation bill be passed at this session, but he feels it to be his duty to postpone the notification ceremony until the adjournment of Congress."

According to Democrats who are being consulted, they have advised the President that it would be wise to postpone the notification so as to formally reply to the speech of acceptance to be made by Charles E. Hughes on July 31 and to discuss issues the Republican Presidential nominee may raise in his speeches in August during his Western tour. Indications are that the notification will not take place until late in August or early in September at Shadow Lawn, the Summer home of the President at Long Branch. Progressives of every State will be invited to participate in this meeting.

The selection of the committee to manage the Democratic campaign has been delayed until Progressive organization leaders can be consulted, and it is seen what advantages can be obtained by the Democrats in placing Progressives on the campaign committee. Mr. McCormick said that there was no rush about the selection of the committee, as organization was going on rapidly, and that the Democratic organization was better this year than in times past.

The greatest interest is being taken by the Democratic managers in the effort to corral the Progressive vote. In the opinion of Mr. McCormick, sufficient independent votes, including those of Progressives, will be cast for President Wilson to assure his election.

"I believe that we shall have the bulk of the Progressive vote in New Jersey, Indiana, and Michigan, three doubtful States," he said, "and that this will give these States to the Democratic Party. The same thing is true in the Middle West. While the Republicans say that the Progressives are coming to us only in small number, we know otherwise. The manifestation of dissatisfaction in New Jersey with the ticket named by Crane, Smoot, and Barnes merely represents nation-wide conditions."

Mr. McCormick said that the Democrats purposed to organize committees to look after the labor and farm vote especially. These committees will be very large. They will inform the farmers and laboring men what has been done for them by this Administration.

Before making another move in the campaign, Mr. McCormick will return here either Thursday or Friday to consult the President.

NEW LINE-UP FOR SYRACUSE.

Changes in State Committee May Affect "Perkins Program."

But for a timely discovery made yesterday by Chairman John J. O'Connell of the Progressive County Committee, members of the Bull Moose State organization who are opposed to the so-called "Perkins program" involving Bull Moose indorsement for Hughes and Whitman would have been handicapped in their fight on this plan at the meeting of the Progressive State Committee in Syracuse next Saturday.

A recent amendment to the election law provides that where, as the result of a reapportionment of Assembly districts, two or more members of a State Committee are thrown together in one Assembly district their seats shall be declared vacant and the County Chairman be required to call a meeting of the County Committee members from that district to fill the vacancy temporarily until a member can be elected in the regular way at the primaries.

Nine of the new districts in Manhattan, carved out in the reapportionment this year, and eight new Brooklyn districts are affected by this provision. The discovery was made by Chairman O'Connell just in the nick of time. Under the law three days' notice must be given of meetings to fill vacancies, and had the discovery been made a day later it would have been too late to get the vacancies filled in time for the State Committee meeting on Saturday. As it was Chairman O'Connell in New York and Robert H. Elder, Acting County Chairman in Kings, sent out hurried notices yesterday for meetings to select men for the vacancies in all the districts affected. These meetings have been called for Thursday evening.

Perkins's Friends to Fight.

When George W. Perkins and his friends heard of the notices they held a hurried conference and decided to make a fight in the nine Manhattan and the eight Brooklyn districts for the election of State Committeemen friendly to Hughes and Whitman.

The Progressive organizations in four of the five counties comprised within New York City have taken formal action in opposition to the Perkins program. The organization in New York County has adopted resolutions inviting Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals, who is talked of as a Democratic candidate for Governor, to enter the Progressive primaries as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination.

Under the circumstances it might be expected that the Progressive State Committee members from this city would vote almost solidly against the plan of indorsing Hughes and Whitman at the meeting on Saturday. In their plans for the fight the friends of Mr. Perkins had figured on the probable loss through default of seventeen votes from Manhattan and Brooklyn as a factor weighing heavily in their favor.

A hot contest is looked for at the meeting of the State Committee. Mr. Perkins and his friends yesterday claimed 90 of the 150 votes in favor of indorsing Hughes, but it was freely admitted that an indorsement of Governor Whitman was greatly in doubt.

Chairman O'Connell said yesterday that he fully expected to see all but two of the committeemen from Manhattan and all but three from Brooklyn line up with him against the Perkins program. Queens and Richmond are said to be in line, too.

County Chairman August Schwartzler of the Bronx said the eight votes from the Bronx would be cast for the indorsement of Hughes, but that he was not for the indorsement of Governor Whitman. Mr. Schwartzler and the bulk of his Progressive following in the Bronx are for the nomination of Judge Seabury. It was said last night, however, that he would not take the initiative in any move to force the indorsement of Judge Seabury at the State Committee meeting.

Friends of Mr. Perkins expressed the belief that the committee members from the Bronx could be depended on to vote with them on a motion to table any Seabury resolutions that might be proposed, on the ground that the matter ought to be left for decision at the primaries as a question for the voters rather than for the State Committee.

Whitman Not Worried.

Governor Whitman, before he left for Albany last night, said at the Hotel St. Regis that he was not greatly concerned over what the Progressive State Committee might or might not do. He said he had no intention of entering the Progressive primaries unless he was invited to do so by the Progressives themselves, but expressed the hope that a majority of the Progressive voters in the State would give him their support on Election Day on his record. Governor Whitman had a conference with George W. Perkins, National Executive Chairman of the Progressive Party, yesterday afternoon.

In Brooklyn an attempt may be made at a meeting of the Progressive County Committee called for Thursday evening to recapture the Bull Moose organization for Hughes. The plan is fathered by several Hughes Progressives in concert with a Republican committee of nine appointed for the purpose of attracting Progressives to the Hughes banners.

The Thursday night meeting has been called to elect a County Chairman to succeed William Hamlin Childs, who retired recently after the local organization had refused to follow his advice and indorse Hughes.

91 ELECTORAL VOTES WOMAN'S PARTY AIM

To Campaign in 12 Suffrage States Among 4,000,000 Voters for President.

EXPECT TO TURN THE TIDE

Miss Alice Paul Says Colorado Springs Conference Aug. 10 Will Pick Candidate to Support.

"There is no doubt that the new Woman's Party, organized last June in Chicago and composed of the women voters from the twelve suffrage States will turn the tide in the coming Presidential election," said Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Women's Congressional Union, who reached New York from Washington, D. C., yesterday to aid in the arrangements for the women's campaign.

"People do not realize this, because they have not thought of it, but it is undoubtedly true now that the Progressive Party is out of existence. The Progressives have been able to turn the balance of power and so been able to demand what they desired and get it. Now the Woman's Party can throw that power, and when people realize that we are President makers we will be able to get what we wish and put through the Federal suffrage amendment."

The National Woman's Party's line of work will be decided upon at its first conference, a call for which has just been issued. It will be held in Colorado Springs Aug. 10, 11, and 12.

"It will be the most important suffrage conference ever held," said Miss Paul. "Its action will depend upon what the Democratic Party will do for the women, or what Hughes will promise to do, or what the Socialist or Progressive Parties will do. We will certainly not stand for any one who is against us and the Federal suffrage amendment.

4,000,000 Women Voters.

"Today there are more than 4,000,000 women qualified to vote for President. The twelve suffrage States control ninety-one electoral votes. They control one-fifth of the Electoral College. Women's political power has more than doubled since the last Presidential election. In 1912 there were only six suffrage States, with about 2,000,000 women qualified to vote. These six States elected only thirty-seven members of the Electoral College.

Miss Paul is now looking for twenty-four able women for campaign managers to take charge of the twenty-four campaign districts into which the twelve States will be divided.

"At the conference at Colorado Springs," continued Miss Paul, "we shall have national, State, county, and all the local branches of the party represented. Aug. 10 we shall know how we stand, and we shall decide what action we shall take in regard to the Presidential election. On Aug. 12 our conference will close and on the 13th our campaign will begin, and our twenty-four campaign managers will get to work in their respective districts. The national headquarters for directing the campaign will be in Chicago. Miss Elsie Hill is in Chicago now arranging for them. We shall have a Bureau of Speakers, and the headquarters for this will also be in Chicago as well as our distributing point for literature.

Arrange for Speaking Campaign.

"We shall have for speakers Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Miss Helen Todd, Mrs. Rita Child Dorr, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hillis, Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Mrs. William Kent, Miss Maud Younger, and Miss Rose Winslow. Our speakers will travel in a circuit. The campaign managers will see to the publicity and advertising, arrange mass meetings, &c. We shall flood the States with literature telling exactly the conditions and the amount of work to be done in each district.

"The South will go Democratic as usual in the coming election, the North and East Republican, and the Central and Western States will be doubtful. By putting suffrage first and party affiliations second the women can make the suffrage issue the deciding factor in the Presidential campaign. Our hat is in the ring."

In a pamphlet issued by the National Woman's Party there is a picture of a vigorous young woman and the hat she has thrown into the ring. It is a pretty hat, although the quill which helps to trim it, marked "The Woman's Party," is spear-pointed. There is also a tag which reads "50-50."

Among the contributors to the work of the Congressional Union this month are Daniel Guggenheim, $250; Mrs. William Kent's committee, $280; Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, $50; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, $116; Shippem Lewis, $55; Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, $100, and among other donors are Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Miss Janet Beecher, Mrs. Calvin Tomkins, Mrs. Charles Beard, Miss Lydia Emmett, Mrs. Dryden Brewer, Mrs. Charles Beard, and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks.

MISS ANNE MORGAN, CHAIRMAN

Will Head Committee of Women's Roosevelt League.

Headquarters of the Women's Roosevelt League for Hughes will be opened at the Hotel Astor today, and an active campaign in the city will be started immediately. The name of Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood has been added to the list of Vice Presidents, and Miss Anne Morgan has cabled from France that she will accept the Chairmanship of the Membership Committee.

New committees are being formed, and among the workers who are to be added are Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens, Mrs. Henry A. Alexander, Miss Helena Fish, Mrs. Joseph T. Maclean, Mrs. James J. Higginson, Mrs. Edward Van Zile and Mrs. Grant LaFarge.

DENIES GOLD-BRICK STORY.

C. P. Connolly Tells Roosevelt Hopkins Was Mistaken.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 17.—The situation in New Jersey, where the Progressive State Committee last Saturday voted to repudiate the action of the National Committee indorsing Justice Hughes, was the principal topic of discussion at Sagamore Hill today. Among the callers were John W. McGrath, Colonel Roosevelt's secretary, and C. P. Connolly, a prominent New Jersey Progressive.

Mr. Connolly, who was present at the Colonel's interview with J. A. H. Hopkins, where, according to Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Hughes was referred to as a possible gold brick, wired Colonel Roosevelt yesterday that he remembered the whole conversation perfectly and that he could take oath that no such words regarding Mr. Hughes were used. Today the New Jersey man reiterated his statement, and he told the Colonel a great deal about the way the New Jersey Progressive vote would swing next Fall.

The Colonel himself declined to comment on what had been said during the day, but it is believed that he has been assured by his visitors that, despite the action of the State Committee in New Jersey, the Republican nominee may look for a comfortable majority of the Progressive votes there next Fall.

Republicans in State League.

TRENTON, N. J., July 17.—More than 150 Republican groups of New Jersey are to be organized into one body here tomorrow at the forming of the New Jersey State League of Republican Organizations. According to Newton A. K. Bugbee of this city, the Republican State Chairman, this body will be one of the most important factors in Republican success, not only for the campaign now under way, but permanently.

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will add to your leisure. If you live there and work in Manhattan, you will save time and money. You will save one-half to one hour a day going to and from your business and pay less rent. Apartments with every comfort at moderate rents are available. Be sure to see Jackson Heights before leasing elsewhere.

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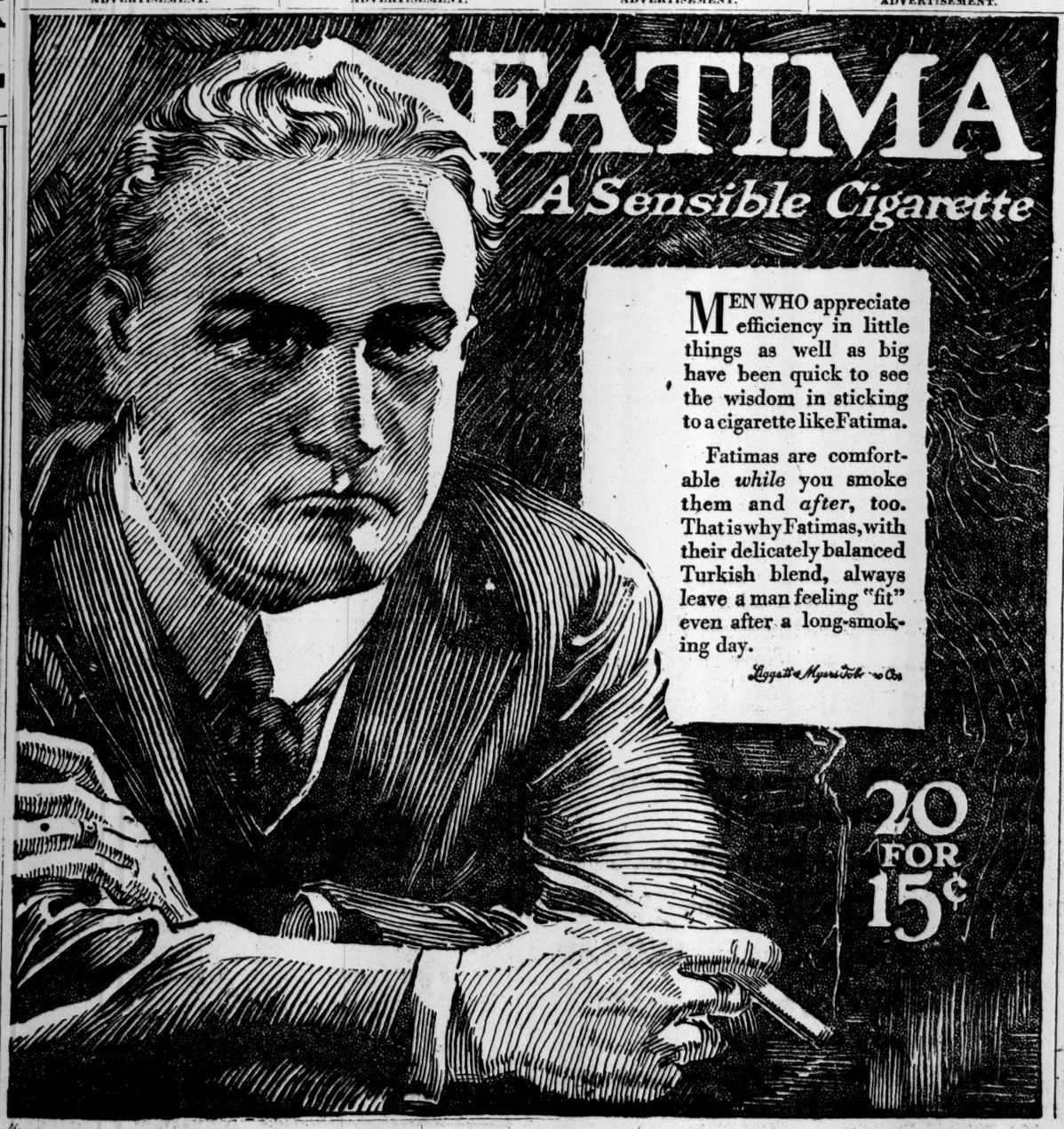
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It is very important, especially at this time, to keep the nasal passages in hygienic condition.

Vecto

is cleansing, healing and antiseptic, and relieves and helps to ward off colds, catarrh and hay fever.

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Price 25 Cents

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FRENCH ACTORS BALK AT VISIT TO AMERICA

Comedie Francaise Players Refuse to Leave Country in Present Crisis.

JULES BOIS'S TRIP IN VAIN

Details for the Voyage Had Been Arranged and Financial Support Promised.

The plan to bring the actors of the Comédie Française to New York in the Fall to help cement the friendship between France and America, a plan to accomplish which Jules Bois came to this country last Spring, has come to an unexpected halt, and unless the unforeseen happens France's most famous organization of players will not leave Paris in October. In fact, the project has been abandoned, according to information that has reached THE NEW YORK TIMES, and for a most unexpected reason.

Before M. Bois left Paris last February he made what he probably thought were all the necessary arrangements for carrying out the scheme. The French Government was much interested in what would be a graceful compliment to its sister Republic, and M. Bois came with the full approval of his Government. The French Minister of Fine Arts and M. Fabre, Director of the Comedie, also assented and promised their support.

Upon his arrival here M. Bois met with an enthusiastic response. Promise of financial support from American men and women interested in French art was immediately forthcoming, members of the French colony likewise suscribed to the fund necessary to insure the undertaking against loss, and Mrs. Robert Bacon was made Chairman of a committee on entertainment. It was the idea of M. Bois and his associates to bring enough of the players from the famous theatre to present a répertoire of eight dramas—four of the French classics and four modern pieces.

When all of the details had been worked out and everything seemed propitious the unexpected happened—the players themselves announced their desire to remain at home and their intention of doing so. At this critical period in the history of their beloved France the thought of leaving it, even for a brief period and on so laudable a mission, did not appeal to them in the least. And there the matter rests; and, unless they change their minds, which does not now seem likely, New York theatregoers will not have the good fortune of seeing the famous organization in the Fall.

Since the Comédie Française was founded in 1680 by Louis XIV. as an organization it has never acted outside of France. Its roster has embraced the most famous names of the French theatre—the two Coquelins, Mounet-Sully, Delaunay, and Barnhardt among them—and the standards it has established have perhaps never been surpassed by any stage. Many of its younger actors have been killed or wounded in the war.

The failure of M. Bois's plan to materialize will leave Lucien Bonheur's Théâtre Français the sole representative of the French stage in New York the coming season. M. Bonheur is now in Paris recruiting his company, and the new playhouse it will occupy is being constructed in West Forty-fifth Street.

M. Bois, who has been living at the Hotel Biltmore during his stay here, is visiting on Long Island, and THE TIMES was unable to communicate with him yesterday, but the information that the project had been practically abandoned came from an authoritative source.

The players whom M. Bonheur will bring to this country in November will include Gilda Darthy, Jane Renouardt, Renée Despres, Jean Joffre, Brulé, and Froment.

"THE FLIVVER" AT PALACE.

Paltry Music Hall Sketch Brings Back Edna Wallace Hopper.

"The Flivver" is the ominous name of an aimless music hall sketch written by Laura Guerite and Jack Norworth, played by them in London with great success, according to some scarcely credible reports, and now given at the Palace Theatre here as the outstanding feature of this week's program. It is given by Laura Guerite (an American vaudeville player who has had some success in Australia and England), A. Baldwin Sloane, Cyril Chadwick, and Edna Wallace Hopper, the last named reappearing after an absence of many seasons in a rôle to which she is scarcely equal. "The Flivver" is just that. It peters out. The four artists have donated their salaries to The New York Herald's Fund for Permanently Crippled Soldiers, a gracious and fortunately irreducible benefaction, not dependent for its amount on the popularity of the sketch.

All the laughter that was to have been gathered by "The Flivver" was taken in by Harry Langdon, who has the best automobile skit since that theatrical property was invented. Others to be mentioned are Gus Van and Joe Schenck, Marie Nordstrom, who has some new and improved "bits of acting" and should study repose between bits; Ralph Herz, and White and Cavanagh, whose dance program is better than it was. And then there's Emma Carus.

A. H. Woods Aids the Presiden..

A. H. Woods has organized the Woodrow Wilson Theatrical League, which will have for its purpose the furthering of President Wilson's campaign for re-election. In the campaign of 1912 Mr. Woods was one of the organizers and prominent leaders of a similar organization, and for his efforts he received a letter of thanks from the President. Among the firms Mr. Woods has already enrolled are Klaw & Erlanger, Cohan & Harris, Selwyn & Co., and Charles B. Dillingham.

Brings New English Comedy.

Daniel Mayer has completed arrangements with Herbert Jay and Anthony Ellis for the presentation here next season of the musical comedy, "A Little Bit of Fluff," which has occupied the stage of the Criterion Theatre in London for the past year. A company of English players will sail from England Aug. 12 to appear in the piece here. It will be presented either in the Thirty-ninth Street or the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

Broadhurst Has a New Play.

"Fast and Grow Fat" is the title of a new comedy by George Broadhurst, with which the Globe Theatre will be reopened early in September. The play is based on a novel, entitled "Five Fridays," by Frank R. Adams. Frank McIntyre and Zelda Sears will head the company, which will also include Roy Atwell, Miss Vantine, Vivian Rushmore, and Frank Deshon. Mr. Broadhurst will stage the comedy.

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TELEGRAPHERS CLOSE CASE

Railroads Then Ask Adjournment of Arbitration Until Today.

The Federal Board of Arbitration taking testimony at the Manhattan Hotel, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, in the wage dispute between the New York Central Railroad Company and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers was informed yesterday that the average pay for all the employes of that railroad, not including engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen, was $785.40 a year, or $65.45 a month. This took in Managers, Superintendents, and supervising officers, or about 82 per cent. of the workers in the service of the railroad. The information was given to the board by H. W. Chambers, supervising statistician of wages for the railroad, to combat the contention of the telegraphers that their rate of pay was too low.

The Federal board had H. K. Daugherty for Chairman at the session yesterday, W. J. Fripp, one of the General Managers of the New York Central, and E. J. Manion, Vice President of the Order of Telegraphers, sitting with Mr. Daugherty as co-judges. H. B. Perham, President of the telegraphers' organization, and T. W. Evans, Assistant General Manager of the New York Central lines east of Buffalo, had charge of the examination of witnesses.

H. B. Morey of Utica, N. Y., Chairman of the telegraphers' organization for the Central lines east of Buffalo, testified yesterday that twenty railroads in the East give telegraphers vacations. He also submitted data in an effort to prove that the present rate of pay for telegraphers employed by the New York Central, $66 and $68, is too low. The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, he said, paid its telegraphers an average of $81.53 a month; the Boston & Albany, $78.86; the New Haven, $77.28, and the Boston & Maine, $75.37.

Mr. Perham made a statement during the day in support of the seniority rule, asserting that it prevented unjustified preference in promotions.

C. C. Cowley of Findlay, Ohio, Chairman of the Telegraphers' Union on the Nickel Plate, submitted a statement showing that telegraphers received smaller pay than teachers, bank clerks, and clerks in factories and other industrial establishments in various towns in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. He said he thought the work of telegraphers was more important than that of bank clerks, and, in some respects, of teachers, and he thought the telegraphers should, therefore, receive more pay.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session Mr. Perham announced that the telegraphers had concluded their case, but the representatives of the railroad asked for an adjournment until 10 o'clock this morning, in order to have the opportunity of examining some of the figures submitted by the union, and to decide if they would introduce further witnesses.

HOPE FOR STRIKE'S END.

Gompers, at Garment Conference, Says Outlook Is Brighter.

After an all-day conference yesterday of the joint committee of representatives of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and of the Garment Workers' Union, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor and Chairman of the deliberations in the Metropolitan Tower, gave out the following statement:

"When the conference was resumed this morning the discussion of the disputed points was begun, and from time to time representatives from both sides formed small committees and left the general conference for the purpose of reaching a point of agreement. Reports were received by the General Committee showing that some progress had been made, although nothing was definitely settled. I can say, however, that the outlook is somewhat brighter than on Saturday last and that we will go into conference again tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock."

Unofficial reports obtained from persons attending the conference were to the effect that the preferential shop was again the chief topic of discussion. It was later reported that a sub-committee had taken the controversy in hand and that there was every indication that a settlement would be reached.

E. J. Wile, President of the Protective Association, and Benjamin Schlesinger, head of the union, both assured members of the committee that they were anxious for a fair settlement of the dispute.

Hugh Frayne, General Organizer in New York for the American Federation of Labor, was present at the meeting of the committee yesterday and told reporters that the situation looked hopeful.

E. B. Goodman of the cloak and suit industry had a talk with Governor Whitman yesterday at the St. Regis relative to the Governor's possible intercession in the situation in that industry. Governor Whitman told Mr. Goodman that any action on his part would come only after an appeal from both sides.

Ink Makers Incorporate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 17.—The National Association of Printing Ink Makers, Inc., was chartered today to foster, develop, and protect the interests of its members engaged in the manufacture and sale of printing inks. The chief office is in New York City, and the territory of its operations the United States, its Territories and dependencies. The Directors are W. J. Anderson, Chicago; George H. Morrill, Norwood, Mass.; W. E. Weber, Philadelphia; James A. Ullman, White Plains, and Frank Sinclair, Philip Ruxton, Thomas A. Lenel, J. M. Huber, and A. F. Holtzinger of New York City.

CADETS HOLD TRACK MEET.

Health of Young Soldiers on Plum Island Is Excellent.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WASHINGTON, FORT TERRY, N. Y., July 17.—The cadets at the Plum Island encampment held a spirited track meet Saturday afternoon and Company G came out the winner. The winners of the events were: One-hundred-yard dash, Marks, (Townsend Harris H. S.;) shot put, Sedgwick, (Groton;) high jump, Ivans, (Andover,) and broad jump, Garrett, (Hartford H. S.)

An informal concert at the Young Men's Christian Association and moving pictures followed the meet. Yesterday morning denominational communion services were held, and later Father Sill of the Kent School addressed the cadets at their joint service on the parade grounds. The Rev. R. B. Ogilby of Bazenio, P. I., has assumed the position of Camp Chaplain and will cooperate with the Young Men's Christian Association staff as Chairman of their religious committee.

The Fort Terry band gave two concerts in the afternoon for the benefit of the boys at the Hill and East Units, and after this the young soldiers had a swim. In the evening the Young Men's Christian Association held its usual services, which were well attended.

Lieutenant Dr. W. E. Fitch of the Army Medical Reserve has arrived to assume charge of the camp medical corps. A medical examination of every cadet was held under his charge, and as an additional precaution, in view of the infantile paralysis in New York, all the cadets from the city were ordered to report at the hospital for further examination. Such precautions have kept the sick list at an unusual minimum.

A large number of visitors came yesterday, and 1,200 passes were issued by headquarters.

ROOKIES EAGER TO LEARN.

Plattsburg Business Men Utilize Odd Minutes for Drills.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 17.—A week's work has done wonders with the business men in the Sixth and Seventh Regiments. Instead of the fifteen minutes between retreat, parade, and mess call, all the men in several companies were at work drilling today.

They have settled down well to the routine. There is no sickness in camp, and the good weather is allowing them to get into splendid physical condition.

Rifle instruction is taking up all the afternoons now. Sighting and aiming exercises have been going on for several days. Today gallery practice began. The men will get out on the range for instruction practice on Thursday.

Captain Merch B. Stewart, a member of the infantry board which devised the present army pack, talked to the men today on the use of the pack, demonstrating the proper way to carry it.

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IS HERE

Dr. Lauro S. Mueller, Welcomed by Ambassador Gama, Says He Has No Official Mission.

HAS LEAVE OF 4 MONTHS

While on Vacation Will Try for Improved Health at Some of Springs Here.

Dr. Lauro S. Müller, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who received a four months' leave of absence, arrived yesterday on the Brazilian liner Sao Paulo. The vessel came into port decorated with bunting, and the departure of Dr. Müller and his wife was attended with much ceremony. He was welcomed down the bay by Domicio da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador, and his wife; the Consul General at New York, Carlos H. de Martins Pinheiro; Dr. Raul Fernandez, former Speaker of the Brazilian House, and two specially assigned Deputy Custom Collectors.

When the tug bearing the visitors came alongside the steamer off Quarantine the Minister and his wife were at the rail, and they waved a greeting to those on the smaller boat. A call to man the side was sounded, and the crew, headed by the ship's officers, formed on each side of the gangway. As the Ambassador led his wife to the deck the crew drew their sheath knives and saluted. The Minister raised his hat.

On the way up to the Brooklyn pier Dr. Müller and his wife held a reception on the liner's deck. They were joined by Archbishop Giuseppe Aversa, the Apostolic Delegate to Brazil, who was a fellow-passenger on the Sao Paulo. Waiting at the pier was the boat Neutrality, upon which the party made the trip to South Ferry. They were welcomed on board by Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, wife of the Collector of the Port, who is at present out of town.

Dr. Müller obtained a leave of absence following his selection as principal arbitrator in case of trouble between Portugal and the United States under the Bryan Peace Treaty. He sailed from Rio de Janeiro, and at each of the several Brazilian ports at which the steamship stopped he was fêted.

My trip to the United States is in the nature of a vacation," said Dr. Müller. "I am not here on any official business. My health has not been of the best, and my doctors advised me to try the springs here, and so I have taken their advice. I was especially glad to do so, for I have very pleasant memories of my previous visit to America."

Dr. Müller, as Minister of Public Works, entertained Secretary of State Root at the time of the latter's trip to South America. In 1913 he returned the visit, coming here on the battleship Minas Geraes. On his return to Rio de Janeiro he was received enthusiastically and appointed Foreign Minister in November, 1914.

The Apostolic Delegate was welcomed by Bishop Hayes, Mgr. Carroll, Cardinal Farley's secretary, and Father Dineen. He said that he had come here to confer with Cardinal Farley and that he would be a guest of the Cardinal, returning to Brazil in the early Autumn.

GENERAL JIMENEZ ARRIVES.

Ex-President of Santo Domingo May Seek Aid to Regain Office.

General Juan I. Jimenez, who resigned the Presidency of Santo Domingo on May 7, arrived here yesterday as a passenger on the steamship Coamo from San Juan, Porto Rico. The former storm centre of turbulent political affairs in the small republic would not discuss his mission to the United States. He is on his way to Washington to see President Wilson, and rumor has it that the object of his visit is to protest against the outcome of the recent elections in Santo Domingo. He is in good health, and the length of his stay is said to be uncertain.

General Jimenez was impeached by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate for alleged violation of the Constitution in connection with his budget. He moved his capital from Santo Domingo to San Geronimo and from there he issued a statement defying those who impeached him and refusing to surrender for trial. Following his impeachment the opposition against him grew into open revolt under General Desiderio Arias. In a resort to arms at the capital six men were killed and several wounded.

On May 5 United States marines landed to enforce peace. In the meantime the American Minister, William W. Russell, served notice on both factions that if fighting was resumed the United States would intervene to stop a civil war. When things were at the boiling point Jimenez resigned, his action being influenced, it is said, by a desire to prevent armed intervention by the United States. In June the Senate designated J. de Castro to succeed Jimenez.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Officials dealing with the Dominican situation, which is now being administered by the American naval and marine force commanded by Rear Admiral Caperton in co-operation with the Dominican Cabinet, said tonight they had no knowledge as to the plans of General Juan Jimenez, the deposed President of Santo Domingo, now in New York City. General Jimenez is reported to be planning to come to Washington to demand his reinstatement. According to officials familiar with the situation, General Jimenez, in advance of his arrival here, has not taken them into his confidence regarding his plans.

There is little prospect that the United States Government will at this time seek to force the restoration of Jimenez as President, but will await developments and the complete restoration of order so that an election may be held.

DR. JOHN H. YOUNG WEDS.

Nurse Bride of Physician Sentenced to Year in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 17.—Dr. John H. Young of North Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, and Miss Gertrude Bellis of Washington, D. C., were married at the Hotel McAlpin, New York, on Saturday afternoon. Dr. Young was recently sentenced to one year in jail and to pay a fine of $1,000 following his conviction on a charge of negligence in performing an operation on Mrs. Paul E. Truesdell of Montclair, who died on Feb. 15 last. His appeal before a higher court is pending. It is understood the physician and his bride are on an automobile honeymoon trip.

Only the immediate members of the families were present at the marriage. The Rev. Andrew Magill of Jamaica, L. I., a former classmate of Dr. Young at Amherst College, performed the ceremony. Frank Kidde of Montclair acted as best man, as Dr. Young did for him several years ago. The bride, who is a trained nurse, has been visiting at the home of Mrs. E. H. Greenwood, Orange Road, Montclair. It is said Dr. Young met his bride last December. About 500 of Dr. Young's friends in Montclair have signed a paper expressing their high regards for him and their confidence in his integrity and professional ability.

New Pier for Lehigh Valley.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad began work yesterday on a new freight pier at the foot of Jackson Street, on the East River. It will have a frontage of 280 feet on South Street. The pier itself will be 60 feet wide and two stories high. The bulkheads will afford facilities for four car floats.

PACIFIC MAIL TO RESUME.

Steamship Line to Put Three Vessels in Service Next Month.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will resume its service between San Francisco and the Orient next month. The company, which is now affiliated with W. R. Grace & Co., expects that the service abandoned in July of last year will be resumed with the sailing from San Francisco of the steamship Ecuador about Aug. 19. The line will begin with three vessels purchased from the Royal Dutch West India Mail Steamship Company.

The Ecuador will be followed by the Venezuela, which will leave the Pacific port about Sept. 16, and the third of the trio, the Colombia, will leave about Oct. 7. Thereafter the company will have a sailing every month. The route will be practically that of the old Pacific Mail line. Vessels will stop at Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila and Hong Kong.

When the company gave up the Pacific service it created something of a sensation, because one of the reasons alleged for its action was that it would be impossible to operate under the American flag if the La Follette Seaman's act was enforced. The company sold its steamers to the International Mercantile Marine Company at a profit. An official of the company now says that the rise in freight rates has offset the extra expense entailed by the operation of the act. He explained that the conditions which confronted the company were different from those with which it had now to deal.

If the business is successful the company will acquire an entirely new fleet and release the three vessels for the Central American trade. The ships have a displacement of 10,000 tons each, and a speed of fourteen knots. They were purchased a month and a half ago at a price of $1,100,000 each.

TRAIN HITS MOTOR CAR; 2 DIE

Manufacturer and Fiancee Killed Instantly at Crossing.

PLAINFIELD, Conn., July 17.—Arthur E. Parks of Fall River, Mass., and Miss Anna Cushing, his fiancée, who was with him in his automobile, were killed today when their car crashed into a passenger locomotive which was going over French's Crossing just outside Central Village. Mr. Parks was Treasurer of the Bay State Shellac Company, of which his father was President. Identification was effected by checks which he carried for about $8,000 when he was killed. Miss Cushing wore many articles of jewelry, including five diamond rings.

The crossing is so hidden from view that thirty feet from it one cannot see fifty feet either way on the tracks. David Adams was leading a cow in the road to the crossing. He heard the engine whistle and stopped to wait for the train to pass. At that time he could look up the road 200 feet and did not see the automobile, and he did not see it until the train had passed and only the wreck remained.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17.—Miss Anna Cushing, 26 years old, of 26 Grove Street, this city, had lived at that address with Mrs. George J. Williams about five years, and Mrs. Williams said tonight that she was engaged to Arthur E. Parks and they had intended to be married this month. The pair left here Saturday to visit friends in New London, and were on their way back when the accident occurred. Miss Cushing had been married, it was said, but was divorced. She came to Providence from Middleboro, Mass., where she leaves a brother and sister, Caleb Cushing and Mrs. Clara Wood.

AID GUARDSMEN'S FAMILIES.

Plainfield Citizens Will Organize Auxiliary This Week.

A committee of 100 citizens of Plainfield and North Plainfield, N. J., recently appointed by Mayor Leighton Calkins of Plainfield to organize plans for relief of the families of National Guardsmen called to the border, will meet this week to select active and honorary officers, and a small steering committee, as well as to determine further upon its course of activities. Pending permanent organization, Mayor Calkins is acting as Chairman, and R. S. Rowland as Secretary of the committee. It has been suggested that the name of the organization be the Volunteers' Auxiliary of Plainfield and North Plainfield.

"Contributions will be invited," said Mayor Calkins yesterday, "and whoever contributes in whatever amount will thereby become a member of the auxiliary. We shall make a survey of the families of men who have answered the call to arms and see to it that nobody suffers who has been deprived of means of support."

TO TALK UNDER THE EARTH.

Dr. H. B. Cox Invents Subterranean Phone and New Physics Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Dr. H. Barringer Cox announced here today that he had perfected a subterranean wireless telephone and that incidentally he had discovered a new law of physics—that electrical energy can be transmitted over a single conductor.

For the last five months Dr. Cox has been working at Los Olivos, Cal., with the United States Forest Service in an effort to perfect a system of wireless signals for forest fires. It was while so engaged, he said, that he discovered the possibilities of transmitting the human voice through the ground.

His equipment consists of an ordinary telephone transmitter connected with a battery and a special instrument—Dr. Cox's secret—with a ground wire. At the receiving station, five or fifty miles away, is a similar equipment.

TRAILED BY A BLOODHOUND.

Escaped Clinton "Trusty" Found Hiding in Shack Near Prison.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 17.—Trailed by a bloodhound, Thomas Cane, convicted in New York of burglary and serving a term in Clinton Prison, was back in a cell tonight three hours after he made a break for liberty.

Cane was employed with a gang of "trusties," on the new tuberculosis hospital, outside the prison walls, and was missed from the gang. The other convicts were taken back to the prison and the bloodhound kept at the prison was put on the trail, following Cane to a shack about two miles from the prison, where he was hiding.

Acknowledgments.

The following contributions have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES to provide after-care for children recovering from infantile paralysis: Margaret C. Alsop, $1; E. R. G., $2; M. H. H., $2; L. S. A., $5. For the Polish Relief Fund THE TIMES has received $2 from an anonymous donor.

"Pals First" to be Produced.

A dramatization by Lee Wilson Dodd of Francis P. Elliott's novel, "Pals First," will be presented early in September by J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr. William Courtenay has been engaged for the leading rôle through an arrangement with Selwyn & Co. The play will be produced out of town, and after a preliminary season on the road will be brought to New York.

MUSIC NOTES.

Guiomar Novaes, pianist, will be the soloist at the Civic Orchestral Society's concert at Madison Square Garden this evening. She will play Grieg's Concerto in A minor. The other numbers will be Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Liszt's Symphonic Poem, No. 3, Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite, No. 1, Weber-Weingartner's "Invitation to the Dance" and Tschaikowsky's "March Slav."

The New York Military Band, under direction of Edwin Franko Goldman, will give concerts on the campus at Columbia University under the ausploes of the university's Summer session on the evenings of July 20 and 25 and Aug. 1 and 3.

John McCormack will give his only concerts of the Summer in the Ocean Grove Auditorium on Saturday evening, Aug. 5, and in Saratoga one week later.

ACTRESS'S ESTATE VALUED AT $80,193

Libby Stowell Left Property Worth That Sum, Chiefly in Securities.

SHE WAS MRS. SCOFIELD

Estranged Husband Got Half the Estate and Married Nurse on His Deathbed.

The value of the estate left by Mrs. Lillian Scofield, who was an actress under the name of Libby Stowell and was also known as Lillian Austin, is disclosed in the report of Transfer Tax Appraiser Berwin, who finds that the State of New York is entitled to no tax on property worth $80,193 because Mrs. Scofield was a resident of California at the time of her death, on Dec. 6, 1912. The finding is based on testimony that Mrs. Scofield went to Los Angeles with the express intention of making her home there and being buried there.

The report also shows that half the estate went to her husband, Charles W. Scofield, a railroad builder, who married her in 1884 and left her in 1888, after Nathaniel W. Hatch, a well-known Wall Street broker of the period, was killed by jumping from a window of the Scofield apartment.

Scofield lost track of his wife and was reduced in circumstances when, in 1913, at which time he was 78 years old, he learned that she had died in Los Angeles and that her sister, Mrs. Annie W. Riecker, had had herself appointed administratrix and taken possession of the entire estate, on the ground that she was the sole heir. Scofield engaged an attorney and went to California to set aside the probate proceedings, on the ground that the decedent was still his wife and that her residence had remained in New York.

Mr. Berwin's report contains a record of the California proceedings showing that Scofield applied on June 13, 1913, to have the letters of administration to his wife's sister revoked, and the petition was granted on Dec. 11, 1913, at which time an agreement was made by which the estate was divided equally between Scofield and Mrs. Riecker.

While the record of the California courts declaring Mrs. Scofield a resident of that State was the chief ground on which Mr. Berwin declared her a non-resident, it was also based on an affidavit by Harry T. Tuthill, cashier of the banking firm of Redmond & Co., with which Mrs. Scofield had an account. He said that when she closed her account prior to going West she said she would never return and asked him to accept her bull terrier because she couldn't take the dog with her. Tuthill advised her to give the dog to Albert Schneider, the order clerk, and she did so.

Mrs. Scofield's property consisted of $619 in cash, $1,348 in jewels, and $78,220 in securities. The stocks consisted of 505 shares of the North American Company, 170 shares American Smelters, 20 shares Denver & Rio Grande, which road was built by her husband; 120 shares of Southern Pacific common, 100 shares U. S. Steel common, and 130 shares of Peoples' Gas Light and Coke Company.

A few weeks after Scofield got his half of his wife's estate he was stricken with pneumonia at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, and while on his deathbed on Feb. 2, 1914, he married his nurse, Miss Jean Fitzsimmons, 28 years old. She shared his estate with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Lillian E. Scofield and his grandson, Lieutenant Scofield, U. S. A.

HEERT HEIRS SUE TRUSTEES

Ask Accounting of $120,000 Fund Left by Cigar Manufacturer.

Surrogate Fowler granted yesterday an application by children of Henry H. Heert, the cigar manufacturer, to compel the executors and trustees under their father's estate to file a new accounting. The trustees recently reported a shrinkage of $32,000 in a trust fund of $120,000 established by the decedent for his grandchildren, Harry, Florence, and Ray Heert. The trustees contended that the shrinkage was due to the necessity of disposing of the decedent's interest in the firm of Henry H. Heert & Co. at a price much less than the appraised value.

In their objections to this accounting the grandchildren contended that the interest was sold for far less than it was worth to a dummy bidding for one of the executors. It was alleged that the interest was bought by Ray H. Winsten, who was succeeded as executor by Albert Winsten.

Francis Depau's Estate $170,256.

Francis Depau, who was adjudged insane in 1861, and has outlived three commitees appointed to conserve his property, now has an estate amounting to $170,256, according to a report submitted to the Supreme Court yesterday by his committee, D. Comyn Moran, who asked that a committee be named to pass on his accounting. Justice Geigerich appointed Charles A. Butler referee.

MUSIC TO COME OVER LAKE.

Community Chorus Wants 500 More Voices for Park Concert.

A call for 500 more singers for the Community Chorus has been issued by Harry Barnhart, its director, to join in rehearsals for a novel concert to be given in Central Park on the evening of Sept. 13. The chorus, which has been practicing for several months and has been holding open-air rehearsals in the Mall in Central Park all Summer, now numbers about 500 voices.

The chorus of 1,000 will be on a platform on the north side of the lake to the north of the Mall, while the audience will be assembled on the opposite side, so that the music will float across the water. A large orchestra will accompany the singers, and the program will include songs the chorus has already practiced, and others to be selected. It will include some songs of the Russian boatmen, which with the setting will be particularly appropriate. Thousands of Japanese lanterns covering incandescent lamps will illuminate the scene, and in addition a special scheme of lighting devised by Claude Braydon will be used.

Mr. Barnhart staged a concert on similar lines in Rochester last Summer. Some of those who sang in the "Caliban" chorus have joined the Community Chorus. A rehearsal was held last night in the assembly room of the De Witt Clinton High School, and rehearsals will be held there regularly Monday nights. The concert will be under the auspices of the Park Board.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Leonard MacDonald has been added to the cast of "The Amber Empress," a musical play to be presented here early next season by Corey and Riter

Virginia Harned was the hostess at her country place at Larchmont yesterday of a group of actors and actresses, who had gathered to rehearse for the benefit to be given at the Larchmont Yacht Club on July 28. The lawn looked like a slice of Broadway in midseason when the players were scattered over it. The entertainment is to be for the benefit of the Society for Lending Comforts to the Sick of Mamaroneck.

The problem of women's hats has been solved by the New Brighton Theatre. As soon as structural changes can be completed a check room will be installed, while those who do not care to give up their hats will be seated in rows reserved for them.

The next four nights members of twelve posts of the G. A. R. will attend the exhibitions of "America Preparing," at the Lyric.

A party of twenty-five young women of Memphis, Tenn., who were voted the most popular and beautiful of all their sisters in a contest conducted by The News-Scimitar, will arrive in New York next Monday, and that night will be hurried over to the Astor Theatre to see Lew Fields in "Step This Way."

"Shell 43," a movie having the European war as a background will be shown at the Strand next week.

BENEFITS FOR WAR RELIEF.

Broadway Stars to Appear at Long Branch and Atlantic City.

The Permanent Blind Relief War Fund will give special benefit performances at the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch, this Sunday evening and at Atlantic City the Sunday following. The stars of the performance this week will be Marie Dressler, who will sing her Russian ballet song among other things; Anna Held, who will be seen in the act she presented at the Palace last week, and Charles Ross and Mabel Fenton in a new sketch, which will bring Miss Fenton back to the stage for one night after a long absence.

Sergt. Major Middlemiss, who was blinded in the war, will speak, and some moving pictures taken at the front, sanctioned by the French Government, will be shown for the first time. Tickets are now on sale at Long Branch. The boxes, at $100 each, are said to have been all bought by society folk of the waterside resorts.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:10 Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
GOOD 2D BALCONY SEATS, 50c.
THE 2 COOLEST SPOTS in the U. S. A.
Ziegfeld Follies
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
THE ONLY ROOF SWEPT BY MIDNIGHT BREEZES
LIBERTY West 42d St. TONIGHT at 8:20.
THEREAFTER TWICE DAILY, 2:30 & 8:30.
AUDREY MUNSON
WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS MODEL IN
PURITY 7-REEL PICTURE.
SPECIAL MUSIC.
PRICES 25c to $1.00.
CRITERION B'way & 44th St.
THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle
CIVILIZATION
TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15
SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BELASCO West 44 st. Every Eve. 8:30, Except Saturday.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG
ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15 Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER
WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th St. Evenings at 8.
MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1916
ASTOR 45th St. & Broadway. Evenings 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
LEW FIELDS in STEP THIS WAY
CASINO 39th and Broadway. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow and Sat. 2:20.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.
LYRIC Positively Last Week—TWICE DAILY.
AMERICA PREPARING
SHANNON'S 23D REGIMENT BAND
Mats. 25.50c. Boxes $1. Evs. 25.50.75c. $1. Boxes $2
Thomas Healy's
BALCONADES DINING ROOM
66th St. & Broadway,
Tonight at Midnight,
Miss Rose La Harte, four years prima donna of the Hippodrome, will sing L-I-B-E-R-T-Y for the benefit of the New York World's Statue of Liberty Illumination Fund.
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF.
Roof Open Until 1 A. M. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c.
Today—Dorothy Gish in "The Little School Ma'am" New Keyst. com. S. S. Vaterland Orch. on Roof.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8 Av. Every Evr. at 8:15.
ARTHUR LIPSON: Charlie, Fatty & Mabel, Alma Grey & Many Others & Photo Plays. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c
MADISON SQ. GARDEN, Tues. & Frids., 8:15 P.M.
Civic Orchestral Society, Inc.
WALTER HENRY ROTHWELL, Conductor.
July 18—GUIOMAR NOVAES, Brazilian Pianist.
Seats, 10, 25, 35, 50c; Box and Table Seats, 75c. At Box Office, Macy's, Tyson's, McBride's.
STEEPLECHASE
CONEY'S FUN FACTORY.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Day and Night Bathing.
PALACE B. F. KEITH'S EDNA WALLACE HOPPER, LAURA GUERITE, A. Baldwin Sloan & Cyril Chadwick in "The Flivver." Emma Carus, White & Cavanagh, Ralph Herz, and Marie Nordstrom.
Delicious Lemonade Served Free to All.
LONELY LION LAND BOSTOCK'S with BONAVITA and Other Big Features
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1916.

NO AGREEMENT YET.

The statement from the Mexican capital that the differences between the United States and Mexico "may be considered as satisfactorily settled" is scarcely borne out by the facts. Acting Secretary of State POLK said yesterday, in Washington, that the conferences between the Mexican Ambassador Designate and himself had not yet resulted in an agreement. But the official Mexican statement, designed probably to impress upon the Mexican people the idea that international relations have become peaceful, seems to indicate that the de facto Government does not approve of the appointment of a commission to sit in some salubrious American resort for the remainder of the Summer and produce a report of dubious value. If this is the case, the sentiment of the Mexican Government is clearly in accord with that of most Americans. The situation has developed no issue requiring the deliberations of a commission. What Mr. ARREDONDO and Mr. POLK cannot agree to quickly could hardly be agreed to at all.

Some tangible result of the recent pourparlers should already be visible. CARRANZA must stop sparring for time. The time for settlement is at hand. He must take action to suppress all banditry in his country that threatens the peace of our border. He must use his army effectively and manifest a sincere desire to protect the United States from invasion by murderous Mexican outlaws, or we must go on with the work ourselves. There are some surface indications that this is the course he intends to pursue, but we are not yet entirely convinced of his sincerity. He has a good opportunity now to make good all his promises, to restore order in northern Mexico, to make his Government potent all over the country, and to prepare the way for a renewal of business and the election of a Constitutional President. Nothing that has lately happened can be forgotten, but much may be forgiven if he shows himself sincere in the execution of a new and reasonable policy.

Meanwhile, the alarming tales of the imminence of a new revolution in which CARRANZA is to be overthrown need not be regarded as unsettling. Probably the new revolution will not get any nearer the Mexican capital than San Antonio, Texas, or Galveston. Fifty years of stable government will be required in Mexico before the revolutionary spirit can be entirely stamped out. The union of the northern Generals like TREVINO with Mr. DE LA BARRA is most unlikely. The name of DE LA BARRA suggests a reactionary movement, supported by the Church and the remnant of the cientificos, and there is no chance that such a movement can gain headway in Mexico after all the people have gone through to free themselves from the rule of privileged classes.

ADOPT A NEW PROTOCOL.

The well-informed letter of JOHN A. DYCHE published in THE TIMES yesterday revealed clearly the rocks on which the conference of cloak manufacturers and union officials is in danger of breaking. The substitution of the strike and lockout for the judicial methods of the protocol, for which the employers are avowedly working, would be a reversion to the chaotic conditions that existed in the garment industry prior to 1910. It would delight the hearts of the small minority of syndicalists in the ranks of the union members. They, too, are opposed to the protocol, because it "has taken away from the worker "the only weapon he possessed against "the capitalist employer" and because it has "killed the Kampflust among our people." If the employers are not comfortable in the frying pan of trade unionism, how would they be advantaged by leaping into the fire of syndicalism? Not only would they have to face each season the threat of a general strike, but they would have to deal with a newly strengthened class of revolutionary agitators, by the side of whom trade unionists are the most moderate and reasonable of men.

The Manufacturers' Association and the union should return to the protocol. They should adopt a new agreement which will be strong where the old one was weak. The right of the employer "to hire and discharge on the basis of efficiency and economy," which the previous agreement explicitly recognized, should be reaffirmed and guaranteed beyond the possibility of dispute. Some way should be found to prevent excessive and unfounded litigation of discharge cases by the union. As between equally skilled union and non-union men the employers might well give preference to union men, for it is to their interest that there shall be a strong union with which they may deal, in full confidence that promises and treaties will be respected.

The union, of course, must surrender the right to strike, and it should be held to a strict accountability for all "stoppages of work" in individual shops. There are other questions, relating to prices, hours of work, and sanitary standards. They are of minor importance and can be easily adjusted. But both sides must adopt a new protocol. Unless they provide judicial machinery for the settlement of future disputes, the struggle of the last ten weeks will have been almost wholly in vain.

OUT OF PLACE.

It has been the custom, faithfully honored by observance, for the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon taking office, to withdraw from many activities of a political or social nature, in which as private citizens they were free to engage, in order, not only that they might give their whole time and attention to official duty, but further to avoid all controversies or commitments which might seem in any degree to affect their judicial impartiality of mind.

Justice BRANDEIS, we are sure, was not conscious that there was any impropriety in his appearing at the conference of representatives of many Jewish organizations in this city on Sunday, where he presented a statement or report upon measures to be taken concerning the Jewish Congress soon to be held in Philadelphia. Mr. BRANDEIS's statement, however, became the subject of a somewhat heated controversy, in which his views, according to the reports, were "sharply opposed" by others who took part in the conference. There was marked difference of opinion among organization representatives present, insomuch that Mr. LOUIS MARSHALL, Chairman of the meeting, found it necessary to suggest "that no personalities be indulged in."

In this running debate Justice BRANDEIS stood by his guns with the courage and ability which he is known to possess. But it was evident that a good deal of feeling was aroused, and altogether the general impression will be, we fear, that Justice BRANDEIS might with very great propriety have avoided taking part in such a controversy. Now that he has discharged his duty as a member of the committee appointed by the Jewish Congress organization, we venture to express the hope that he will consider that he is discharged of further obligation and will in future leave to others subjects of such controversial nature.

INVESTIGATING REGULATION.

Both houses have now passed the Newlands resolution for the investigation of the regulation of transportation, and of Government ownership of public utilities as an alternative. Everybody wants this done. President WILSON suggested it, following a personal appeal to him by the President of the Southern Railway in an address to the Railway Business Association late in 1914. Mr. HARRISON said that the conditions in the railway world at that time justified such an individual appeal. Evidently the President agreed, for he favored the subject in his message. The Republicans put the idea into their platform, but they were a little slow in appropriating the issue. The list of shippers' organizations which have petitioned for action is too long to reproduce. The railways are known to favor the plan. Representative MANN even alleged that the proposal was merely a device of the railways to escape from regulation. If it were so, that would not be conclusive against such an inquiry in the public interest, including the railways as one element.

There is no reason to suspect the railways of undue activity in the matter. Long ago they learned that resistance to anything done by statute to them only led to further punishment, and their later policy has been one of resignation carried to excess. Instead of protesting too much, they have allowed things to be done which reliance upon public opinion, adequately instructed on the merits, would have prevented. That can now be done through this joint committee of Congress.

There is significance in the fact that Congress itself looks into the subject. It is almost the only thing which has not been referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission, if at all related to the subjects within its jurisdiction. Apparently there is no more surplus of confidence in the Commission on the part of Congress than there is in Congress on the part of the Commission. It may be doubted whether there have been any two consecutive reports of the Commission which have not asked for changes in the laws, whose enactment is as much a function of Congress as their administration is a function of the Commission. Thus both sides are exchanging left-handed compliments, under the stress of the fact that after a generation of regulation their joint efforts have given satisfaction to nobody, not even themselves.

Not until prosperity was at its crest and seemed about to culminate did any droppings of fatness fall upon the railways. If there should be lean days ahead, they must be shared by the railways without the support of harvested riches. So great has been the prosperity of everybody else that it was limited by the ability of the railways to fulfill their functions, although they accomplished wonders, and never were more efficient than when they were passing into bankruptcy on an unexampled scale. In fact, that is the explanation of the resolution. Regulation is to be investigated because railway bankruptcy is at last perceived to be undesirable, and the resumption of railway growth is a necessity unless the growth of the country's business is to be restricted. That is the reason why Congress is to investigate what has happened under the laws it has passed, which the Commission has administered with the results on the record.

The resolution provides for investigating also the alternative to persistence in regulation. Unsatisfactory as regulation has been, it has been an improvement upon what preceded it. The alternative under consideration by the regulators is Government ownership on a scale such as the world has never seen. The program proposed for inquiry is "Government ownership of all public utilities, such as "telegraph, wireless, telephone, express companies, and railroads." Government intervention in marine matters is provided for in another bill, which has not had such public approval as to create a presumption in favor of the all-inclusive proposal by those who have made such a qualified success of regulation. The case is not that Congress and the Commission have been so faithful and successful in their use of the talent intrusted to them that other talents should be given. Yet they are asking to be intrusted with greater powers and duties than any Government has ever exercised. If the country fails to take alarm and follows the railways in resignation to whatever the statute makers attempt, it will deserve all that befell the railways, and it is likely to get it. There is no harm in the inquiry. But there is need of every exertion that the result of the inquiry shall put a stop to the socialization of our institutions under the guise of government. Business is not government, and government is not business. There are defects in both business and government, but such shortcomings are nothing to the accumulation of the faults of both in a single agency which believes that it is above all sordid and economic considerations and which does not hesitate to assume tasks worthy of supermen while failing in much simpler specific duties.

OF GOLD BRICKS.

The question of importance is not whether Mr. ROOSEVELT said, "early in the year," that "perhaps after all he "[Mr. HUGHES] will turn out to be an "other gold brick." It is whether, in fact, Mr. HUGHES is a gold brick. A gentleman named HOPKINS, not hitherto famous, says the Colonel did give voice to doubt on the subject. The Colonel says he didn't. What boots it? The Colonel did fear that if he accepted Mr. HUGHES he would be investing in another gold brick; there isn't the slightest doubt about that. Because of this fear he moved mountains to make Mr. HUGHES speak out on the questions of Americanism and preparedness; because of it he withheld his assent to the nomination until the last moment; because of it he himself appeared as a candidate, though he was not one in reality and knew that he could not be nominated, so that he might force Mr. HUGHES or Mr. HUGHES's sponsors to take the covering off the brick and let him see what was inside. Finally he accepted, with unmistakable misgivings, the assurances made to him that Mr. HUGHES was all right on the issues, and tentatively declined the Progressive nomination. Later he made the declination final, and has since acted in such a way as to make people think that he really has received, since the convention, some satisfactory assurances from the candidate.

His fear that Mr. HUGHES would "turn out to be another gold brick" was the whole basis of the fight he made against Mr. HUGHES's nomination. If he did not say it to this Mr. HOPKINS, it must have been because at the moment he was talking about something else. He says he did not say to Mr. HOPKINS that he "had sold "the party a gold brick once and did "not wish to do it again." But, from his point of view, it was the fact, just the same. His caution toward Mr. HUGHES was that of the burnt child toward the fire. Naturally, he feared that there was gilt wrapping on this second brick, and, naturally, he wanted to find out about it.

Has he found out? Is the brick gold, real gold, gold all the way through? The wrapping may have been removed privately for Mr. ROOSEVELT's inspection; he is behaving as if it had been. It must annoy Mr. ROOSEVELT to see the German-American Alliance going tranquilly on in its support of Mr. HUGHES, just as much convinced that the Colonel has bought another gold brick as it was in the days of his doubt. If he knows that the brick is real gold, it must make him bite the furniture every time he reads a new indorsement of his candidate by some Zeitung or Abendpost or other. He knows the Zeitungs and Abendposts and Freie Presses to be self-deceived, knows that they will wake up bitterly some day; only they don't know it, and nobody else does. As for the brick, it displays the eagerness, volubility, and fluency characteristic of bricks in defining its position. Mr. HUGHES was nominated on June 10, and his wrapping has been disturbed by no impertinent finger since.

MISTAKEN ZEAL.

In a rural neighborhood remote from any largely populated centre and lacking in organized means for the extinguishing of conflagrations a body of private citizens who formed themselves into a company of firemen, and purchased their own engine and equipment, would be performing a public service of unquestioned value. But if in the City of New York a volunteer fire company on the ancient model, possessing an equipment and officers of its own, should try to take part in its own way in the fire fighting the city authorities would stop its activities. We have a Fire Department thoroughly organized, and if citizens are inclined to join it they may do so, individually, if they meet the physical requirements and vacancies can be found for them. But, having joined, they must do as they are bid and conform to all the rules of the department. Presumably the least sophisticated citizen understands that the city's Fire Department must have exclusive control over the work of putting out fires, but about military authority in the nation there seems to be a conflict of ideas.

The present mood of the men who have organized the First Armored Motor Battery does not differ greatly from that of many others who have been striving, with patriotic ardor, to serve their country under the influence of the preparedness movement. There is no place in the United States Army for a separate armored motor battery. The members of this battery, if they desire to join the army, must conform to army regulations. It is not their part to say what they will do in the army. Doubtless if they enlist individually and are mustered in many of them will be assigned to armored motor cars and others to motor cycles. But their battery cannot exist in the army as a unit, as a glance at the military law of 1916 will show them. They have been zealous but mistaken.

To ascribe their disappointment to "the petty jealousy of the regular army" is very foolish. We have heard that silly expression too often since the movement for militia federalization began. The regular army is the military mainstay of this country, and when the citizen military organizations are mustered into the Federal service they are parts of the regular army and must conform strictly to its rules as the "snippy West Pointers" and enlisted men do. Much of the prevailing lack of comprehension of military authority is probably due to the loose talk of some of the Congressmen who affect to resent the authority of the permanent military establishment. But it will disappear now that preparedness has become a fact.

IF THE SOLDIERS VOTED.

There is probably a little irony, if not malice, in the suggestion of the Frankfurter Zeitung that a truce be arranged so that half the German Army can go home and vote, "with a "view to ascertaining the real feeling "of the nation under the changed "conditions." It knows, of course, that the Allies would consent to no such truce. If a truce could be arranged on such a pretext whenever one of the belligerents needed a breathing spell, war would be a succession of truces. The intent is probably political and domestic. It is a deft and delicate saying of one thing and meaning quite another. What it means, no doubt, is to say to the irreconcilables who will hear of no peace that does not give Germany all she ever contended for, "Where would "you be if the soldiers voted? The "men on the firing line have none of "your illusions. If you could let "those who know the real situation "vote, as well as the stay-at-homes, "you would mighty soon find out "where you stand. They know "whether Germany is the conqueror, "whether she can impose any terms "she chooses." There is a sting in the suggestion, and it was meant to have one. It is not the German jingoes who would like to have the soldiers vote.

It seems a part of the campaign to let light into the German mind. We do not yet know the object of the German National Committee, appointed to prepare the German people for "an honorable peace," but the words seem significant. A peace that would realize all the dreams of the Pan-Germans would not have to be prepared for. A peace that gives less than that would have to be. Calling it "honorable" is disarming; it is a word designed to still the voice of prejudice and get a hearing. It seems probable that Prince VON WEDEL's committee is really intended to prepare the minds of the German people for the only kind of peace they can ever get; a peace that will save Germany, but leave unrealized all the mad and murderous ambitions that brought about the war. If indeed the soldiers could vote on the question whether those ambitions can be realized, it seems likely enough that they would vote not for that, but for "an honorable peace"; for they are where they can see the truth, see it as a physical fact, and the stay-at-homes are not.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Belated Resort to Experts.

Two articles in THE TIMES on Sunday had a connection that was not obvious at first sight. In one of these articles, Dr. ROBERT T. MORRIS, in discussing "The Enzymic Factor in Warfare," expressed again that old grievance of science—the failure of the public, owing to its curious distrust of experts as "mere theorizers," to get in the affairs of life the advantages that a better utilization of available knowledge would bring. The other article, in outlining the plan for establishing a psychopathic clinic in Sing Sing prison, presented an example of just such a utilization, about to be undertaken in a domain where it has long been needed, and where there is every reason to expect magnificent results.

For years past it has been perfectly well known by all students of penology—and among them were the few Wardens who were something more than commanders of a force of turnkeys armed with clubs and pistols—that the ancient and orthodox method of prison management was wrong and useless from every other point of view than that of keeping convicts in subjection during the term of their confinement. That end it did and does accomplish, but it always has turned the prisoners out, at the end of their court sentence, under the heavier penalty of a condemnation to be for life professional criminals and enemies of society.

The experts have insisted that this system failed with both the criminals who could be reformed and those whose reform was impossible, and that it was practicable to separate these two classes—to return the members of the one to good citizenship and to protect society from the members of the other by subjecting them to proper and continuous restraints. This, in substance, is what the new clinic credibly promises to do to the extent that circumstances will permit.

It involves, of course, taking of the convict a view wholly different from the one which has prevailed in the past, and it will also involve, ultimately, an abandonment of the idea that crimes are definite things, with a definite penalty imposed on each in its degree. Hence it still will have to encounter much of ridicule and denunciation from "practical men"—who of all men are often the most unpractical. Prison episodes that pass unnoticed as incidents of the old system—escapes, assaults, and the like—will be instanced as showing the futility of the new one, but the beginning is hopeful—there has been resort to the experts at last.

His Need Validates His Claim.

There are still "unreconstructed rebels," it seems. At any rate there is one, an old man down in San Luis Potosi. At the close of the war, in which he had served in a Baltimore artillery regiment, he refused to take the oath of allegiance that would have restored his citizenship. Instead, he went to Mexico, where he has remained ever since—whether happily or not his brief annals fail to record. He is poor as well as old, now, and apparently the long years of his self-imposed exile have not won for him enough of friendship from his neighbors to insure his present safety where he is, for he or his friends deem it judicious for him to quit the country. Our Government would pay his way out, as that of other Americans of scanty resources, but he has admitted, very honestly, that he is not a citizen of the United States, and therefore has no claim on it for help.

As the case presents itself to Consular officials and the State Department, of course the problem is one of enormous difficulty, and perhaps altogether insoluble. To other people it would offer no difficulty at all, for this JOHN RAYMOND—that is his estimable name—must by now be well over his grudge of more than half a century ago. Even should his ancient obstinacy as to the oath of allegiance persist, the pillars of the Constitution wouldn't be very much shaken if that fact were ignored. But such short cuts through the law are not for officials to take, and probably it will not be obvious to them that, if the old man is enough of a "gringo" to be in danger, he is enough of an American to be helped out of his peril.

How, otherwise, are we ever to find out what the special grievance was that prevented him from doing what so many thousands of other Confederate soldiers found it possible, if not exactly pleasant, at the time, to do? He may himself have forgotten what it was, and have remained where he is, not because he still hated the victors in the great struggle, but merely because he was doing where he was about as well as he could expect to do anywhere.

Somebody Remains Responsible.

One could wish that the high and mighty ones in both the regular army and the National Guard were not so ready to assume that all they need to do, in regard to the seemingly rather numerous failures properly to care for the men on the troop trains, is to shift the responsibility back and forth between the two groups.

Each says that the other, if anybody, was to blame, and the chances favor the theory that both are right. That is so, even if the very popular compromise theory be correct—the theory that the fault rests on a vague and pleasantly impersonal thing called "the system."

The fact remains that, according to reports too numerous for all to be false, many of the militiamen went hungry and thirsty oftener and longer than was justified or even excused by the nature of the exigency which they were hastily called to meet. It was serious enough, but considerably far from desperate. This is true of their much-advertised hardships on the journey, for that matter. They were uncomfortable rather than suffering, and many of them, probably, had fared as ill on camping-out trips that, in memory, at least, passed for enjoyable.

These stories, however, have had a bad effect at home, adding resentment to the grief that many a guardsman's wife feels in her loneliness, and they contain little of the needed assurance that on the border their husbands will be exposed to none except necessary and inevitable risks.

In the circumstances it would have been well if the regular army officers and the War Department officials had assumed to do more than strict duty demanded and had themselves attended to tasks which, though not technically theirs, they knew would be unperformed, or badly performed, if left in hands more or less amateurish.

Saying that the militiamen didn't know how to live on army rations is an unsatisfactory explanation of what happened.

Crowded Public Baths.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other day I stood for more than three hours in the line waiting to get into the public bath at Coney Island.

Why shouldn't our city build more public baths? They would be highly appreciated by the citizens. HARRY HELLERMAN.
Brooklyn, July 9, 1916.

DESTROYING DISEASE GERMS

Concurring Opinions on the Value of Terminal Disinfection.

New York, July 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must confess to no little surprise at the arguments used by Linsly R. Williams, in his letter, under the heading "Handling the Epidemic," finding fault with me for calling attention to the need for modern scientific disinfection (as distinct from the casual, inefficient methods of the past) as a means of destroying the infective material which has been demonstrated to be present in the dust of rooms occupied by patients suffering from poliomyelitis.

I gave as one of my authorities Surgeon General Rupert Blue, head of the United States Public Health Service, who advocates "a thorough disinfection of infected rooms and places," thinking that his name would carry conviction to all public health workers. As such does not appear to be the case, I trust you may find space for the following quotations from other leading authorities, showing how widely and strongly the Surgeon General is supported in this question of scientific disinfection and communicable disease:

When disinfection has been properly done, any house which has been the scene of a contagious or infectious disease will be perfectly safe to live in.—Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Director of Public Health, Philadelphia.

Every effort should be made to destroy the bacillus wherever it may be found.—Surgeon General Sternberg, late of United States Public Health Service.

The explanation of these successive tragedies is simply that due precaution against the transmission of infection from person to person has not been observed, or that infected rooms and things have been left without disinfection.—Bulletin of the Maine State Board of Health.

If terminal disinfection prevents the occurrence of only a small number of cases, it would still seem to be worth while.—Professor Rosenau, late of United States Public Health Service.

Of course, it is generally agreed that when unusual circumstances arise, when some rare or peculiarly objectionable disease like cholera makes its appearance, every possible opportunity of destroying even a small amount of infection should be embraced. We doubt whether those who abandon terminal disinfection would claim that the results are ideal. Even if it is true that they are quite as good as under the older system, it may well be asked whether the latter failed because it was useless or because it was not properly carried out.—Editorial, Journal A. N. A.

J. T. AINSLEE WALKER,
Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Music at Patriotic Concerts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To a lover of all good music, and an American who attended the concert in Central Park the afternoon of July 4, the letter of your correspondent Blanche Greenland comes as a decided surprise.

It is to be presumed that she, too, inasmuch as she attended the concert, is a lover of music, whether such music be American, French, German, Italian, Russian, &c. I cannot possibly conceive how she could make the objection of too little American music, for surely she must know that American music as it exists today could not but suffer most shamefully by being placed on a program with first-class foreign music. I doubt whether your correspondent, and in fact any one else, could make up an entire program of American orchestral music which could hold the attention of a music devotee or appear to him as other than a noveilty.

The music on last Tuesday's program was, to my mind, what is known as "popular" classic music—not one number on the list being what is considered "deep" music, and most certainly no one could consistently take exception to it—though the day was the Fourth of July. I reached the Park but a moment or so before the commencement of the concert, but was able to secure a very desirable location from which to hear the music; and, in fact, at no time was the music so soft as to be indistinct. I have always observed that whenever a musical program is prepared for the public almost the entire audience consists of foreigners or persons of foreign extraction; so why not give them the music that they like and applaud, rather than try to convert them into Americans by subjecting them to a program of noisy American ragtime? W. W. C.
New York, July 9, 1916.

Typhoid Inoculation in the Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would not the present propaganda for increasing the army, navy, and militia strength of the country prove much more successful were it not obligatory for each newly-accepted member of an organization immediately to submit to inoculation alleged to prevent typhoid? This allegation has by no means been proved, and the theory of the efficacy of this virus is based upon the same fallacious reasoning by which, mathematically, two can be made to equal one. The practice is experimental, and advantage is taken of the discipline prevailing in military organizations to compel men to submit to the injection directly into their blood of matter which was never intended to be there, and which, if taken into the body through the proper channel, the mouth, would be thrown out of the system. If the men of these organizations would realize that permanent ill health, and even death, sometimes result from these inoculations, the medical profession would be compelled to seek other subjects for experimentation. WALLACE O. JAMES.
New York, July 10, 1916.

ON THE BORDER.

Where the khaki city rises,
On the dry and dusty plain,
As the Flag breaks out at day-dawn
Sounds the heartening, glad refrain:
"For the Star-Spangled Banner
In triumph doth wave!"

Where the cactus and the sage-brush
In the blistering sun-rays grow,
To the troopers massed at noontide
Echoes tenderly and low:
"We will sing one song
For the old Kentucky home!"

Where no cooling breeze comes wafting
To the wounded their relief,
Still there's balm and joy consoling
In the snatch of sweetness brief:
"Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue!"

Where grim death each hour is lurking,
And the dangers none may know,
There's the spur to noble purpose
In the strains, majestic, slow:
"As He died to make men holy
Let us die to make men free;
Our God is marching on!"

Where the hardships and privations
Weigh the soul with dark despair,
Courage like a sunbeam sudden
Is renewed, as rings the air:
"Yankee Doodle, keep it up,
Yankee Doodle Dandy;
Mind the music and the step,
And with the girls be handy!"

Where the evening shadows gather,
And the thoughts are far away,
Tears will start—but not for danger—
At the cadence, lightsome, gay:
"Though Spanish eyes are thrilling, still
Their charm it fails to bind me;
And my heart goes back to Erin's Isle,
And the girl I left behind me!"

ELLA A. FANNING.

SAVING CHINA FROM AN INGLORIOUS END.

The Vital Need of Better Railroad Systems Presents an Opportunity for Outside Capital to Help the Country to Its Feet.

By J. SELWIN TAIT.

Washington, D. C., July 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The new policy of the Government, favoring the participation of American bankers in any straight loan to China, adequately secured, is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, but it is only a step where an advance along the whole line should be considered, if any material good is to be accomplished.

It is probably safe to say that China is today at the most critical stage in her history. It is useless for her to claim that she has existed for thousands of years in her present condition, and at the same time to think that she will continue to do so indefinitely. The longest road must have an end, and to disinterested observers the end is approaching with China now. Her unrivaled opportunities have been blazoned to the world. From no fault of her own, possibly, she has failed to avail herself of these opportunities, and her deadly peril today is that, with the removal of international restraints and the arrival of a time when one or more strong powers may be able to do what they like in the readjustment of the world's physical geography, these opportunities may be torn from her ruthlessly and without possible appeal; and this not only to her own loss, but to the loss of those countries which could gain much for themselves by aiding her in her development.

In saying this, I have no particular country in mind; still, it is no idle fear. At the end of the European war international anarchy may prevail, "with a snatching on the right hand and on the left" for the ill-guarded portions of the world's territory. Should such a condition arise, China would be the first victim, being the easiest and the most tempting.

If the integrity of China as a nation is to be maintained, steps ought to be taken to that end now. It is a man's task, and, situated as the world is today, there is only one country qualified to take the initiative with an assurance of success. That country is our own. The ability to save China, to preserve her intact as a people, while upholding her self-respect, and to help her to take her place among the great nations of the world is well within our grasp. It would be a great accomplishment, and it need not be an eleemosynary act, for there is abundant profit to every nation aiding in the upbuilding of China. Are we too "provincial" for the task, too fearful of the outcome, to prone to let things slide?

The United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Japan, and Russia are all interested in railroad franchises in China. These railroads are of such importance to China that it may safely be said that she has not a commercial or industrial problem that they would not solve, while at the same time they would develop an enormous commerce with the outer world. A single instance will suffice. The Hankow-Szechuan line, in which this country is interested, taps a province possessing a population of seventy-eight millions of people, consisting for the most part of experienced agriculturists and skilled mechanics.

The building of the railroads is at a standstill for lack of funds, a condition incident to the European war. Let the countries named form themselves into a banking group with the support of their respective Governments, their object being to complete the railways. It may, of course, be urged that none of them has any money to spare at the present time for this purpose, with the single exception of the United States. That being the case, let the other nations borrow enough money from this country to complete the roads, in whole or in part. It is safe to say that all of the roads for which franchises are held would, under proper management, very soon become paying properties, so large and industrious are the populations they would serve.

The one trouble from which China suffers is isolation. She has neither railroad communication to any extent nor any public highways worthy of the name. Her only agencies for transportation are rivers and canals—both of which are slow and uncertain—and rough tracks for ponies and wheelbarrows. Not only is China not progressing in methods of transportation, but she is in many respects going back. At one time she possessed fine, well-paved imperial highways connecting her principal cities and a hundred and fifty thousand miles of canals. For the most part the former have been plowed under and the latter clogged up.

Railway systems would engender a spirit of nationalism and would tend to the creation of a strong central government, which is what China sorely needs. They would give rise to a spirit of patriotism on international questions in which China is concerned, and would, before long, enable her to speak on such questions with all the force of her four hundred millions of people.

The awakening of China brought about in this way would be the best possible safeguard for peace in the East and for the proper maintenance of the balance of power.

While the European countries named have certain privileges in connection with the Chinese franchises which we do not possess, there is no doubt that an arrangement could be made between them and ourselves, whereby our bankers would be amply secured and would share proportionately in the profits of the transactions, while our country would share in the trading facilities which the other countries have under their franchises. This is all a matter of arrangement. By laying aside all petty jealousies and combining in a friendly group and in a common interest, the most important nations would be welded together in a friendly arrangement which would lead to the rapid development of China, would enrich Japan—which would benefit largely by any money going into the Orient—would satisfy Russia, and would give to all an entrance into the finest market in the world, China does not part with the ownership of her railways, so that such loans would mean no territorial encroachment whatever.

For a time foreign management, as well as foreign capital, will be necessary in China, where industrial cooperation is today well-nigh impossible. Foreign money must be employed under the protection of foreign corporation laws until the Chinese become educated to the work. It is no reflection whatever on China to say that she is not ready for such a responsibility now. She is, in fact, every whit as equal to the work as Great Britain and Europe were at the same stage of their existence. The right to trade to an unlimited extent, with a limited responsibility, has everywhere in the world been a source of temptation, and has been properly controlled only by the institution of upright judicial systems and of courts prompt to punish infractions of the law. Until China is able to provide these safeguards she will have to be content to see her country developed by foreign corporations under foreign management. Existing conditions, however, need not prevent China from using foreign capital. In her forty-eight treaty ports that capital will secure all the protection necessary, and those ports can be increased in number as outside territory comes within the zone of foreign enterprise.

The rapidity with which Japan has mastered the principles of industrial cooperation encourages us to believe that China will follow suit. A few years ago Japan had practically no corporations, whereas now she has thousands of successful joint stock companies at work. In fact, nothing could be more inspiring to the friends of China than the success that Japan has met with under conditions similar to her own.

The only real barrier to the successful carrying out of such a proposition as I have outlined is that created by the persistent attributing of Machiavellian designs to almost every act of Japan; such, for instance, as her reported alliance with Russia. Japan, as a nation, is wise in her generation, and what she is doing now is simply an act of prudent foresight in allying herself with the strongest country in her section of the world. It is simply another step in her policy of preparedness, in which a still further step is the appropriation of $124,000,000 for the building of new warships. It is ridiculous to suppose that this spells war. On the contrary, it makes for peace, because unpreparedness, with its thousand fears, breeds a degree of sensitiveness, which, more than anything else, disposes toward war. It has been claimed that Japan's new alliance with Russia is a threat to the United States. Can anything be more ridiculous? If there is one country in the world which, through all our trials, has stood more faithfully by us than any other, that country is surely Russia, our friendship with which has suffered no interruption. This Russo-Japanese alliance may, therefore, be regarded as absolutely disproving any unfriendly intent toward the United States by Japan.

J. SELWIN TAIT.

"A GOLDEN TREASURY."

Valuable Material Found In The Times Current History Magazine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must confess to a growing admiration for your monthly magazine, Current History, as the successive issues have shown a maturing mastery of the material involved. The recent gathering here of the teachers of the country has led me to wonder whether the possibilities of your Current History are fully appreciated by the teachers—or, if I may venture to say so, even by yourselves. For if I were in your publisher's shoes, I should not rest idle until I had introduced Current History as a textbook into every school in the land. The recent National Education Association Convention revealed a good deal of mistaken enthusiasm for the use of the daily newspaper and various "current periodicals" in the schools. Teachers will eventually realize that there are only two kinds of historical material genuinely worthy of serious "laboratory" study in the school—first, the source documents which record exactly what was said and done by the leaders who direct the destinies of nations and the masses who fulfill them; second, the utterances of great minds who express the passions, ideals, and racial psychology of the groups for whom they speak. The only convenient form I know of in which this material can be studied today for the history of today—studied exactly as historical scholars would enjoy studying it a century from now—is The Times Current History. Instead of a scrap collection of newspaper comments and editorial wiseacre opinions, the Current History gives us each month a golden treasury of today's history—the kind of historical jewels that make the eyes of the true historian glisten—material that is not only history, but literature. To put any other "current" material than this before the students in our classrooms is a criminal waste of precious time. H. A.
New York, July 14, 1916.

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We who love "Old Glory," love it for all it represents. A national flag, still it is the flag of all nations, beloved by all whose intelligence can appreciate the benefits it affords. The patriotic songs of America are soul inspiring—we are jealous that they should be preserved. "The Star-Spangled Banner" is glorious, it is divine. It awakens the fires of patriotism and quickens national loyalty. Two or three persons began to sing the chorus and today millions sing it with a sense of pride. It is a quickening, constructive, powerful anthem that makes vibrant the forces American.

Time cannot change "The Star-Spangled Banner." It is our national anthem, whether Congress decided this or not. It has been the inspiration and encouragement of the men on the battlefields, the solace of dying patriots. It has been, is, and ever will be "the song that thrills every patriotic heart."

Every man, woman, and child should find it a privilege to indorse the bill styled No. 437 now before Congress to make "The Star-Spangled Banner" officially our "national anthem." LAURA B. PRISK.
New York, July 14, 1916.

Gilbert Murray's Denial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should be much obliged if you would correct an apparent impression that I am a pacifist. I am not a "pacifist" and not "a member of the group, with Professor Russell, of British intellectuals who are opposed to both war and conscription on principle." On the contrary, I am vehemently opposed to that group.

Like most Englishmen, I hate war and I dislike conscription; but in the present crisis I believe that our national honor and our international duty alike compelled us to enter the European war, and since Mr. Asquith and others who know the facts say that compulsory military service is desirable for the better waging of the war, I accept their judgment without hesitation.

Personally I have very great friendship and respect for Mr. Russell and not the faintest doubt of his sincerity. But I am thankful that the influence of the particular group to which he belongs is practically negligible in England. The great mass of my countrymen face the war as they would face martyrdom. We will fight; we will suffer, and we will, if necessary, be blotted out of the book of prosperous nations, but we will not betray our cause or make terms with triumphant evil. GILBERT MURRAY.
New York, July 17, 1916.

A Way to Water Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter entitled "The Thirsty Horse," and would suggest that a law be made compelling every driver of a horse or team to carry a drinking pail, and that the driver be allowed to have as much water for his team as needed, no matter where he may apply for it. If any person refused, that person should be subject to a fine. This would seem to be a good way to water horses, and it would eliminate the unsightly drinking fountains. JOHN D. C.
Harrison, N. Y., July 9, 1916.

NAVY OFFICERS GIVE DANCE AT NEWPORT

Summer Colony Enjoys Hospitality of Rear Admiral Fechteler and His Staff.

SHIP'S DECK A BALLROOM

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont Drive Coach and Four from Long Island.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—The commander of the Sixth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler, with the commanding officer of the flagship New York, Captain Hugh Rodman, and his officers gave a ball on the New York tonight. The guests were from the Summer colony, Forts Adams and Greble, the Naval War College, and the naval training and torpedo stations. The ship's decks were transformed into a ballroom, with flag, electric, and floral effects. The guests were received by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fechteler and Captain Rodman.

In addition to many officers and ladies, other guests were Admiral Henry T. Mayo and Mrs. Mayo, Vice Admiral and Mrs. De Witt Coffman, Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Herbert O. Dunn, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, and Miss Evelina Gleaves and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie.

Admiral and Mrs. Mayo came from the flagship Wyoming with the Admiral's dinner guests, Captain and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, Captain and Mrs. H. F. Bryan, Captain Henry A. Wiley, Commander and Mrs. John K. Robison, Lieutenant and Mrs. R. Willson, Captain of Marines and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Paymaster Chester G. Mayo and Mrs. Mayo, Paymaster and Mrs. Charles W. Morse, and Mrs. William D. Leahy.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson entertained to the dance on the flagship. Among their guests were Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, a large dinner guests, Captain and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, Captain and Mrs. H. F. Bryan, Captain Henry A. Wiley, Commander and Mrs. John K. Robison, Lieutenant and Mrs. R. Willson, Captain of Marines and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Paymaster Chester G. Mayo and Mrs. Mayo, Paymaster and Mrs. Charles W. Morse, and Mrs. William D. Leahy.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson entertained to the dance on the flagship. Among their guests were Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, a large dinner party at their residence, afterward escorting their guests Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence T. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. J. Philip Benkard, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Philbrooke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Whitehouse, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, Dr. George Boling Lee, John Freeland, Robert McKee, Baron Renaud D'Ungern-Sternberg of the Russian Embassy, Bernard Wood of Philadelphia, Henry Williams of Baltimore, and Stephen B. Janstrom of Sweden.

Captain C. B. Brittain, commanding the U. S. S. Michigan, gave a dinner on board tonight, afterward escorting his guests, Captain and Mrs. George F. Cooper, Captain Thomas Washington, Mrs. B. Sweeney of Washington, Mrs. Paul Dessez, Surgeon A. A. Murphy, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. W. C. Watts, Paymaster and Mrs. F. C. Pyne, and Mrs. C. B. Brittain to the dance on the New York.

Miss Ethel Borden Harriman, daughter of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of Washington, who is spending the Summer here, will be presented to society the evening of Saturday, Aug. 12, at a dance which Mrs. Herbert N. Harriman is giving at the Cambake Club.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont came up from Long Island today to visit Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont. It seemed like good old times today and a happy reminder of coaching days in Newport as August Belmont drove his coach and four with Mrs. Belmont on the box seat.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has cards out for a dinner next Friday on board the flagship Wyoming.

The Casino came in for an exceedingly large gathering for a Monday morning, Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman arriving with Mrs. John R. Pell of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Whitman, arriving with Mr. and Mrs. Sirret of New York. Robert Spear Hudson, Third Secretary of the British Embassy, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Celville Barclay, watched the tennis playing. Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bonaparte of Washington brought in their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Philipede de Cteuhe of Washington, who will be with them at Pine Croft for the month.

The Newport Horse Show officers have selected for judges Reginald C. Vanderbilt of Portsmouth, R. I., for the harness classes; Alfred B. MacLay of New York for saddle classes, and R. Penn Smith of Stratford, Penn., for the runners and jumpers. Among the boxholders are Perry Belmont, F. S. Grand D'Hauteville, Mrs. Charles J. Singer, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, and William Disston.

Lispenard Stewart entertained with a dinner company tonight in honor of his guests, William Rhinelander Stewart, his brother, and Madison Grant of New York. The guests were the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman.

GOLFERS AT WHITE SULPHUR

Marchioness of Aberdeen to Tell of Welfare Work in Ireland.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 17.—Every one was on the links at an early hour today. John H. French, Jr., John Stewart, and James Wirt Robinson played a threesome. Willoughby Sharp and his daughter, Miss Dorothy, played a twosome. Others playing were Fred Scott Campbell, Judge Henry S. Priest, William Sands, F. E. Craik, De Soto FitzGerald, S. R. Dula, Joseph Ryan, W. M. Barrett, and Thomas B. Scott.

The Marchioness of Aberdeen, assisted by the Marquis, will talk next Saturday evening on "Different Phases of Social Welfare Work in Ireland." The subject will be illustrated with numerous stereopticon views and a moving picture. Judge Henry S. Priest of St. Louis will preside. Lady Hope of England will also give a short talk.

FAVOR BELGIAN INQUIRY.

Leading Spanish Catholics Want Charges Investigated Impartially.

PARIS, July 17.—An address criticising acts of German military authorities in Belgium, signed by 500 Spanish Catholics, has been sent to Mgr. Deploigne, Governor of the Philosophical Institute at Louvain, with the request that it be placed in the archives of the reconstructed library of the Catholic University of Louvain.

The document, which is entitled "An Address to Belgium," approves of the formation of an international commission of inquiry to examine into charges against the Germans which will offer a complete guarantee of impartiality. The signers include Guillermo de Osma, and the Marquis del Vadillo, former Ministers of the Crown; several former Ambassadors, the Duke of Alba, distinguished ecclesiastics and writers, and numerous Deputies and Senators.

Miss Inga Sontum a Bride.

Miss Inga Sontum, a Norwegian dancer, and Jonas Lie, an artist of this city, were married on July 1 at the latter's studio, 2 East Eighty-first Street. The fact of their marriage did not become known until yesterday, and it came as a surprise to many of their friends. Miss Sontum has appeared in society entertainments here for several seasons, also at Newport, and has taught fancy dancing.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 15th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef 19.02 cents per pound.—Advt.

FLORAL AWARDS AT LENOX.

Mrs. Clarkson Wins First Prize at Garden Council's Show.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Banyer Clarkson had the Lenox Garden Club Council as their guests at Riverside, in Tyringham, this afternoon. Mrs. Edward Spencer read a paper on delphiniums, and there was a contest among members of the council who exhibited floral specimens.

The first award was to Mrs. Banyer Clarkson, with Mrs. Spencer second and Mrs. William Pollock third. Mrs. Spencer and Miss Margaret French assisted Mrs. Clarkson at tea tables. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke, the Rev. Dr. George Grenville Merrill, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Mrs. Bernhardt Hoffman, Mrs. Francis H. Barlow, Miss Emily W. Biddle, Miss Georgiana W. Sargent, Miss Emily Tuckerman, Miss Nancy C. Wharton, and Mrs. Daniel Chester French.

Mrs. Carl A. De Gersdorff will have a sale at her villa tomorrow for the New York Exchange. Mrs. Henry H. Pease, Mrs. Newbold Morris, and other women of the cottages will be in charge.

Mrs. George Bend and Miss Beatrice Bend are guests of Mrs. William D. Sloane at Elm Court.

Mrs. John A. Spoor has been called to Chicago by the illness of a relative.

Miss Grant Squire has arrived in Pittsfield to pass the remainder of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell, who have been at Shadow Brook Farm, have gone to Bernardsville, N. J.

Mrs. John W. Rueffer gave a dinner tonight at Heaton Hall followed by a theatre party in Pittsfield, the guests going in automobiles.

Miss Clvillse Alexandre opened the Lenox branch Red Cross Hospital supply base in Trinity School this morning with twenty-five of the prominent cottagers present to assist in sewing for the United States troops at the border. Miss Alexandre also organized classes in first aid and home nursing in which women are to study under the direction of trained nurses.

TROLLEY MEN GET REFUSAL.

Strike Holds Off in Westchester Till Sutherland Decides.

Edward H. Maher, General Manager of the Westchester Electric Railway, which operates the Mount Vernon and New Rochelle trolley lines, refused yesterday to grant the demand of the employes for increased pay. As the men are united with the employes of the Yonkers City Railway and both companies are subsidiaries of the Third Avenue Line, the strike which the men have been threatening will be held off until tomorrow. This is the final limit which the employes set in a letter to General Manager Leslie Sutherland of the Yonkers Company.

Another letter was sent to President Frederick W. Whitridge of the Yonkers Company, in which the employes set forth their demand for five cents an hour increase, but Mr. Whitridge is on his way to Europe. The final decision as to the attitude of the Yonkers Company will rest with Mr. Sutherland.

TRANSFER $1,127,000 SUITS.

Actions Against Toledo & Ohio Railway Now in Federal Court.

Two suits brought in the State courts in May last by Richard H. Higgins, Asa S. Wing, and Charles H. Sabin against the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company for $1,127,000 were yesterday transferred to the Federal District Court because the defendant was an Ohio corporation. The plaintiffs sued as the holders of a 1,127 bonds first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Continental Coal Company.

They alleged that the defendant had guaranteed payment of the bonds, but Milton S. Barger, Treasurer of the defendant company, filed an affidavit asking for the dismissal of the suit on the ground that as a result of an action under the Sherman law in 1911 in the Federal District Court of Ohio the guaranteeing of the bonds was held to be part of a combination and monopoly condemned as in restraint of trade. The defendant company was thereupon enjoined from making good its guarantee.

CASTRO EXPECTS RELEASE.

Appeals to Washington to be Allowed to Go to Porto Rico.

General Cipriano Castro, the former dictator of Venezuela, and his wife, walked around Ellis Island, where they are detained, yesterday, and had no visitors. Following the order for his exclusion by the Board of Special Inquiry, Castro filed an appeal to Secretary of Labor Wilson. He did not seem depressed. He said he slept well, and was fairly comfortable. He is confident that he and his wife will be released.

According to word from Washington it is probable that the Government will permit the two to land in New York and remain here until they sail on Saturday for Porto Rico. Washington, it was said, had no objection to the presence of General Castro in the United States solely as a passenger bound for the West Indies.

PRISON AFTER JOY RIDE.

Tipsy Chauffeur and Companion in Auto Killed David Kidd.

Judge Lewis L. Fawcett in the County Court in Brooklyn yesterday sentenced Louis Thomas, a chauffeur of 31 East Thirty-ninth Street, Manhattan, to a term of not less than one year or not more than two years in Sing Sing Prison on his admission of violating the motor vehicle law. Edward McCormick of 219 East Thirty-eighth Street, Manhattan, who was with Thomas in the automobile at the time of his arrest, and who also pleaded guilty, was sentenced to serve not less than one year and not more than one year and three months.

Thomas took the automobile of his employer and invited McCormick for a ride. Both men became intoxicated and at Flatbush Avenue and Third Avenue ran on the sidewalk and killed David Kidd. Thomas and McCormick were indicted and tried for murder, but the jury disagreed. Later they pleaded guilty to operating the car while in an intoxicated condition.

Judge Fawcett imposed the maximum sentence. In doing so he said:

"There is no greater menace in our community than the drunken chauffeur driving a high-powered motor car. The speed mania has from infantile paralysis sinks into insignificance in comparison with the continuous slaughter on our highways from automobiles. It must cease."

Sisters Have Double Wedding.

Miss Helen Magdalen Jenkins and Miss Augusta Loretta Jenkins, daughters of Mrs. Mary E. Jenkins of 38 Forty-eighth Street, Corona, Queens Borough, became brides yesterday at a double wedding in the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows. Miss Augusta was married to Thomas Francis Guidera of Corona and Miss Helen was married to William Patrick Scanlon of Astoria. The Rev. Martin J. Biggane, assistant rector, officiated. The brides were given away by their grandfather, George W. Wood. They were attended by two other sisters, Miss Hannah Jenkins being maid of honor to Miss Augusta, while Miss Rose Jenkins acted in similar capacity for her sister, Miss Helen.

Ocean Travelers.

Among those who arrived from Port Limon, Cristobal, and Havana yesterday on the United Fruit Company steamer Calamares were:

Robert Adgolado Crespi, Hugh Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pollard, John Pennistom, Cecil Taylor, Captain and Mrs. George Aylesbury, Charles Calkins, Miss Helene Eveline, Miss Dolores Flores, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hebard, Philip Levy, John Matheson, Mrs. Katherine Polhemus, Mrs. Laura Wicks, Carl Willenborg, Jr., Charles Luttgen, Mr. and Mrs. Andrez Perez Chaumont, John Bullard, Carlos Correa, Mrs. Ida Dudley, Mrs. Petrona Fuentes, the Marquis and Marquesa de Larrinaga, Miss America Gonzalez Mrs. Isabel Salen Petit, Bertram Robert Shirriff, Stewart Young, and John Zoller.

Among those who arrived on the steamship Coamo from San Juan were:

Juan I. Jimenez, former President of Santo Domingo, who comes to see President Wilson, and Paul G. Miller, Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico.

JEWISH CONFERENCE PLEADS FOR PEACE

Representatives of National Organizations Make Move for Unity.

COMMITTEE IS CHOSEN

Prominent Jews Named to Work for Full Rights of Their Co-Religionists.

A committee of five members of the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations met the Executive Committee of the Jewish Congress Organization in Aeolian Hall, 29 West Forty-second Street, last night, in the campaign to demand full political, civil, and religious rights for Jews in all lands where those rights are not enjoyed by them. A desire to restore harmony among Jews in the United States in the campaign and to repay the courtesy of the congress organization in sending a committee headed by Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court to the conference on Sunday afternoon prompted the meeting.

The committee of five was selected from an executive committee of twenty-five members of the American National Jewish organizations appointed yesterday by Louis Marshall. It went to Aeolian Hall under instructions to impress the Congress Organization Committee with the desire of the conference to promote peace among the Jews of the United States and to make an official report of the proceedings of Sunday at the Hotel Astor.

It was emphasized by the Executive Committee of the conference that the deliberations at the Astor had been made as democratic as possible so as to assure the Jews of the nation that no autocratic methods were intended in meeting the problems of the Jews, and that there was no desire among any of the organizations represented for self-appointed leadership. It was pointed out that the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations sought to restrict the proceedings of the proposed Philadelphia Congress to a discussion of the full rights for the Jews because that was one subject upon which all Jews were united. Other subjects for consideration suggested by Justice Brandeis, such as Zionism, Jewish nationalism, and other subjects, had been considered dangerous, because not all the Jews of the United States were united on them, and it was feared that divisions among the Jews might be accentuated by discussion in the congress.

Committee of Five.

The Committee of Five, bearing this message to the Jewish Congress organization, consisted of Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I., Chairman; Judge Julian W. Mack of the Appellate Court of Chicago; Jacob Massel, Secretary of a Jewish community of New York City; Dr. F. F. Rosenblatt, Executive Secretary of the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El.

Judge Mack, in a speech before the Executive Committee of the Congress Organization, made a vigorous plea for unity among the Jews of the country, asserting that only through harmony could the ends desired be accomplished. Reports were read at the meeting from Jewish organizations in Europe and letters were received from other bodies with headquarters in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and cities in the Middle West.

A motion that the Congress Committee meet the overtures of the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations by appointing a committee to work for harmony was vigorously debated. Satisfaction was expressed, however, that the organizations that had opposed the idea of a Jewish Congress heretofore now seem willing to send representatives.

A get together committee was later appointed by the Executive Committee of the Jewish Congress Organization to confer with the Executive Committee of the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations on ways and means for uniting the Jews of the country in the Congress movement. The members of the new committee are Judge Hugo Pam of the Appellate Court of Chicago, ex-Judge Leon Sanders, A. Shomer, father of the congress movement; Louis Lipsky, Secretary of the American Zionist Bodies, Joseph Barondess of the New York Board of Education, and N. Katz.

The Executive Committee of the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations, out of which the committee of Five was selected, was appointed with the intention of giving it the widest possible representation. Mr. Marshall reiterated his hope that Jews in the United States would present an unbroken front in the fight for their co-religionists, and said he had been deeply in earnest when he made his plea for harmony at the Conference on Sunday.

The Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee has among its members some of the most prominent Jews in New York City and the United States. The twenty-five members, including Mr. Marshall, who became a member automatically by direction of the Conference, are:

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission; Dr. J. L. Magnes of New York City, Judge Julian W. Mack of the Appellate Court of Chicago, Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen of Philadelphia, Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I.; J. Walter Freiberg of Cincinnati, President of The Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Mrs. Janet S. Harris of Scranton, Penn., President of the Council of Jewish Women; Louis E. Levy, President of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia; David Philipson of Cincinnati, one of the professors at the Hebrew Union College, and the following from New York City: Samuel Dorf, Grand Master of the Order of B'rith Abraham; the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, President of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations; S. Epstein, head of the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights; Max Goldfarb, labor editor of The Jewish Forward; ex-Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, M. Katz, one of the editorial writers for The Day; Jacob Massel, Secretary of the Jewish Community of New York; Jacob Panken of counsel for the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights; M. Pine, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades of New York; F. F. Rosenblatt, Executive Secretary of the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights; the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El; Max Silverstein, head of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham; Mrs. Abraham Simon, President of the Jewish Sisterhoods, Emil Tausig, head of the Order of the Free Sons of Israel, and B. Vladeck, city editor of The Jewish Forward.

Organization of the Executive Committee was perfected at a meeting at the Astor yesterday afternoon. Mr. Marshall was chosen permanent Chairman; Colonel Cutler, Vice Chairman; Mr. Goldfarb, Secretary, and Mr. Tausig, Treasurer.

HOE ASSAILS WOMAN'S SUIT.

Asks Dismissal of Mae Sullivan's $150,000 Action Against Him.

Arthur I. Hoe, who has been defending suits brought against him by Miss Mae A. Sullivan for the last few years, took steps to bring to an end the latest suit for $150,000 for alleged breach of promise, when he got an order from Supreme Court Justice Giegerich directing Miss Sullivan to show cause today why her action should not be dismissed.

Edward G. Pringle, counsel for Hoe, said the plaintiff had sued three times on practically the same grounds, and in two of her cases had failed to pay the costs imposed when the actions were dismissed. Attorney Pringle said the newest action did not differ materially from the others and alleged that Miss Sullivan had "vexatiously pursued the defendant with unnecessary litigation."

OSBORNE TO ADD TO GUARD.

Warden Gets Many Congratulatory Letters on First Day.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 17.—Thomas Mott Osborne's first day in Sing Sing Prison after his retirement as Warden was taken up mainly with conferences with the heads of departments and in getting in touch with conditions. He did not go through the prison shops and yards, but has planned to address the convicts in the mess hall tomorrow.

Much of his time in the morning was taken up with opening many letters and telegrams of congratulation which were sent to him by prominent men and women all over the country who are in sympathy with the prison reform movement.

One of Mr. Osborne's first moves will be directed toward strengthening the guard around the walls of the prison. Although this might seem an evidence of severity, Mr. Osborne explained that the principles of the Mutual Welfare League while they required a man when he was permitted to leave the prison inclosure to return voluntarily, did not apply to these who sought by force or stealth to leave the place.

In his speech in the mess hall tomorrow Mr. Osborne is likely to touch upon the subject of the responsibility of the men as members of the Mutual Welfare League and to point out to them that the passive enjoyment of the privileges which come to them through the more humane methods of the prison reform movement is not enough. He wants more enthusiastic apostles of the new creed and more done to support and spread the propaganda of character development within prison walls.

Regarding the psycopathic clinic over which Dr. Bernard Glueck is to preside, Mr. Osborne said that several more conferences would be held regarding the plan and scope of the new venture. He said it was intended to start the active work of the clinic on Aug. 1.

WOMAN MAY SAVE STIELOW

Mrs. Humiston Says Condemned Man Is Innocent.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Grace Humiston, a woman lawyer interested in prison reform, Charles Frederick Stielow, a farmer of West Shelby, Orleans County, who was convicted of a double murder, may be saved from the electric chair. He was sentenced to die next week. On the basis of the new evidence which, Mrs. Humiston discovered, however, proceedings were started in Buffalo yesterday to obtain a writ of habeas corpus for the condemned man. According to Mrs. Humiston, the new evidence not only proves the man's innocence, but establishes beyond any doubt that his confession was obtained from him under duress.

Stielow was arrested and convicted of the murder of Charles Phelps and his housekeeper, Mrs. Wolcott, in West Shelby last February. Stielow was employed in Phelps's farm. Since his conviction an examination has shown him to be mentally defective, a man with the brain of a seven-year-old child. Things he said while in the death house interested Deputy Warden Spencer Miller in his case, and Mr. Miller aswed Mrs. Humiston to investigate the man's connections with the Phelps murder. Her inquiry, she maintains, proved highly successful and she is now prepared to establish his innocence.

Halt Work on New Potash Mines.

BERLIN, July 17, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Federal Council has issued an order prohibiting the sinking of further shafts for the development of potash mines during the war. Work on all shafts begun since July, 1914, must be suspended. The ground taken is that labor is now too scarce to waste on such enterprises as are not opening new potash mines. The total number of mines producing or ready to produce copper is now more than 200. Ten years ago it was less than forty.

Obituary Notes.

PETER TWAMLEY, employed for twenty-one years in the Sugar Division of the United States Customs Service of this port, died yesterday at his home 639 Walton Avenue. He was President of the Veteran Association of the Forty-eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. and a member of the G. A. R. and Masons. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

Miss MARY ELIZABETH MARKEY, Principal of Public School 62, in Richmond Hill, for the last twenty years, died at her Summer home at Kingston, N. Y., on last Saturday. Miss Markey was born in Brooklyn fifty-six years ago and was one of the first parishioners of St. Benedict Joseph's R. C. Church in Richmond Hill.

WILLIAM HENRY BALL, for eighteen years in the employ of Ingersoll Brothers, and formerly a manufacturing jeweler in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 342 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, from diabetes. He was 70 years old and left a widow and two sons.

CHARLES T. OXX, 73 years old, in the stationery business at 947 Sixth Avenue for many years, died at the home of his son, 448 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

Mrs. DAVID JONES, a resident of Wharton, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at the home of her daugter there, in her seventieth year.

FREDERICK HOPPAUGH, the oldest member of the First Reformed Church of Dover, N. J., died on Sunday night at his home there, in his ninety-first year.

EDWARD J. SMYTH, a traveling salesman and formerly with his father's leather manufacturing firm in Newark, N. J., died on Sunday afternoon at his home in Orange, N. J., in the forty-first year.

Mrs. CHARLES M. MATTHEWS, whose husband, Captain Matthews, is a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday morning at her home in East Orange, N. J.

HARRY C. LUTEN, business man of Philipsburg, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there, in his fifty-ninth year.

JOHN H. MUCHMORE, Secretary of Madison Lodge No. 93, F. and A. M., for thirty years, died on Sunday at his home in Madison, N. J., in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. MARY STEVENSON, widow of James Stevenson, died on Sunday at the home of her son, Halloway W. Stevenson, in Charles Street, West Orange, N. J., in her eighty-third year.

Mrs. ALICE O. STOLL, widow of Obadiah Stoll and a native of Newton, N. J., died on Sunday night at her home there in her sixty-third year.

JOHN MEUSER, for forty years engaged in the brass-rolling business in Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday morning at his home there in his seventy-sixth year.

STEPHEN O. STAATS, a grocer for many years in Plainfield, N. J., died suddenly yesterday at his home there from heart disease in his seventy-sixth year.

LESTER BURTON NICHOLS, son of the late James Hewlett Nichols, died on Sunday in Flushing, L. I., in his fortieth year.

The Rev. CHARLES A. KILLIE, a Presbyterian missionary to China, died on Sunday here. He was born in Marshall, Ill., and went out to Peking, China, in 1889, with his wife, who was Miss Louise Scott.

Mrs. EMILY JONES of 203 Dickie Street, Livingston, S. I., died on Sunday at her home there in her seventieth year.

Dr. JOHN A. KING, a resident of New London, Conn., for many years, died on Saturday in the Memorial Hospital there in his forty-sixth year.

BUTLER HEILNER, Vice President and Secretary of Heilner & Son, wholesale coal merchants of 1 Broadway, died on Sunday at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. His grandfather, Samuel Heilner, founded the business in 1858.

EDWARD M. SINCERBEAUX, a veteran of the civil war, died on Sunday at his home in Moravia, N. Y., in his seventy-seventh year. He taught school for fifty years.

MICHAEL J. LANGAN, Deputy Tax Commissioner since the consolidation of Greater New York, died on Sunday at his home, 140 Beach Street, Stapleton, Richmond Borough, in his sixty-sixth year.

The Rev. FERNAND A. ROUSSEAU, S. J., Secretary and Treasurer of St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia, died yesterday while undergoing an operation.

WILLIAM C. ALLEN of St. Paul, Minn., the Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease in Lacrosse, Wis., in his thirty-fourth year.

JAMES W. WARD, License Inspector of Newark, N. J., for twenty-two years, died on Sunday night at his home, 885 South Fifteenth Street, in that place, in his seventy-third year.

MORITZ NAFTAL, a retired business man of this city, died on Sunday at his home, 253 West Eighty-fourth Street, in his ninety-third year. He was born in Krukow, Austria, and came here sixty-eight years ago. Mr. Naftal was one of the pioneer settlers in Asbury Park, N. J.

ALBERT J. HOLDEN of White Plains, N. Y., organist for more than thirty years of the Church of the Divine Paternity and the Church of the Puritans, died on Sunday in Longmeadow, Mass., in his seventy-sixth year.

WARD G. CHALMERS, an official of the Hampshire Pearl Button Company, and a son of Harvey Chalmers, President of the company, died yesterday afternoon at his home in Amsterdam, N. Y., in his thirty-sixth year.

FLOOD IN THE SOUTH BEGINS TO RECEDE

Death List Now Placed at 15, with 10 Men Who Went Down with Bridge Missing.

PROPERTY LOSS $15,000,000

Two-thirds of This in North Carolina—Railroad and Wire Communication Still Demoralized.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 17.—Fifteen persons dead, at least ten missing, and property damage estimated at $15,000,000 constitutes the known toll of the flood in five Southern States in the last forty-eight hours. Although the waters are receding in nearly all districts, railroad and telegraph communication still is demoralized and reports from towns and villages now isolated may increase both the number of deaths and the property loss.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and West Virginia all suffered heavy damage from the overflowing streams, swollen by torrential rains, which followed last week's hurrican as it swept inland from the coast, but the heaviest loss was in North Carolina, where fourteen of the deaths are reported and where two-thirds of the material damage was done.

In Asheville two persons lost their lives, in Biltmore four, in Alexander County three, in Marshall three, in Ednaville township two, and at Radford, Va., one. All but one of the dead were white. In addition ten Southern Railway construction men who went down with the Southern bridge near Charlotte are missing.

The property damage in North Carolina is summarized from the latest reports as follows:

Summary of the Losses.

Asheville—Twenty-five industrial plants destroyed, including cotton and lumber mills, machine shops, and coal and feed yards; sixty residences in the lower part of the city washed away and 400 persons homeless, with 1,200 out of employment; power and gas plants out of commission.

Ellista—Small hotel, farmers warehouse, three stores, three machine shops, and two livery stables carried away.

Monbo—East Monbo, Alspaugh, and Lileton cotton mills badly damaged.

Buncombe, Henderson, and Madison Counties—Many mills damaged and hundreds of persons out of employment.

Statesville—Brick plant destroyed and Long Island cotton mills nearby damaged.

Catawba County—Cotton warehouse with 1,500 bales of cotton carried away. In this county, as well as in Iredell and Alexander, great damage was done to crops and small mills.

Biltmore—Many persons driven from their homes, and mills and crops in surrounding territory damaged.

Marshall—Fifty-three homes destroyed.

Jonesville—Many homes flooded.

Hendersonville—Two dams washed out, damage to mills and to crops in Henderson County.

Lexington—Several lumber mills in surrounding county carried away, stock killed, and crops destroyed.

Cleveland County—Drovo power dam near Shelby destroyed, crops in county damaged.

Eleven Bridges Washed Away.

Five highway bridges, three in Mecklenburg County, one near Statesville, and another near Mooresville, were washed away, while at least six railway bridges were destroyed. The Southern Railway lost a bridge near Mount Holly, another near Rockhill, another near Salisbury, and another near Belmont. The Seaboard Air Line bridge above Belmont is gone, as is the Piedmont & Northern Electric Line bridge near by.

The Yadkin River has destroyed all communication into Wilkes County. Elkin, a town of 2,000 population, suffered 200,000 damage, and the loss to the county is estimated as high as $3,000,000 Southern Railway officials throughout the county are flooded to a depth of from five to twelve feet. Many manufacturing plants at Elkin were inundated.

Crops were badly damaged throughout the Piedmont sections of South Carolina and several railway bridges washed away. At Portman the Southern Power Company's plant shut down, cutting off power to Greenville and many cotton mills. At Georgetown warehouses and stores on the waterfront and two lumber mills were damaged.

At Radford, Va., several buildings were destroyed, and crops in nearby counties damaged. Four Norfolk & Western bridges on the Galax branch, one on Little Creek extension, the Pepper bridge, near Radford, and another bridge near Pearisburg were washed away. Damage in the Pearisburg district alone is estimated at $1,000,000. A washout, 250 feet long, occurred on the Virginia Railway at Eggleston. The small town of Narrows is reported completely submerged.

Newport, Tenn., is partly inundated, and many families have been forced from their homes. A Virginia & Southern Railway bridge near Butler, Tenn., was washed away. Thousands of acres of corn and peanuts, between Chattanooga and Paducah, Ky., on the Tennessee River, are inundated. All railways in Eastern Tennessee suffered heavily.

Women Tied in Tree Top.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 17.—Miss Nellie Lipe and Mrs. Leo Mulholland, reported drowned yesterday when the home of their father, J. C. Lipe, at Biltmore, was washed away, were found today tied in the top of a tree.

The body of Miss Charlotte Walker, a nurse, was found today at Biltmore. Miss Mabel Folster, another nurse, and Miss Louise Walker also lost their lives at Biltmore.

Asheville still is without gas or electric power, and the price of gasoline has gone to $1 a gallon. No trains left today and none arrived.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 17.—Rescuers today brought in Engineer Joseph Killiam and three other employes of the Southern Railway, who had been lodged in trees in the Catawba River, a mile below where the railroad bridge went down with them. Searching parties are seeking the other men who were on the bridge when it went down.

KING MAY VISIT CANADA.

Devonshire's Appointment a Forerunner, Manchester Paper Believes.

LONDON, July 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The appointment of the Duke of Devonshire as Governor General of Canada may be regarded as a forerunner of the King's determination to make a tour of Canada with the Queen as soon after the war as possible, according to the London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian.

Reference is made to plans by the King to visit Canada during the Duke of Connaught's tenure of office, the assertion being made that they were cut short by the outbreak of the war.

The Duchess of Devonshire is not only Mistress of the Robes of the Queen, but is one of her closest intimates. She was, before her marriage, Lady Evelyn Mary Fitzmaurice, daughter of Lord Lansdowne. She is a great social favorite and one of London's most popular hostesses. Both she and the Duke have many friends in Canada, where they have visited more than once.

Actress Sues for Separation.

Discord between the members of the vaudeville team of Adler & Arline was disclosed in the Supreme Court yesterday when Mrs. Anna B. Reutlinger sued Emil Reutlinger for a separation, alleging that he struck her and tried to throw a clock at her. The plaintiff asks $30 a week alimony.

JOHN GLENDINNING DEAD.

Well-Known Actor Passes Away at His English Country Home.

John Glendinning, an English actor well known on the American stage through frequent visits to this country, died early yesterday morning at his home in Cheltenham, England. News of his death came yesterday in a cablegram to his son, Ernest Glendinning, also an actor, who returned recently from a long tour in "Experience," and is staying at the Lambs' Club. Mr. Glendinning had been ill for some time at his English country home, which is about thirty miles from London, and with him when he died were his daughter, Jessie Glendinning, who in private life is Mrs. Everett Butterfield, and his second wife, who is known on the stage as Jessie Millward.

Mr. Glndinning was born Nov. 30, 1857, at Whithaven, Cumberland, England. He made his first appearance on the stage at the Theatre Royal, Greenock, Scotland, at the age of 17, and in 1883 he married Clara Braithwaite, an English actress. His American debut was made in 1890 with Mr. and Mrs. Kendall in "The Ironmaster" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. During the same engagement he appeared in "Impulse," "A White Lie," "The Queen's Shilling," and "Joseph." In 1894 he was Clara Morris's leading man, and the following year he created the rôle of the Laird in "Trilby."

He played with Olga Nethersole in "Sapho" at the Adelphi in London, and in 1905 he was Nance O'Neil's leading man on a tour of Australia. His first wife, who was the mother of Ernest and Jessie, died in 1904, and three years later, when Mr. Glendinning was appearing in "The Hypocrites" at the Lyceum, he married Miss Millward, who also had a rôle in the piece. His last appearance in New York was in the revival of "The Rosary" at the Lyric in 1913. After that he returned to England to play in "The Rosary," in which he made his last appearance.

Mr. Glendinning's health failed him about six months ago and he retired to Cheltenham. Mrs. Butterfield went to England about a month ago, and the son was to follow, but only last week he received word that his father's health was much improved.

MRS. ROBERT T. PAINE DIES.

She Was a Descendant of Robert Treat, the Colonial Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—Mrs. Marie Louise Paine, wife of Robert Treat Paine of 55 Commonwealth Avenue, died today at the Corey Hill Hospital in Brookline, from the effects of an operation which she underwent a few days ago. Mrs.

YANKEES WREST LIVELY DOUBLE-HEADER FROM DETROIT, BUT GIANTS HAVE A SET-BACK

YANKEES TWICE TRAMPLE TIGERS

Large Crowd Watches Donovan's Men Capture Both Games on Double Bill.

SHAWKEY HERO OF FIRST

Blanks Jennings's Sluggers While His Mates Garner Two Runs—Second Score Is 3 to 2.

The Yankees helped themselves to a double portion of baseball victory at the Polo Grounds yesterday, winning the first game from Detroit by a score of 2 to 0, and then the second by the count of 3 to 2. The day's work gives Donovan's team a clear lead of two games in the pennant fight. Although the team is crippled by the absence of two or three of the star players, they continue to come out on top of the heap.

It was a big crowd for wash day, more than 15,000 witnessing the fun. Ty Cobb tried to burn the base paths, but he ran up against some high-class throwing by both Nunamaker and Walters, and four times was turned back when he tried to pilfer. The first game was a keen pitching battle between Harry Coveleskie and Rob Shawkey. The latter had much the better of the going, holding the slugging Tigers down to six scattered hits, Cobb getting three of them.

Rube Oldring wasn't on deck yesterday, as he was marooned over on his farm at Shiloh, N. J. There is only one train a day which connects the town with the outside world, and when Rube missed this train there was nothing left to do but to remain at Shiloh and spend the day pitching hay.

Attorney Hugh Jennings tried hard to win the first game, and he called upon all his reserve hitting forces to try to break through Shawkey's pitching. Bob, however, was on the job in every instance, and Detroit was compelled to bow before his fine mound work.

Nunamaker Starts Things.

Leslie Nunamaker was an important factor in the winning of the first game, for he decorated the fifth inning with a gorgeous three-base hit which went out to Henry Fabian's botanical garden near the centre-field fence. Dan Boone, who is filling in at third base for the crippled Baker, started out the inning by depositing a perfect bunt on the inner lawn. Then Nunamaker's triple sent Boone over the plate, while Shawkey's single to left scored Nunamaker. Magee rolled to Coveleskie, who tried to make a force play at second, but he threw wild, and Shawkey was safe. High then fanned, and Peck and Mullen went out by the sky route.

At no time was Detroit able to get more than a hit an inning off Shawkey. Cobb was the only one of the visitors who was able to solve Bob's service.

The second contest was staged in a drizzling rain, but there wasn't enough of a downpour to interrupt the game. Some six feet six inches of Slim Love lent a picturesque feature to the second game. Love did pretty well until the eighth inning, when he began to slip. Before the enemy was able to get more than one run, however, young Allan Russell came to the rescue and held the Detroit batsmen safely in the palm of his hand.

Vitt Gives Love a Shock.

Oscar Vitt gave Love a big shock in the opening inning. Vitt cracked the ball to deep left field for three bases, after which Bush skied to right. Heilman then singled to right, sending Vitt home.

The Yankees gathered two of their runs in the third inning. Magee singled to right and High forced him at second base. Peckinpaugh got a single, sending High to third. Walter Pipp then came through with a terrific smash to centre for three bases, scoring High and Peckinpaugh.

Magee opened the fifth with a two-bagger to left. He boldly stole third and scored when Dan Boone uncorked a wild pitch. When Love became shaky in the eighth, Pep Young singled to left and Kavanaugh, batting for Baker, singled through first, sending Young around to third; Jean Dubuc went in to pinch hit for James and he forced Kavanaugh at second. Young came around to third on the play and then Manager Donovan subtracted Love from the game and sent a hurry call for Russell. Vitt, who was the first one to face the new pitcher lifted a sacrifice fly to High and Young scored.

Cobb opened the ninth inning with a single and tried to worry Russell by taking a big lead off first. Russell tried many times to get Cobb, but the agile Georgian was always able to get back to the bag before the ball. After Veach had fanned, Burns sent a rocket to Walters and Crawford was again called upon as a pinch hitter. Before Sam got a chance to bat, however, Cobb brought the game to a close when he was out trying to steal second. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Vitt,3b	3	0	2	1	4
High,lf	4	0	2	3	0	Bush,ss	3	0	0	1	1
P'paugh,ss	4	0	1	2	3	Kav'agh,2b	1	0	0	0	0
Mullen,1b	4	0	1	12	3	H'lman,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Baumann,rf	3	0	1	1	0	Boland,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	2	2	Cobb,cf	4	0	3	2	0
Boone,3b	3	1	2	1	2	Beach,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Nu'maker,c	3	1	1	8	1	Burns,1b	4	0	1	14	1
Shawkey,p	3	0	2	1	2	Young,2b	3	0	0	2	2
						a-Crawford	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	9	27	10	Fuller,2b,ss	0	0	0	1	2
						McKee,c	3	0	0	1	2
						Coveleskie,p	2	0	1	0	0
						bHarner	1	0	0	0	0
						Cunn'ham,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total							31	0	6	24	15

a-Batted for Young in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Coveleskie in eighth inning.
Errors—Coveleskie, Gedeon.

New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	..	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0

Three-base hit—Nunamaker. Stolen base—Cobb. Sacrifice hit—Young. Double plays—Burns, (unassisted); Shawkey and Mullen; McKee, Fuller, and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; New York, 5. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 8 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; off Cunningham, 1 hit, no runs in 1 inning. Struck out—By Shawkey, 2; by Coveleskie, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	4	1	2	1	0	Vitt,3b	4	0	1	2	3
High,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Bush,ss	3	0	1	2	4
P'paugh,ss	3	1	2	4	4	H'lmann,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Pipp,1b	3	0	2	10	1	Cobb,cf	2	0	1	0	0
Baumann,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Veach,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Mullen,2b	4	0	1	8	0	Burns,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Boone,3b	3	0	0	0	5	Young,2b	3	1	1	8	2
Walters,c	3	0	0	4	4	Baker,c	2	0	0	6	0
Love,p	3	0	0	0	1	aKavanagh	1	0	1	0	0
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	0	McKee,c	0	0	0	0	0
						James,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	8	27	15	bDubuc	1	0	0	0	0
						cBoland	0	0	0	0	0
						Cunn'ham,p	0	0	0	1	0
						dCrawford	0	0	0	0	0
Total							28	2	8	24	9

a-Batted for Baker in eighth inning.
b-Batted for James in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Dubuc in eighth inning.
d-Batted for Young in ninth inning.

New York	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	..	3
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	..	2

Two-base hits—Bush, Magee. Three-base hits—Vitt, Pipp, High. Stolen base—Magee. Sacrifice hit—Boone. Sacrifice fly—Vitt. Double plays—Boone, Pipp, and Peckinpaugh; Peckinpaugh and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 4. Bases on balls—Off Love, 3; off Russell, 1; off James, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Love, 7 hits, 2 runs, in seven and one-third innings; off Russell, 1 hit, no runs, in one and two-thirds innings; off James, 7 hits, 3 runs, in seven innings; off Cunningham, 1 hit, no runs, in one inning. Struck out—By James, 5; by Love, 2; by Russell, 1. Wild pitch—James. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Detroit, 0.
(First game.)
New York, 3; Detroit, 2.
(Second game.)
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Cleveland, 7; Washington, 5.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
(Postponed; rain.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 5; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1.
Cincinnati, 9; Boston, 6.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	48	34	.585
Boston	45	35	.563
Cleveland	46	36	.561
Chicago	42	36	.538
Washington	42	38	.525
Detroit	41	40	.518
St. Louis	36	45	.444
Philadelphia	18	56	.243

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	45	30	.600
Boston	40	31	.563
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
New York	37	38	.493
Chicago	39	42	.481
Pittsburgh	35	40	.467
St. Louis	33	45	.458
Cincinnati	33	49	.402

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Cleveland at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.

INDIANS SCALP SENATORS.

Take Their Third Game of Season from Statesmen, 7 to 5.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Cleveland won from Washington today for the third time since the season opened. The score was 7 to 5. Local pitchers were wild and had poor support. Both Harper and Klepfer were hit hard, and were replaced by Shaw and Beebe, who allowed two runs each. Jamieson, an outfielder, played first base for Washington, since Williams, substitute first baseman, had not recovered from the injury to his ankle received at Cleveland yesterday. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	1	3	1	0	0	Moeller,lf	4	2	1	2	0
Wambsg,2b	3	1	0	3	3	Foster,2b	3	2	2	3	3
Speaker,cf	3	1	0	0	0	Milan,cf	2	0	0	3	2
Smith,rf	1	0	0	2	0	Jamieson,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Roth,rf,cf	4	0	3	2	0	Shanks,3b	4	1	2	2	3
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	12	1	Ruber,rf	3	1	0	1	0
Chapman,ss	4	1	2	3	3	Rice,rf	3	0	2	1	0
Turner,3b	3	0	0	2	3	Henry,c	3	0	0	6	2
O'Neill,c	4	0	1	5	1	McBride,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Klepfer,p	2	1	0	0	4	Harper,p	1	0	0	0	0
Beebe,p	1	0	0	0	0	Shaw,p	1	0	0	1	0
						aJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	7	9	27	17	bGharrity	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	5	9	27	17

a-Batted for Shaw in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Harper in fifth inning.
Errors—O'Neill, Moeller, Milan, Jamieson, Shanks, Harper.

Cleveland	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	..	7
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	..	5

Two-base hits—Rice, Moeller, Foster, Gandil. Three-base hit—Chapman. Stolen bases—Roth. Sacrifice hits—Wambsganss, 2. Sacrifice fly—Roth. Double plays—Henry and Foster; Milan, Foster, and Shanks; Chapman, Wambsganss, and Gandil; Wambsganss and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 3; off Klepfer, 4; off Shaw, 4; off Beebe, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 7 hits, 1 run, in five innings; off Shaw, 2 hits, 2 runs, in four innings; off Klepfer, 6 hits, 3 runs, in six innings; off Beebe, 3 hits, 1 run, in three innings. Struck out—By Harper, 1; by Klepfer, 2; by Shaw, 2; by Beebe, 2. Wild pitch—Harper. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

MILITARY DAY AT BOSTON.

Governor McCall and Soldiers See Red Sox Beat Browns.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—Boston scored three runs in the opening inning today on a single, two sacrifice hits, a double, and errors by Hartley, Johnson, and Pratt, defeating St. Louis, 3 to 2. Preceding the game there was a military exhibition by the Coast Artillery Corps and the First Corps Cadets. After the contest Adjt. Gen. Cole reviewed the troops. Governor McCall and many State and city officials were present. The Red Sox share of the day's receipts was donated by President Lannin to the soldiers' relief fund. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	3	2	0	Shotten,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Barry,2b	2	1	0	3	0	Johnson,ss	4	0	0	0	3
Lewis,lf	4	1	3	4	0	Miller,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Gainer,1b	0	0	0	2	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	0	12	1
Hoblitzel,1b	1	0	0	4	0	Pratt,2b	3	0	1	4	4
Walker,cf	3	0	0	2	0	Marsans,cf	3	0	0	1	1
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	2	2	Hartley,c	4	2	3	4	1
Scott,ss	4	0	1	3	2	Lavan,ss	4	0	1	2	4
Carrigan,c	3	0	2	5	3	Plank,p	1	0	0	0	0
Leonard,p	2	0	0	0	2	Groom,p	1	0	0	0	3
						Fincher,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	27	3	9	27	9	aSevereid	1	0	1	0	1
						Total	32	2	8	24	18

a-Batted for Groom in seventh inning.
Errors—Johnson, Pratt, Hartley.

Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	..	2

Two-base hits—Hartley, Lewis. Stolen bases—Shotten, Hartley, Carrigan. Sacrifice hits—Marsans, Barry, (2,) Gainer, Walker, Hoblitzel. Double plays—Lavan to Pratt to Sisler; Hartley to Sisler to Lavan. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 2; off Leonard, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Plank, 5 hits, 1 run in two innings; off Groom, 3 hits, no run in four innings; off Fincher, 1 hit, no run in two innings; off Leonard, 8 hits, 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Groom, 1; by Leonard, 5. Wild pitch—Leonard. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 4; Louisville, 1.
Columbus, 7; St. Paul, 6.
Indianapolis, 5; Kansas City, 2.
Toledo, 9; Minneapolis, 1.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 5; Atlanta, 4.
Nashville, 6; Chattanooga, 4.
Memphis, 5; Little Rock, 1.
New Orleans, 4; Mobile, 0.

GIANTS SHOW FEAR OF DOAK'S PITCHING

Sparse Hitting, Coupled with Inning of Wretched Playing, Gives Cardinals the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—William Doak, whose pitching has not glistened with success for some time, worked today against Charles Tesreau, whose record for the immediate past has been much akin to Doak's. Both pitchers did better than they have been doing, but Doak's change of form was so pronounced that he pitched with more effect than Tesreau, and the Cardinals won an easy victory over the Giants. The score was 5 to 1.

There was bunched batting behind Doak, whereas the Giants supported Tesreau with gentle batting and with mistakes of the head and hand in the field. One play, an act of omission which bordered on the imbecile, opened the avenue to three St. Louis runs.

Tesreau was outpitched by the local Missourian, but his work was an improvement over that in several recent games, although he was hit hard in the seventh inning, which contained the mental aberration specified. There was a costly weakness in Tesreau's labor. He was often pounded after two adversaries had been put out. Four of the five Mound City runs were scored after two men had been eliminated. The Giants hit scatteringly and in a manner which indicated lack of confidence in their ability to wreck the damp delivery of the convalescent Doak.

The management delayed opening the gates as long as possible in the hope that it would rain, offering the opportunity for a double header, because attendances here have been slim.

McKechnie was spiked in the fourth inning. One of two bad throws by Rariden was responsible indirectly for the injury. Smith of the Cardinals had just tripled into the left field corner, a spot to which all four of the afternoon's triples, three by Cardinals and one by a Giant, went. Rariden called for a pitch out, then threw to third to nip Smith. The throw was bad and carromed off Smith, who scored, but as he was scrambling back to the bag his spikes caught McKechnie in the foot. He was unable to continue and Lobert played third. He played it capably, too. In fact, the old fellow looked as though he had considerable baseball in him yet. Rariden's error merely precipitated matters. Miller tripled. Wilson singled and scored Miller.

A triple by Kauff and Robertson's sacrifice fly to Smith propelled Benny to the plate in the sixth inning with the Giants' only run.

Gonzales tripled in the seventh inning with one out, but his run and two others in this inning never would have been made if the Giants' ire had not gone woolgathering. Corhan hit venomously to the box, and Tesreau made a beautiful stop. He straightened up, turned, and had the surprised Gonzales midway toward third and the plate. It simply little run-up was only necessary to remove Gonzales, but the Giants couldn't do that little thing. Tesreau threw to Lobert, who threw to Rariden. Then as the latter was going to throw he discovered that there was room to get between Gonzales and third. Where, oh, where was Mike Doolan? He was on the grass near by looking on blandly, and before he recovered Gonzales was back at third safely. Doak struck out, but singles by Beschler, Beck and Smith netted three runs.

Hard words were exchanged in the eighth. Gonzales was thrown out at the plate by Burns, thrown out by a block. Prore or less, Beschler was thrown out by Kocher, who told him what he thought about it. St. Louis players took up the cudgels in Gonzales's behalf, but without inducing Kocher to recant his opinion that the Cuban's act was small business. Henceforth the Cardinals had nothing more to say to Kocher. The score:

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Burns,lf	3	0	0	1	1
Beck,3b	4	0	1	0	4	Kauff,cf	3	1	2	1	0
Smith,cf	4	1	2	3	0	Robertson,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Miller,2b	3	1	1	4	4	Doyle,2b	3	0	1	2	3
Hornsby,1b	4	0	1	10	0	Doolan,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Wilson,rf	4	0	2	2	0	Scheibeck,1b	4	0	0	7	1
Gonzales,c	4	1	2	4	1	McK'nie,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Corhan,ss	4	1	2	1	3	Lobert,3b	3	0	1	0	1
Doak,p	3	0	0	0	1	Rariden,c	3	0	0	5	1
						Kocher,c	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	5	11	27	10	Tesreau,p	3	0	1	1	0
						Totals	32	1	6	24	8

Errors—Beck, Rariden, (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	..	5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	..	1

Two-base hits—Wilson, Doyle, Gonzales. Three-base hits—Smith, Miller, Kauff, Gonzales. Stolen base—Miller. Sacrifice fly—Robertson. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 2; off Tesreau, 1. Earned runs—Off Tesreau, 4; off Doak, 1. Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by Doak, 4. Passed ball—Gonzales. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

REDS HIT FAR AND OFTEN.

Braves Lose, 9 to 6, In Game Marked by Extra-Base Hitting.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Cincinnati won a slugging match here today from Boston, 9 to 6. The local team made six doubles and three triples off Nehf and Reulbach in seven innings. In the ninth inning Boston had three men on bases and one out, but was able to score only one run. Herzog watched the game from the bench. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mara'ville,ss	5	2	2	2	0	Groh,3b	4	3	3	2	2
Fitzpat'k,2b	3	1	1	3	1	Neale,cf	4	0	0	7	0
Wilhoit,rf	5	0	1	0	0	Fisher,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Magee,lf	4	1	2	3	0	Chase,1b	3	1	2	6	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	6	2	Mollwitz,1b	1	0	1	2	0
Smith,3b	5	2	2	2	2	Griffith,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Snodgrass,cf	2	0	0	2	0	Killifer,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Tragesser,c	4	0	1	4	1	Louden,2b	4	2	2	5	4
Nehf,p	2	0	0	1	2	Wingo,c	3	1	1	7	1
Reulbach,p	1	0	0	0	2	Knetzer,p	4	0	0	0	2
Hughes,p	0	0	0	1	0						
aCollins	1	0	0	0	0	Total	35	9	13	27	11
Totals	36	6	11	24	10						

a-Batted for Reulbach in the eighth inning.
Errors—Fisher, Tragesser.

Boston	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	..	6
Cincinnati	1	0	1	2	4	0	0	1	0	..	9

Two-base hits—Griffith, 2; Tragesser, Groh, Louden, Killifer, Mollwitz. Three-base hits—Groh, Smith, Wingo, Louden. Stolen bases—Fitzpatrick, Mollwitz. Sacrifice hit—Fitzpatrick. Sacrifice flies—Snodgrass, Wingo. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on balls—Off Nehf, 1; off Hughes, 1; off Knetzer, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Nehf, 7 hits, 4 runs in three and one-third innings; off Reulbach, 6 hits, 4 runs in three and two-thirds innings; off Hughes, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Knetzer, 11 hits, 5 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hughes, (Groh.) Struck out—By Reulbach, 2; by Hughes, 1; by Knetzer, 2. Wild pitches—Reulbach, Hughes. Time of game—Two hours and one minute. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

Eastern League.

Hartford, 3; Worcester, 0.
(Called in fifth inning; rain.)
New London, 4; Lynn, 1.
Springfield, 7; Portland, 1.
(Called in seventh inning; agreement.)

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3.30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

DODGERS EDGE OUT CUBS.

Altered Outfield Lineup Fools Chicago and Robins Win, 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Wilbert Robinson's band of Dodgers, with Wheezer Dell, edged out the Cubs, 2 to 1, this afternoon in one of the best games of the season on the North Side grounds. Almost every hurler on the payroll of the Cubs was injected into the no-decision contest on Sunday, but Tinker chose Claude Hendrix to baffle the visitors in the third game of the series. Subsequent developments showed it was not Claude's day to win.

Robinson shifted his line-up for today's contest and Johnston, who was in centre field instead of Myers, slammed a liner between Williams and Flack in the first frame, which was good for a double. O'Mara hoisted a short fly to Flack, but Jake Daubert placed a slow bunt inside the third base line and beat Zeider's throw to first by a step, sending Johnston to third. Zach Wheat then propelled a hot grounder back of second that looked like a legitimate single. Heinie Zim, however, raced over and gloved the pill with one hand, forcing Daubert. Johnston scored on the play. Wheat was wild-pitched to second, but Cutshaw ended the inning with a fly to Flack.

The second Dodger run came in the fourth frame, and with better base running the visitors might have had half a dozen. Two bases on balls, two singles, a fielder's choice, and a sacrifice hit comprised the sum total needed by Robby's gang to get a single run. Wheat drew a pass to start. With the hit and run sign out, Cutshaw banged a single into left, but fast fielding by Schulte held Wheat at second. Stengel advanced both runners with a sacrifice.

Gus Getz enters. With the infield drawn in, Getz laid a grounder to Zimmerman, who shot the ball to Archer, catching Wheat in a run-up in which he was retired by Zeider on a perfect pass from Archer. During this melee Cutshaw moved to third and Getz was camped on second. McCarty was passed purposely to get at Dell. The guess proved wrong, however, because Dell laced a single into Flack's front garden, Cutshaw scoring. Getz attempted to score from second on the hit, but was nailed at the plate by Archer on a throw from Flack.

The Cubs' run was scored in the fourth frame after two were down. Vic Saier fired a hot grounder which O'Mara lost, and on the next ball pitched Saier sole second. Zeider brought him in with a short single which Wheat could not quite reach. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,cf	5	1	2	0	0	Knabe,2b	4	0	0	0	1
O'Mara,ss	5	0	0	4	5	Flack,rf	3	0	0	5	1
Daubert,1b	4	0	2	12	1	Williams,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Wheat,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Zim'man,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	2	8	5	Schulte,lf	3	0	2	2	0
Stengel,rf	3	0	0	1	1	Saier,1b	4	1	0	9	0
Getz,2b	3	0	0	1	2	Zeider,2b	3	0	0	4	3
McCarty,c	3	0	1	0	1	Archer,c	3	0	0	6	2
Dell,p	3	0	1	1	1	Hendrix,p	2	0	0	3	3
						aKelly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	8	*26	17	Total	30	1	5	27	14

*Flack out; hit by batted ball.
a-Batted for Zeider in the ninth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Knabe, Saier.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	..	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	..	1

Two-base hit—Johnston. Stolen bases—O'Mara, Flack, Saier. Sacrifice hit—Stengel. Double play—Cutshaw and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dell, 2; off Hendrix, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Dell, 5 hits and no runs in nine innings; off Hendrix, 8 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Dell, Hendrix and Williams; by Hendrix, Dell. Struck out—By Hendrix, 5. Wild pitch—Hendrix. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

LEONARD TO FIGHT WELSH.

Harlem Lightweight Will Meet the Champion on July 28.

Negotiations were concluded last night for a ten-round bout between Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion, and Benny Leonard, the Harlem lightweight, at the Washington Park Sports Club in Brooklyn on the night of Friday, July 28. Welsh and Leonard met some time ago in a ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden, and the local lad received the popular decision. Leonard has since been clamoring for a return engagement, confident that he can score a knockout over the English boxer and thereby gain the lightweight title.

Moran to Box Callahan Tonight.

Vic Moran, the New Orleans lightweight, and Frankie Callahan, a rugged lightweight of Brooklyn, will be opponents in the feature ten-round bout at the Harlem Sporting Club of Rockaway this evening. This will be Moran's fourth bout since he arrived in this city from New Orleans, and he now has a considerable local following. In Callahan he will meet a willing boxer and a hard hitter. Another ten-round bout and the usual preliminaries will precede the main event.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.
First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto— 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	7	4
Newark— 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	6	1

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	0
Toronto	8	8	0

AT MONTREAL.
First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	4	11	1
Montreal	3	12	1

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	3	14	1
Providence	2	6	2

AT BUFFALO.
First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	10	17	2
Buffalo	11	12	1

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	8	11	2
Richmond	5	9	5

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	5	8	1
Rochester	0	6	4

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	41	31	.569
Providence	42	34	.553
Baltimore	42	36	.538
Montreal	39	36	.520
Toronto	35	33	.515
Richmond	35	36	.493
Newark	31	44	.418
Rochester	28	42	.400

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.
Richmond at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Rochester.

New York State League.

Elmira, 4; Harrisburg, 2.
Syracuse, 1; Scranton, 0.
Wilkes-Barre, 12; Utica, 4.
Binghamton at Albany, (postponed; wet grounds.)

RACING
Empire City Track
(BET. YONKERS & MT. VERNON)
TODAY
6 STAR ATTRACTIONS
INCLUDING THE $1,500
Knickerbocker Handicap
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M

BREEZE DESERTS YACHTS IN LARCHMONT RACES AND MANY CRAFT ARE UNABLE TO FINISH

YACHTS BECALMED AND FEW FINISH

Less Than One-half of the 101 Starters End Run in Larchmont Race.

VENTURA COMES IN FIRST

Defeats Barbara in the Fifty Class —Many of the Craft, However, Are Lost in Darkness.

Although 101 yachts crossed the starting line yesterday for the second day's racing of the Larchmont Yacht Club's racing week, less than half of them had crossed the finishing line when the patient Regatta Committee gave up its effort to time the becalmed stragglers at 9 o'clock last evening, after deciding that such of the untimed and unreported yachts as had not found launches to tow them in had drifted into the nearest harbor for the night.

At the hour set for the starting of the race there was hardly a ripple on the surface of the waters of the Sound, and a haze, which shut out the view of the Long Island shore, foretold the poor chances for good racing weather at any time during the day. The Race Committee, composed of Howell C. Perrin, Sanford Etherington and Harold C. Pryor, took up its position on the committee boat, the tug P. R. Dalzell, which had her colors at half mast in recognition of the death of her owner, for whom she was named.

They waited for a full hour, and then, at 2 o'clock, decided that there was enough breeze to warrant starting the yachts. That they were none too sure of the prospects for wind was evidenced by the fact that they sent all the larger craft over a course of but fifteen and three-quarter miles, instead of the usual twenty miles or more, and cut the course for the little fellows to a triangle of only five and a half miles. What wind there was at the start was from the east and was expected to give the craft a beat for the first leg, a reach for the second and a run to the finish.

What the weather did to the plans of the Regatta Committee is a sad story. The wind completely disappeared and there were many disappointments. J. P. Morgan had come out especially to sail his Grayling, and as Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., of the New York Yacht Club, could not be present personally he entrusted the piloting of his Ventura to Robert W. Emmons, 2d, the amateur sailor of the Boston Corinthian fleet, who had acted as pilot for the Resolute in many of her trial races in the selection of a defender for the America's Cup against the Vanitie. Ralph N. Ellis sailed the Barbara for Harry Payne Whitney and George Nichols himself was at the tiller of the Carolina.

Barbara Starts Well.

These four got away to a good start in a fairly good breeze with Barbara first across the line, as Mr. Ellis had managed to get his craft along the line a few seconds before the start so that he was able to slide across with the blowing of the starting signal. But just as he got away his jib topsail sheet broke and the sail came down with a run, and so he lost what little advantage he had gained by his clever start. The sheet was quickly repaired and the Barbara got away well, with Grayling which had been just astern at the start.

Mr. Emmons placed Ventura at the weather end of the line, and, though he was a trifle astern of Carolina in crossing the line, he had the best berth in the prevailing wind. All the boats were on the starboard tack and set off at once toward the Westchester shore to make the first mark, which was a buoy off Great Captain's Island. Ventura outfooted the others, and, as the wind shifted before the mark was reached, so that the yachts were able to set spinnakers and made a run for it, was the first to make the mark, with Barbara close behind. There were a reach and a run to the second mark also, as the wind shifted about, and then after a few rain squalls died out altogether.

This put an end to the speed of all the craft except Ventura, which for some reason that none of the other sailors could quite understand, and so attributed to the wizardry of the skipper, managed to get the help of the strong tide which was running, of every puff of wind that even made a ripple anywhere in the vicinity of the yachts, and finally came bowling along to the finish line, while all the rest of the fleet was wallowing in the doldrums. When she finished the Barbara was the only one of her competitors in sight, and she was hopelessly beaten. Grayling and Carolina had not been heard from or seen when darkness came, and so it was supposed that both of them, becalmed when off the Long Island shore, put in at Glen Cove.

Darkness Hides Yachts.

None of the forties, eight of which started, or of the thirties, with nine starters, or the P Q or the first division handicap boats had finished when darkness came and made the yachts invisible from the committee boat. Arthur K. Bourne, who had substituted a wheel for the tiller on the Black Duck since her last race, found her more easy to manage, and was the first away in the forty class, with Rowdy, Zilph, and Pauline close astern, and Maisie and Mistral at the extreme leeward end of the line, the two latter on the port tack, while all the rest were on the starboard.

Black Duck held her lead during the beat and then a run which the yachts had on the first leg, and was first around the mark. But in going across the Sound in close company the whole of this class ran into a soft spot where they could not even make steerage way, and most of them withdrew and went into harbors on the Long Island shore, towed in by the launches of owners of the craft which had hurried over toward Mott's Point ready for just such an emergency.

What became of Nahma, Joyant, and Aleda of the P class, which had been having a fair sort of a race of it for the first leg of the triangle, was a mystery last evening, but they and the thirties and the Q's and the handicap class were last seen when darkness settled in the waters off the Long Island shore, like idle ships upon a painted ocean.

It was a drifting match for the boats which had been assigned to the shorter course of five and one-half miles, which took them to Scotch capes, then out into mid-Sound, where a mark had been set, and thence back to the finish line.

The winners in the divisions over the shorter course which did finish were the Robin Hood III., Ogeeman, and Mignon in the handicap classes, Barbara in the Larchmont interclub class, Mingo of the Sonders, Fawn in the Stamford one-design class, Snapper of the star class, Rascal in the Arrow Indian Harbor class, and Curlew of the Bayside bird class. The summaries:

NEW YORK Y. C. 50-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	6:35:44	3:20:14
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	6:40:05	3:25:03
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	Not timed.	
Carolina, G. Nichols	Not timed.	

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 2:55. Course, 5½ Miles.

Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	4:17:55	1:22:55
Twinkle, S. C. Hunter	4:21:29	1:26:29
Corrected Time—Robin Hood III., 1:22:05; Twinkle, 1:24:24.		

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 2:45. Course, 5½ Miles.

Mignon, E. G. Smith	4:21:56	1:36:56
Veda, G. Chadwick	4:25:14	1:40:14
Sally IX., A. E. Black	4:26:14	1:41:14
Red Wing, Bruce & Lorey	5:51:21	3:06:21
Corrected Time—Mignon, 1:34:02; Veda, 1:37:20; Sally IX., 1:41:14; Red Wing, 3:01:01.		

LARCHMONT INTER-CLUB CLASS.

Start, 2:50. Course, 5½ miles.

Barbara, C. Shields	4:20:28	1:30:28
Hamburg II., M. M. Goldschmidt	4:24:00	1:34:30
E'bar, L. Valentine	4:37:41	2:07:41
Yuron, W. S. Mackintosh	4:41:27	2:11:27
Wild Thyme, A. H. Morris	5:42:19	2:52:19
Whiff, W. R. Manny	6:29:55	3:39:55

SONDER CLASS.

Start, 2:55. Course, 5½ miles.

Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	4:19:34	1:24:34
Feather, A. G. Clark	4:21:46	1:26:46
Wag, H. L. North	6:33:51	3:36:51
Peg, W. S. Silkworth	6:26:28	3:42:28

HANDICAP CLASS—FOURTH DIVISION.

Start, 3. Course, 5½ miles.

Ogeemah, A. J. Deady	5:41:01	2:41:01
Frances, Simon Wickes	6:39:21	3:39:21
Kum On, R. Maurice	Not Timed.	

STAMFORD ONE DESIGN.

Start, 3:10. Course, 5½ miles.

Fawn, Lockwood and Bell	6:44:24	3:34:24
Cordelia, G. G. Dominick	6:45:57	3:35:57
Prisilla, E. Y. Weber	7:16:44	4:06:44
Peanut, F. C. Noble	Did not finish.	

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:05. Course, 5½ Miles.

Snapper, A. Iselin, II	6:28:23	3:23:23
Hydia, C. E. Hyde	6:33:02	3:28:02
South Wind, W. J. McHugh	6:35:52	3:30:52
Vega, E. G. Unitt	6:36:28	3:31:28
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	6:38:14	3:33:14
Zete, G. W. Elder	6:39:59	3:34:59
Altair, E. V. Willis	6:41:11	3:36:11
Little Bear, A. Walker	6:41:23	3:36:23
Taurus, P. Benson	6:43:52	3:38:52
Southern Cross, H. L. Funke	6:46:39	3:41:39
Aurora, E. A. Morgan	Not timed.	
Canis Minor, O'brien & Adler	Not timed.	
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	Not timed.	
Banshee, M. Egerton	Not timed.	
Big Dipper, G. R. Robinson	Not timed.	
Shooting Star, K. F. Crombie	Not timed.	

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 3:15. Course, 5½ Miles.

Rascal IV., S. C. Hopkins	6:47:46	3:32:46
Jack O'Lantern, L. H. Dyer	Not timed.	
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	Not timed.	

BAYSIDE BIRDS.

Start, 3:10. Course, 5½ Miles.

Curlew, C. L. Willard	6:45:30	3:35:30
Shylock, J. Dayton	6:58:39	3:48:39
Woof, W. Teller, Jr.	Not timed.	
Teaser, J. G. Nesbitt	Not timed.	
Eaglet, W. A. Walters	Not timed.	

Western Golf Title Play Begins.

DEL MONTE, Cal., July 17.—Play in the eighteenth annual tournament for the Western amateur golf championship began here today on the links of the Del Monte Golf and Country Club, and will continue throughout the week. Chick Evans of Chicago, the present champion, is not defending his title. Most of the entrants for the championship come from territory west of the Rocky Mountains

UPSETS OCCUR IN ROCKAWAY TENNIS

Voshell Is Beaten by Dr. Rosenbaum, and Hall by Man— Johns Near Defeat.

Play in the invitation tennis tournament at the Rockaway Hunting Club yesterday brought disaster to several men who were expected to attain a high place in the event. Most remarkable of all the happenings was the defeat of S. Howard Voshell, winner of several championships this year, by Dr. William Rosenbaum, the score being 6—4, 6—4.

W. Merrill Hall, tenth ranking player of the country, was vanquished by Alrick H. Man, Jr., while Count Otto Salm almost established a victory over the Californian, H. Van Dyke Johns. Five men reached the fourth round of the singles play—Willis E. Davis, George M. Church, Dr. William Rosenbaum, C. L. Johnston, Jr., and Alrick H. Man, Jr.

The defeat of Voshell was a startling upset. In the second round he played against his old doubles partner, Fred C. Baggs, and won after a three-set contest at 6—4, 5—7, 6—4. Not content with having won, he played three more sets while waiting for the arrival of Dr. Rosenbaum, and the continued exertion undoubtedly fatigued Voshell so that he was vulnerable to the attack of Rosenbaum. The latter now and then rises to heights which are far beyond his accustomed play. Yesterday was one of the inspired days as Voshell found to his sorrow.

Rosenbaum seemed to realize that he had an opportunity to carry defeat to his rival and took full advantage of every opportunity. Voshell found his winning strokes lacking in effectiveness and he could not provide the stamina to withstand the aggression of Rosenbaum. The latter displayed a versatility of play that confused Voshell, and though the latter struggled hard to retrieve himself, after the first set had turned in favor of his rival, he could not summon the excellence of his game to his bidding and defeat marked him as her own in the second set, which was lost by the same score as the first.

W. Merrill Hall almost came to grief in his second-round match against Elliott Binzen of Fordham. The doughty youngster forced his veteran opponent to play to 11—9 in the first set, Binzen's high bounding, severe service having Hall in difficulties, as did the sharp net play of the collegian. In the second set Binzen weakened a bit, and Hall, who had attained a great familiarity with the play of his rival, was able to stand off the assault so that he won at 6—1.

In the third round the defeat that had been hovering over Hall swooped down upon him under the well-directed play of Alrick H. Man, Jr. The latter swept through the victory in the first set without Hall being able to summon his real game to his command. The second set, however, took on a different hue, Man found Hall with a nice assortment of winning strokes, and gracefully succumbed in a 6—3 battle. The third set found Man to the fore, and, try as he would, Hall could not stop the steady progress of his opponent. Hall, as in the first set, took but one game.

The old story, that it is a difficult thing to change from dirt to grass, asserted itself in the match between Count Otto Salm and H. Van Dyke Johns of California. The latter arrived at the Cedarhurst tournament yesterday from Utica, where he was competing on the dirt courts of the Yahnundasis Golf Club in the New York State tournament. There was no time for him to get any practice on the turf, and the Austrian Count almost wrested a victory from his rival of the Pacific Coast. Johns had no stroke on which he could depend, but pinched out a victory in the first set at 7—5. Salm made even a harder battle in the next set. He played a forcing game, realizing that the Californian was in difficulties, and it was not until the set reached 9—7 that Salm was banished from the tournament.

In winning his fourth-round bracket George M. Church defeated Edwin P. Larned at 6—4, 6—4. The erstwhile Princetonian was as wild as a Malay, but he had some nice strokes when at the net, and these pulled him out of several serious situations. There was the flash of his wonderful play of last year, which has been evidenced now and then this season, but on the whole there was a lack of control which might have been fatal against a stronger antagonist. There was a suspicion, however, that Church held Larned a bit lightly and was trying out his grass court game. His drives from the baseline were frequently netted, which overhead there was a tendency to lack of control.

Willis E. Davis advanced by a victory over Harry S. Parker, who recently won the championship of the Rockaway Club. The Californian was not playing anywhere near his limit of speed, but he was never pressed. His victory was gained at 6—1, 6—2.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Second Round—T. R. Pell defeated J. A. Hill, 6—3, 6—2; H. Van Dyke Johns defeated O. Salm, 7—5, 9—7; A. H. Man, Jr., won from A. Sweetser by default; W. M. Hall defeated E. Binzen, 11—9, 6—1; G. A. L. Dionne won from C. S. Garland by default; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated B. M. Letson, 6—1, 6—0; H. S. Parker defeated H. N. Forster, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1; S. H. Voshell defeated F. C. Baggs, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4; Dr. W. Rosenbaum won from W. S. McEllory by default; H. I. Foster defeated C. Major, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3.

Third Round—A. H. Man, Jr., defeated W. M. Hall, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1; C. L. Johnston defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 10—8, 6—2; W. E. Davis defeated H. S. Parker, 6—1, 6—2; G. M. Church defeated E. P. Larned, 6—4, 6—4; Dr. W. Rosenbaum defeated S. H. Voshell, 6—4, 6—4.

WESTERNERS HERE TO PLAY

Californian Tennis Team Preparing for Intersectional Series.

The California tennis players who will represent the West in the intersectional series which will be contested on the West Side Tennis Club courts, Forest Hills, L. I., Aug. 4 and 5, are in New York now. William M. Johnston, the national champion, who will captain the Western team, arrived from Chicago yesterday, accompanied by Ward Dawson. Dawson was a member of last year's team, and this year has won the Pacific Coast doubles title with Maurice E. McLoughlin.

Clarence J. Griffin, national doubles champion with Johnston, and Roland Roberts, San Francisco city champion, arrived from Utica, where they competed for the New York State title last week. Willis E. Davis, national clay court champion, and H. Van Dyke Johns are now at Cedarhurst.

Johnston, Dawson, Griffin, and Roberts will play exhibition matches on the Crescent A. C. courts in Bay Ridge Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Lindley Murray probably will join his fellow-Californians in the exhibition matches and Fred Alexander may play in doubles.

JAPS IN PT. JUDITH TENNIS.

Nippon Stars Will Play Craig Biddle and Rowland Hazard Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 17.—The annual lawn tennis tournament at the Point Judith Country Club began today with play in the preliminary rounds of the men's singles. Ichiya Kumagae and Hachishiro Mikami, the Japanese stars, are entered, and will play Craig Biddle of Philadelphia and Rowland Hazard of Peacedale, R. I., tomorrow.

Dr. H. Whitney is drawn against Stanley Henshaw, Watson Washburn against W. H. Sweet, and Whiting Preston will oppose S. Hinman Bird.

Preliminary rounds were played today. The summaries:

H. A. Waters defeated Harold Swain, 8—6, 6—3; H. A. McKinney defeated A. D. Champlin, 6—3, 6—4; Douglas Waters defeated Donald Lambert, 6—2, 6—3; G. C. Ganer defeated R. C. Thomas, 6—2, 6—1; Richard Harte defeated F. A. Otis, 6—2, 6—0.

Great Plains Tennis Starts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—Out-of-town players won the first-round matches, almost without exception, in the Great Plains tennis tournament, which opened here today. John Hennessy of Indianapolis defeated C. S. Soldanels, Kansas City, 6—0, 4—6, 6—2. James and Jerry Weber of Chicago won their matches handily.

JOCKEYS GOING TO WAR.

English Riders Have to Exchange Silks for Khaki.

LONDON, July 17.—The call to the colors of all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 41 under the new conscription act, threatens seriously to interfere with horse racing, the majority of the present day jockeys being liable for service. Frank and Stanley Wootton have been on active service for some months, but the compulsory service calls out such famous jockeys as Frank Rickaby, J. Childs, C. Childs, H. Jellis, and Lancaster.

Many jockeys have suffered from broken bones in carrying out their profession in the past and only such deformities will enable them to keep in the saddle during the continuation of the war. The well known Anglo-French jockey, George Stern, offered himself for service, but has been rejected as being too short.

Psammiad Wins Sailing Race.

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, July 17.—Completion of the Cleveland Yacht Club's long-distance race for sailing yachts here yesterday marked the official opening of a week of yacht racing. The race completed yesterday was from Cleveland by way of Vermilion, and was won by the Psammiad of Cleveland, a Class B craft owned by E. E. Bishop and skippered by M. I. McCarty of Cleveland. Eleven yachts competed. The victor's corrected time was 9 hours 39 minutes 46 seconds.

PROS FIND IT EASY AT VAN CORTLANDT

Preliminaries to Newspaper Golf Play Result in Exceptionally Low Cards.

As a curtain-raiser to the professional golf tournament under the auspices of the New York Newspaper Golf Club today and tomorrow on the Van Cortlandt Park links, the professionals had a try-out yesterday, each being accompanied by an amateur, and with the best ball counting for prizes. Roger B. Teft, the North Jersey amateur, and Louis Tellier of Brookline turned in a card of 62, which took first prize from C. B. Harris, amateur, and Elmer Loving, professional, by a margin of three strokes.

The main fact established by the trial trip of the professional element over the course was that the public course needs stiffening before it can be considered a thorough test of present-day golf. For most amateurs Van Cortlandt Park has supplied plenty of hazards, but the more proficient brigade found the going easy yesterday.

Elmer Loving, the Quaker Ridge professional, turned in the lowest individual card. He made a 66, equaling the record for the course, which he made himself when an amateur. Loving was one of the fortunate early birds, and he made his round in the morning when the greens were fast. Many of the starters delayed teeing up until the afternoon, and they encountered showers, which made their progress more difficult. Under these circumstances the 67 turned in by Louis Tellier, the French champion, was as creditable a performance as that of Loving. It went further in a money-winning way, because Tellier was well supported by Roger Teft.

J. G. Anderson and Walter Hagen, winner of the Metropolitan open championship, traveled fairly well, but could only get a tie for third place at 66 with F. H. Hoyt of Siwanoy and J. M. Barnes, the Whitemarsh Valley professional. One real newspaper golfer finished well up in the first flight—Grantland Rice, of Englewood, with Jack Hobens, showed a card of 67.

The morning round today will start at 9 o'clock, when Frank Eastman and A. H. Merritt will tee off. Pairs will be sent away at intervals of four minutes until 11:28 o'clock.

The best sixteen cards follow:

	Out.	In.	Tl.
Roger B. Teft, North Jersesy, and Louis Tellier, Brookline	31	31	62
C. B. Harris and Elmer Loving, Quaker Ridge	33	62	65
F. H. Hoyt, Siwanoy, and J. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh Valley	34	32	66
J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy, and Walter Hagen, Rochester	35	31	66
Walter Peebles, Scottish-American, and Carl Anderson, unattached	35	32	67
M. R. Starring, Jr., and A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow	36	31	67
Daniel P. Healey, St. Andrew's, and Jack Hutchinson, Allegheny	35	32	67
Grantland Rice and Jack Hobens, Englewood	34	33	67
A. F. Roth, Manhattan, and Edward Loos, Charlotte, S. C.	36	31	67
H. R. Martin, Great Neck, and Bob MacDonald, Buffalo	37	31	68
O. Davidson, New York Golf, and Bert Battell, Flushing	36	32	68
Harry Scharff, Scottish-American, and Alex Ogilvie, St. Andrew's	36	33	69
A. E. Owens, Newspaper, and Fred Cook, Troy	35	34	69
Walter Purcell, New York, and Frank Eastman, Van Cortlandt	34	35	69
F. K. Flaugh, Newspaper, and Marty Singleton, Oakland	38	31	69
H. A. Haines, Newspaper, and Marty O'Loughlin, Plainfield	38	31	69

ROCKAWAY WINS FAST GAME

Cooperstown Polo Ists Lose in Hunt Club Series, 13 to 9 1-2.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., July 17.—Despite brilliant defense, the Cooperstown team was defeated by the Rockaway polo quartet in the competition for the Rockaway Hunt Club Cup here this afternoon. Cooperstown conceded five goals by handicap. The score was 13 to 9½. In the first period Harry East was the only one to score. He was badly thrown during the second period, when his pony toppled over in attempting a sharp turn. East extricated himself and remounted immediately.

The splendid showing of Rockaway was due mainly to the alertness of Rene La Montagne, who was responsible primarily for Cooperstown's loss.

A pony kicked a goal that counted for Rockaway during the third period.

The fifth was the fastest period. Harry East scored two goals, only a minute and four seconds apart. Rockaway evened the score, however, when C. R. Leonard and La Montagne duplicated East's play. La Montagne's shot went past the posts one minute and four seconds after Leonard's stroke. Rockaway won the contest in the sixth, and although Cooperstown checked up two the following period the lead was too great.

Up to the seventh neither side had been penalized. Then F. Ambrose Clarke, in his anxiety to make a particularly good hit, fouled and reduced the showing by one-half a point. The last period was the slowest. The summaries:

ROCKAWAY.	H'cap.	COOPERSTOWN.	H'cap.
1—R. La Montagne	7	1—F. Ambrose Clark	3
2—C. R. Leonard	0	2—Harry East	5
3—C. P. Dixon, 2d	3	3—T. Le Boutillier	3
Back—E. W. Leonard	0	Back—B. Gatins	4
Total	10	Total	15

Rockaway—Goals earned, 8; by handicap, 5; total, 13.

Cooperstown—Goals earned, 10; less penalty, (four by F. Ambrose Clark.) ½; total, 9½.

Individual goals — For Rockaway: R. La Montagne, 2; C. R. Leonard, 3; C. P. Dixon, 2d, 2. For Cooperstown: F. Ambrose Clark, 1; Harry East, 4; T. Le Boutillier, 5.

Referee—F. S. von Stade.

SOCCER SCHEDULE FIXED.

American Team Will Play Five Matches in Scandinavia.

Thomas W. Cahill, Secretary of the United States Football Association, who will accompany the American soccer team on its Scandinavian tour, yesterday received the official schedule of dates for the five matches to be played under the auspices of the Swedish National Gymnastic and Sporting Association of Stockholm from C. L. Kornerup, the honorary Secretary of that organization. The list includes a match against a representative Swedish team, which will be the third of the series at Stockholm. The complete schedule follows:

Aug. 15, vs. All-Stockholm at Stockholm.
Aug. 18, vs. All-Stockholm at Stockholm.
Aug. 22, vs. All-Sweden at Stockholm.
Aug. 25, vs. Gothenburg at Gothenburg.
Aug. 28, vs. All-Christiana at Christiana.

The tour will last seven weeks and, in addition to the foregoing, additional matches may be played, including possibly some in Holland, but these will depend largely upon the showing made in Norway and Sweden.

Matt B. Diederichsen of St. Louis has been picked by the national body to fill the vacancy made by the withdrawal or Harry Shanholt of Columbia. Thomas Swords of Fall River has also been added to the regular line-up. The following is the revised list of the players who will make up the American team:

James Ford, Jersey A. C., outside right; Thomas Swords, Fall River Rovers, inside right; John J. Hemingway, Scottish-Americans, center forward; Matt B. Diederichsen, Innisfalls of St. Louis, inside left; Harry Cooper, Continentals of New York, outside left; Thomas Murray, Bethlehem, right half. Neil G. Clarke, Bethlehem, center half; Albert Blakley, Putnams of Philadelphia, left half; James M. Robertson, Yonkers, right back; C. H. Spalding, Disston A. A. of Philadelphia, left back; George Tintle, Brooklyn Celtics, goal keeper.

Reserves—Clarence Smith, Babcock and Wilcox A. C., general utility, any position; Walter L. Burgin, Wanderers of Philadelphia, center forward or either inside positions; Charles H. Ellis, Brooklyn Celtics, forward or half back.

RUNNERS TO SELECT CLUB.

Choice of Higgins and Baker Is Awaited with Interest.

Some New York club—or maybe it will be clubs—will soon be enriched by the addition of two of the greatest middle-distance runners in the country, Joseph T. Higgins of Holy Cross College and Homer Baker, formerly of the New York A. C.

Higgins announced at the Jersey City police games a week ago that he expected to come to New York to live within a week, and would then make his choice of a club. Baker, former American and Scotch half-mile champion and still holder of the English title, has been competing without club affiliation for some months, but is now anxious to identify with some organization. All along it was expected that he would return to the New York A. C., to which he brought much glory by his successful running, but now it is reported that he would like to represent the Irish-American A. C. This rumor is not yet confirmed, though Baker himself has intimated that he would like to train under Lawson Robertson.

Higgins has not expressed himself regarding his selection of a club. When he went to San Francisco last year for the national championships he accompanied Mel Sheppard and his Millrose A. A. charges, which gives rise to the report that he will run for the Millrose organization. On the other hand, Higgins formerly ran for the Irish-American A. C. of Boston, and his allegiance may be shifted to the Winged Fist Club of this city. On still a third hand, Andy Kelley of the New York A. C. and Holy Cross College is the middle-distance star's closest friend in New York, and it would be, therefore, no surprise if Higgins was shortly seen sporting the Mercury Foot of the N. Y. A. C.

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By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

PETROGRAD, May 28.—His Excellency Count Kokovtsev is a Russian statesman who, as President of the Council of Ministers, a position corresponding to that of Prime Minister in England, and as Minister of Finance, headed the Government of Russia for a number of years. Since his retirement from active office holding with the title of Count and the rank of Secretary of State conferred on him by the Emperor in recognition of his great services to his country, Count Kokovtsev has been a leading member of the Council of Empire.

His career is that of the typical successful member of the Government service, a steady advance through all the many grades and ranks of the official system, through the Ministry of Finance, for which department he was Assistant Minister under Count Witte. He has always been thoroughly imbued with the official viewpoint, but from his natural bent of mind, as well as his long service, he has tended to manage the affairs of State rather from that side than from the point of view of Stolypin, who also held the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, with all the control of the machinery of administration and police power which that office connotes in Russia.

Count Kokovtsev as Prime Minister was perhaps rather mildly progressive than reactionary, and I fancied in talking with him today, the first conversation I had had with him for some years, that he was now still more so, due no doubt to the freedom from restraint which he enjoys while out of office. The Count speaks his views with decision, eloquently and forcibly, in clear and well-polished period, without pause or hesitation.

Opposed War with Japan.

During the years in which Count Kokovtsev held the reins of government in Russia gradual but steady advances toward modern ideas took place in almost every phase of Russian activity. There was a complete disappearance of the revolutionary movement of 1905 and 1906, and the country began taking the first steps toward regaining the position it had lost in the world as the result of the war with Japan. In speaking of that war and of the adventures of Count Witte in the Far Eastern politics of the Manchurian period of Russian affairs, the Count remarked to me that when he was Assistant Minister of Finance under Count Witte he had had many arguments with the latter about the causes of the Japanese war, contending that it was something which easily could have been avoided.

"Even at that time," he continued, "one could see the influence of Germany at work in the way Berlin told us that it would be perfectly safe to take the best soldiers away from our frontiers in Europe to send them to the Far East, and that peace would be preserved in Europe while they were absent. You can believe me when I tell you that if Germany had not taken Kiao-Chau when she did, Russia would never have taken Port Arthur."

In speaking of the present efforts of American capitalists and business firms to get a foothold in Russia now and to gain control of as much as possible of Russia's foreign trade after the war, Count Kokovtsev said that he had personally followed American efforts in this country for years, and that it had always been the same, a great lack of adequate knowledge of Russian conditions on the part of the Americans, failure to study the ground before rushing in, and a lack of disposition to modify their own ways in deference to the requirements of the Russian business men and their customs.

Count Kokovtsev said he supposed I had seen the great changes which were now taking place, especially in the way of the spread of new ideas among the people as the result of what the soldiers had seen and heard during their military service, the results of which would be even more noticeable after the war.

"Nothing can go back to the old conditions which formerly existed," he said. "There will be a constantly rising standard of living which will affect all our people in time, and which will result in the creation of entirely changed conditions. Do you suppose, for example, that the soldiers, who have now become accustomed to having meat every day with their rations in the army, and sugar with their tea, which they can have all day long at present, will ever be content to go back to their villages and get meat only a few times a year? This will result in the creation of new wants in other ways and new industries and new imports will consequently become imperative.

"As a result of the war, we have reached a point in our finances when we must obtain credit and capital from abroad. Some of the attempts to negotiate loans and credits have been accompanied by almost absolutely humiliating for Russia. This is not a country where foreigners can impose such conditions: if they do not trust the credit of the Government, let them go elsewhere with their money. I wish to emphasize that whoever asks too much and demands too much now from Russia, thinking that this country must have the money for the goods, and that it will have to pay any price, should not fail to realize that just as soon after the war as may be he will lose all trade with Russia. Fairness, just dealing, and reasonableness should characterize the dealings of foreigners with us now.

German Way of Doing Business.

"It has been said that, financially speaking, I have been friendly to Germany. This is not true, but I realize that after the war, in a few years perhaps, people will turn to Germany, if other nations are harsh and excessive in their demands, if they ask too much interest, and if Germany pursues the sensible and astute commercial policy she did before the war of giving people what they wanted, of good quality and on convenient terms. If a peasant wants an agricultural machine somewhere in Siberia, do you think he will pay cash for it, especially if he needs the money for other things, when he can get a good quality machine on long credit and from a company which keeps plenty of spare parts constantly on hand in warehouses situated conveniently for him to obtain without delay?

"I do not mean that Germany will obtain her former position with us as regards agriculture nor land owning in Russia, for there will be laws to prevent that, but commercially and industrially she will come back if the other nations let her.

"If you Americans are going to try to get 15 per cent. profit on well established enterprises, where formerly the Germans were content with 6 per cent., you will find that you will not get the business. Six per cent. looked good to the Germans, who were accustomed to 5 and 4 per cent., and it was in reality cheap for the Russians.

"For the future of Russia after the war I can see nothing but a very high tariff system; I may be mistaken, but that is my idea and I have a right to think as I please. A high tariff wall around the country will protect our industries better than anything else, and if we do not have this wall we shall be flooded with cheap goods from abroad, it will be a perfect invasion. The best thing for Americans to do is to bring their capital and start industries, build factories inside the wall. Why can you not imitate the example of the International Harvester Company, which, as you remember, was started here with the aid of the American Embassy when you were here before? They came into the country, built their works, and I think you will find that they were satisfied with their experiment."

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Black only; Botany No. 313; will pay cash. B 31 Times.

COATS.—Jobber looking all week Fall coats and suits good to lo and 4 to 6 P. M. 185 West 26th St., 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber will look at coats and suits all week. 11 West 25th, 7th floor.

COATS, &c.—Jobbers looking at coats and suits all week. 22 West 32d, 5th floor.

CORDUROY.—Will make attractive price on 30-inch-wide rib white corduroy; immediate delivery. Morse Bros. & Ehrlich, 29 Waverly Place. Spring 7307.

CORDUROY.—Open for cash, quantity Collins & Aikman wide wale corduroy, green, brown, navy, and Copen. Address G 219 Times Downtown.

CORDUROY.—Timme's No. 673, 2-tone black with narrow strip; also Timme's black and white check plush. Max Mayer, Inc., 352 4th Av.

CORDUROY JULIARDS; No. 9,000, 36-inch, white, also red. Phone Madison Square 1541.

DRESSES.—Will look all week at Fall samples of serge and silk dresses, between 10 and 3 o'clock; popular price preferred. 142-48 West 24th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES, Waists, Suits, Coats, Skirts, better grade; jobs for cash; immediately. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DRESSES.—Jobber, established, will look at Fall dresses in all materials. Call, with samples, 407 Broadway, Room 207.

DRESSES.—Department store wants job cotton dresses, with full particulars. A. P., 400 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses; call with samples. 31 West 24th St., 7th floor.

DRESSES, SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders Fall. Call all week. Levin, 149 West 36th.

DYES.—Will pay $2.50 pound for 250 pounds full strength fast indigo blue. B. Bernard, 105 Chambers St.

PLUSH.—Will pay cash for any quantity of Salt's plush. Farragut 9220.

PLUSHES AND SERGES.—Will pay cash, Madison Square 6777.

SERGES wanted for cash; Botany 11433 and Julliard 54249. B 29 Times.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at Fall skirts. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., at 11 West 17th, 5th floor.

SUITS.—Exclusive jobber, looking for snappy suits, will place stock orders. Call all week, 5 West 31st, 10th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at snappy suits only; will place stock orders. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—Open to buy Fall suits; will give stock orders on right styles. 19 West 21st., 9th floor.

SUITS, Palm Beach; open to buy for cash; large or small quantities. 621 Broadway, Room 543.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at suits July 17, 18, and 19; ladies' coats July 20, 21, and 22; well made goods only. 168 Madison Av., 2d floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobbers will look at, every morning; in the better grades. 11th floor, 19 West 24th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits and coats; all week. 3d floor, 37 West 32d St.

WAISTS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on silk and cotton waists; also children's dresses. Call, Room 305, 22 East 21st.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

DRESSES.—The best line of children's colored dresses, 50c sellers, exclusively for the jobbing trade, now ready. Phone Stuyvesant 4591 for appointment to see same. Perlmutter-Mittelman Co., 86 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Children's, made gingham and chambray, 6 to 14 and 2 to 6; also middies, at a sacrifice. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

DRESSES.—White wash dresses on hand to close at sacrifice prices. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Job of cotton dresses to close out, very cheap. Puritan Dress Co., 127 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Silverbloom and linens at sacrifice prices. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES, white and colored, to close out. E. & S., 43 West 24th St.

HOUSE DRESSES, &c.—Quitting business. Henry Erdman Co., 119 West 25th St. Close out large stock. Also piece goods, trimmings.

JERSEY SUITS.—Two hundred to close out, in variety of styles. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

RAINCOATS.—Offer job 60 ladies', 40 men's, and 70 children's, 6 to 14, with caps to match; all of these most desirable. L. Feiseinheld, 145 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Awning striped gabardine wash skirts, jobs, at $5.50 a dozen. Hirsh, 25 West 27th.

SKIRTS.—Jobs on hand, all materials. Manhattan Skirt Company, 15 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Wash skirts to close out. Bender Skirt Co., 7 West 22d.

SUITS.—Complete line of ladies' and misses' suits; popular prices, early models, for immediate delivery. Dalvin Cloak & Suit Co., 15 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Have 800 dozen high-grade boys' washable suits to close out at $1.50 net. Youngsters' Novelty Co., 710 Broadway. Telephone 5817 Spring.

SUITS.—Fall line ready, $15.50 to $22.50. Jackter & Goldstein, 126 West 22d. Chel. 7063.

SUITS.—Hundred beach suits; also wash skirts; dirt cheap. Batavia, 43 West 27th St.

UNDERWEAR, WORK SHIRTS.—Jobs of men's Fall underwear and work shirts. Sol Klein, 1,133 Broadway.

WASH DRESSES.—Children's colored wash dresses to job at $4.50, $9.00, and $12.00 per dozen for jobbing trade; best line in the east; deliveries on time; make appointment to see line. Phone Madison Square 2860. The Klein-Moffett Co.

WASH SKIRTS to close out. Fall line; ready for inspection. Call, Wiener Bros., 19 W. 21st.

Help and Situations Wanted.

ART NEEDLEWORK SALESMAN.—Good side line; commission. H 289 Times Downtown.

SUIT SALESMAN seeks engagement; established trade city, vicinity, New England. B 83 Times.

SKIRT DESIGNER and cutter wishes position; good all-around man. B 82 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4@4½ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...4@4½ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Dyes Used to Bear Prices.

Piece goods buyers from the cutting-up trades are attempting to bear prices with arguments that the recent shipment of dyes by the German merchant submarine should relieve the scarcity of color stuffs and bring a decline in prices. Their talk, however, is not producing much in the way of results. Mill men in the woolen trade state that even if the quantity of dyes is as large as originally estimated the amount is small alongside of what would be needed to supply the needs of the moment. Furthermore, it is generally held that the class of dyes brought over is more suitable to the silk trade than to the woolen manufacturers.

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Fine Cloths Quiet in the Gray.

There is not a great deal being done on fine and fancy cloths in the gray in this market at the present time, due largely to the fact that many converters of these goods have covered their needs for some time to come. That they have really done this is borne witness to by the fact that some of the mills producing the goods are sold up for the remainder of the year. Prices for the most part continue firm in spite of the quiet. Voiles are leaders in the business that is passing, with lawns, India linons, and other lightweight goods being taken as freely as the occasion requires. One thing that is hampering business to some extent is the lateness with which finished cloths are coming to converters. Some of the latter apparently do not want to buy any more than they have to until they see what disposition can be made of the goods now coming from the finishers.

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Penney Buyers Are Here.

Fifty-five buyers of the J. C. Penney Company, operating a chain of 126 stores in the West are in this city placing orders for immediate needs and for next Spring's merchandise. Their purchases will be smaller than usual, owing to the fact that the local buying staff has bought more freely during the last few months in order to get goods more cheaply. The volume of sales for the year is expected to reach $8,000,000. J. C. Penney, President of the company, and E. C. Sams, Vice President, have just completed a tour of the towns in which the stores are located. Mr. Penney said yesterday that conditions were found to be the best, with improvement especially marked in the mining sections.

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Voiles Again for Next Spring.

The strong position occupied by voiles, both in wash and white goods, during the season just closed bids fair to be duplicated in the Spring of 1917. In showings of new merchandise for that season to the jobbing trade there is a preponderance of these cloths, both plain and seed, and their good looks and wearing qualities are expected again to make them favorites of the consuming public. There are the usual offerings of lawns, organdies, marquisettes, and other sheer fabrics, but they are more or less overwhelmed by the attention that has been given to voiles. According to experienced buyers, the patterns now offered compare extremely well with anything heretofore produced on either side of the Atlantic.

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Looking for Cheap Goods.

The principal object sought in buying dress goods under present conditions seems to be to get the cheapest goods possible. Prices have been advanced to so considerable an extent that there are many "holes" or price levels at which no cloths can be obtained. Mill agents are going over sample lines made in the past in the attempt to find numbers that will fit the needs of buyers. There is one favorable aspect to the sort of business that is expected for next Spring. Mill agents believe that, owing to the large amount of yardage that will be used in the styles for the season, lighter weight goods will be in demand. Worsted diagonals are being talked of quite generally as substitutes for the usual serges taken. The reason given is that at the same price they "handle" better than the serge.

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Lightweight Burlaps More Active.

Things have not been overactive in the local burlap trade in the last few days. There has been a pretty good inquiry from all accounts, principally for lightweight goods for spot and near-by arrival, but the sales that grew out of it have been none too numerous. Yesterday's cables from Dundee and Calcutta brought little information that was new beyond information of a firmer tone to jute as a result of the recent publication of a forecast of the acreage to be given over to that commodity in India this year. This forecast showed an increase of less than 1 per cent. over last year's acreage, which was much smaller than usual. These were the minimum prices quoted on standard forty-inch burlaps here yesterday: 7½-ounce, 11.45c; 8-ounce, 8.65c; 9-ounce, 7.50c, and 10½-ounce, 7.00c. The last two quotations were more or less nominal.

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Gray Goods Rather Quiet.

Not a great deal of merchandise was sold in the local gray goods market yesterday, but prices continued firm generally on recent bases. In the print-cloths there was something done on practically all of the staple constructions, but neither the individual nor aggregate yardage disposed of in the sales made was large. In sheetings, about the only thing worthy of comment was the movement of 36-inch, 48-square, three-yard goods, which sold for September-October delivery at 7¾ cents. July-August business was done at full prices on narrow sateens, the buyers being converters of specialties for the clothing trade. These goods had been neglected for quite a while. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	7c	38½-inch, 64-52s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5c
39-inch, 56-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

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Not Many Orders Go Out of Town.

So far the local garment manufacturers do not appear to have lost much business to out-of-town concerns. At about this time ordinarily the retail buyers would be in the city going over Fall sample lines. Operations would not usually start until later in the month. Manufacturers here are now reported to have their lines ready for the inspection of buyers. The idleness in the trade will have one good result. With the late start, the local cutters-up expect that premiums will have to be paid by the buyers to get early deliveries. In other words, a rush of business is thought likely to mark the conclusion of the labor trouble. The out-of-town manufacturers have not been exceptionally heavy buyers of dress goods, and this is taken to mean that they are merely looking after their regular trade.

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Workers Are More Independent.

From what is heard in local dry goods centres, textile manufacturers are not having the most cheerful time of it just now. This is not due to any lack of business, but to the fact that mill labor is not only scarcer this year than for a long time, due largely to the call of the war supplies factories, but, being better paid in most cases than in former years, the workers are more independent. Every Summer the call of the woods and the surf make it difficult to keep many employes at their looms, and this year, with more money in their pockets, the ears of the workers are said to be more attuned to this call than has been the case in recent years. All of this means that production is held up and that with its retardation the expense of making the goods increases. Not only does this eat into the profits of the manufacturers, but it keeps buyers on the anxious seat as well. The cotton and silk mills seem to be hardest hit.

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Lace Men Are Optimistic.

Despite the fact that they "bumped the bumps" with quite some force during the season just closed, reports that emanate from the lace trade indicate that merchants in that field are looking forward to active Fall buying with considerable optimism. If the new season's buying by the retail and cutting trades is not better than was the case for Spring, it will be the fault of fashion and not the merchandise, for in an endeavor to stimulate the movement of these goods designers on both sides of the Atlantic have apparently done their utmost in the production of dainty and beautiful things. From present indications there will be a heavy run on metal laces of all kinds, many elaborate creations being offered. Lamné laces are highly thought of, and considerable business is looked for on high-color novelties. Black and white Chantilly flouncings and nets are expected to do well, though opinions regarding the "right" widths of the former vary somewhat. In the more staple goods narrow and medium bridal edgings, "vals" and torchons are touted for large sales.

BUSINESS NOTES.

More than eighty samples of cotton goods from Madras, India, have just been received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House. They were sent in by Commercial Agent R. M. Odell, who is now in India gathering data for a special report on the cotton goods market in that country. Interested manufacturers and exporters are invited to examine the samples.

Julian Goldman, formerly of the Julian Goldman Company, cloaks and suits, has been elected to the Board of Directors of Adelberg & Berman, Inc., 119 West Twenty-fourth Street, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward L. Berman.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PAUL PLUNKETT, salesman, living at 24 West Forty-fifth Street, formerly President of the National Fuel Saver Corporation, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $174,000 and assets nominal, consisting in 169 shares of stock of the above corporation. Among the creditors are Irene D. V. Plunkett, $22,018, money loaned; National Fuel Saver Corporation, $17,500, judgment; Mortimer B. Foster, $7,400 on a note, and Hugh Skelly, $2,500 on a note.

WILLIAM OPPENHEIM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Oppenheim, of 1907 Fifth Avenue, by three creditors: William Gettel of North White Lake, $168; Cyrus Magison of White Lake, $280, and Osborn & Son of Monticello, $380. All of Sullivan County. The alleged acts on June 5 he filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy at Trenton, N. J., but it is claimed that the United States District Court there has no jurisdiction, because Oppenheim had no place of business and no residence there for the greater portion of six months preceding. He was formerly a real estate operator in this city, and built a high-way in Sullivan County.

E. WOLFF & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against E. Wolff & Co., dealers in dry goods and furnishings at 2,252-2,254 Third Avenue, by these creditors: David Leavenworth, $148; Murray Kanner, $42, and Edwin Golden, $404.

SCHUMAN & SCHMERZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Schuman and Charles Schmerz, composing the firm of Schuman & Schmerz, dealers in delicatessen and groceries at 2,339 First Avenue, by these creditors: Samuel Kasper, $28; Morris Bruch, $140; Abraham Koch, $146; Joseph Rosen, $88, and Louis Schorr, $134.

MAX HOBERMAN, painter, of 1,634 Bathgate Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,540 and no assets.

ISADOR BRECKEL, painter, of 980 Tinton Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $748 and no assets.

ROBERT M. CUNNINGHAM, salesman, of 100 West 110th Street, formerly of Louisville, Ky., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,444 and no assets. The Robinson Timber and Lumber Company of St. Louis is a creditor for $1,500.

RAPHAEL MACLAIRE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Raphael Maclaire, druggist, of 947 Eighth Avenue, by these creditors: Britt, Loeffler & Weil, $578; Johnson & Johnson, $215, and Phil Zunzer & Co., $102. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets about the same.

LIBERTY DOLL COMPANY, INC., of 15 East Fourth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $21,972 and assets of $6,521, consisting of proceeds of sale of stock, $3,000; cash in bank, $21, and accounts, $500. Levison & Co. are secured creditors for $8,053.

FRANK T. DAVIS.—Miss Bertha Rembaugh has been appointed receiver for Frank T. Davis, grocer, of New Rochelle, under a bond of $500, by Judge Hand.

BENJAMIN HOROWITZ, grocer, at 167 Orchard Street, has made an assignment to Morris Cohen.

LOUIS BECKER, wholesale dealer in butter, eggs and cheese at 256 Broome Street, has made an assignment to Max Locker.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17.—Louis Greenberg, a broker, 549 Marquette Building, Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $23,229; assets none.

Edward J. McDonough, a contractor. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $27,960; assets, $12,747.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17.—Voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by Hugo E. Bauch, head of the Bauch Department Store Company, which recently went into bankruptcy. His liabilities are scheduled at $48,962.83, and assets at $22,805. Among creditors is William Meyer & Co., New York, $1,070.

Samuel V. Adams, President of the Domestic Laundry Company, is bankrupt, with liabilities of $9,127.41. There are practically no assets.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and Over.)

Anchester, Isaac—Eighty-sixth St. West End Av., Co.....$136.20
Berean, Elmer—M. F. Daub.....109.71
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.—H. W. Bridges, costs.....205.65
Boyd, Van R. and Jules C. Cerf—Irving National Bank of N. Y.....130.16
Bonomolo, Dominick—J. F. Morgan....168.43
Beatty, Robert A.—G. L. Rosenberg..125.70
Cohen, Henry I.—J. Newhouse, et al..148.06
Cooper, George—H. Babitt.....119.91
Cleary, James C.—F. W. Farrington...852.82
Donnelly, James F., executor—Brooklyn Trust Co.....8,576.49
Day, Arthur—M. C. Schaeffer.....1,872.59
Evans, Amos H.—W. X. Taylor et al..1,574.14
Fox, Hannah—W. F. Farrell Co.....966.15
Feneck, Mary P.—J. Pisani, et al..1,587.71
Feuerstein, Julie O.—M. Hiltz.....391.56
Grabnano Construction Co.—Hay Walker Brick Co., Inc.....103.63
GERSON, Jacob—H. Herrmann Lumber Co.....252.50
Horowitz, Samuel S.—Louis Pogrebensky, and Louis Resnick—D. Shapiro, et al.....1,485.44
Hohn, John—S. Docter.....122.38
Israel, Albert—J. Zwilling.....101.71
J. G. Leasing Co., Inc.—W. B. Keller..352.07
Oppenheim, Robert F.—Charles S. Jonas & Bro.....219.81
Kellogg, Alfred O.—W. H. Pouch.....140.70
Kresing, Roland J.—Northern Bank of Buffalo.....339.28
Loizeaux, Paul H.—Stern Bros.....115.80
Lowe, Harry—G. Littman.....218.29
Latour, Edward A.—F. Forman.....362.59
Libby, Samuel and Jules Y. Cerf—Irving National Bank of N. Y.....194.08
Morse, C. Kirtland—A. B. Harrison...107.90
Municipal Asphalt Co. and Dayton Hedges—S. S. Dallas.....4,389.84
Murphy, Annie and Robert J.—I. Deltelbaum.....114.71
Motta, Cornelius—C. M. Ciangola.....248.91
Palmeri, Vincenz, Alex., and Francois, and Paul Del Bayns—L. Kaplan et al.399.70
Pucino, Vito—J. J. McSorley.....121.71
Power, Peter L.—A. H. Schmitt.....100.27
Peris, Edward and H. Sonzogno Musical Film Co., Milan, Italy—D. Schwartz.....2,035.93
Pennova Oil Co.—Postal Telegraph Cable Co.....184.50
Rosenberg, Louis, and Jules C. Cerf—Irving National Bank of N. Y.....128.61
Robinson, William J., and Universal Culture Lyceum—C. Hubert.....119.91
Shea, Kate—R. Kolb & Sons.....128.81
Smith, Augustus H., Jr.—Montray Realty Co.....119.02
Vella, Frank D.—H. F. Jewenty et al.664.03
Wilkins, Frederick — Bernheim Distilling Co.....187.66
Welsberg, Charles, and Samuel R. Tenzer—M. Kass.....115.54
Washington Heights Hospital—Burton Davis Co.....908.71

In Bronx County.

Busch, Benjamin—J. Wolf et al.....$80.60
Fein, Max and Fred—A. Goldman....120.72
Greenspan, Hirsch—Sulzberger & Sons Co.....25.75
Katzoff, Israel—Sulzberger & Sons Co. 65.95
Kuver, Henry—Manhattan Leasing Co.708.28
Poulson, Frank C., and Sidney R. Walker—J. A. Maucotel.....5,832.95
Schaefer, Herman—Manhattan Leasing Co.....162.81
Solomon, David—F. Rudolph et al.....155.72
Schulman, Samuel and Yellin—C. Bielberg et al.....87.22
Spiegel, Jacques—R. F. Baxter.....1,831.57
Seybel, Frederick W., and William A. Happ, as executors—W. F. Behrmann.....6,820.05
Wolff, Joseph — Westchester Hewitt Realty Co.....119.91

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Archbold Mfg Co.—A. B. Cardoma, June 27, 1916.....$232.46
Baker, Smith & Co.—D. Kelly, March 2, 1914.....5,850.04
Chud, Frank W.—E. L. Durling, Jan. 25, 1916.....162.53
Burns Bros.—K. Schmitt, March 30, 1916.....1,000.00
General Engineering and Contracting Co.—S. U. Hopkins, June 14, 1916.....2,129.18
Harriott, Frederick C.—C. F. J. Weber, Nov. 12, 1910.....557.96
H. L. Herbert & Co.—C. Richbona, June 21, 1916.....250.00
Glander, Henry A.—A. M. Kretzmer, April 17, 1913.....916.50
Klein, John C.—S. Ehlenberger et al., May 13, 1913.....318.69
Lynch, Richard T.—Townsend Realty Co., March 16, 1916.....1,942.13
Lenhart, Wm. L.—Stern Bros., June 20, 1916.....101.42
Laloy, Henrietta M.—E. D. Barrett, March 15, 1915.....2,074.73
Manbach, Albert F.—B. Wirth, July 3, 1916.....1,200.00
Patterson, John A.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915.....2,913.96
Reilly, Albert A.—Acolian Co., Nov. 5, 1908.....200.13
Standard Arch Co.—C. Quaglietta, Nov. 24, 1915.....4,134.45
Smith, Russell E.—International Heater Co., Jan. 29, 1913.....405.38
Shlemann, Mary, administratrix—M. Naughton, Dec. 30, 1913, reversed....107.95

In Bronx County.

Handibode, Peter—A. Helmstetter et al., May 24, 1916.....$2,523.57
Stellman, Jacob and Moses—J. Butler, March 4, 1916.....707.86
Same—Same, March 4, 1916.....68.86

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman & Co.; L. G. Federman, ready-to-wear, millinery, general mdse.; 1,140 Broadway.

ALBANY, N. Y.—J. Muhlfelder; F. Muhlfelder, millinery; Elks' Club.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; J. D. Belloh, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Phillip Kahn & Co.; P. Kahn, piece goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. Mulliken, druggist sundries; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; J. H. Spencer, domestics; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. P. Whitmore, laces, ready-to-wear; 807 B'way; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. Delevie, upholstery goods; 470 4th Av.

BATESVILLE, Ark.—Hall D. G. Co.; J. C. Hall, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 256 Church.

BALTIMORE—Circle Dept. Store; S. Goldstein, silks, dress goods; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Gundelfinger Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; New Strand.

BALTIMORE—M. D. Brown Co.; M. D. Brown, men's furn. goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Eytnge, ribbons; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; C. H. Collins, millinery; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. Goodman, dress goods, silks; 470 4th Av.; Herald Square.

BEAUMONT, Texas—J. J. Nathan & Co.; E. Hertz, furnishing goods; Woodward.

BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; L. Loeb, millinery, laces, trimmings; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Smith, waists; Miss Kane, misses' suits; 25 W. 33d.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Mr. Schlossberg, furs, fur garments; 18 E. 28th.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Coakley, underwear; Mr. Sheffield, women's suits, basement buyers; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Miss Callahan, underwear, sweaters, kimonos; C. O. Couper, genl. mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. E. Chamansky, women's ready-to-wear, furs; Miss Stewart, dresses, gowns, waists; Miss Murphy, women's muslin underwear, infants' wear, kimonos, house dresses; J. S. Herman, dress goods, wash goods, silks, blankets, domestics, upholstery goods; 225 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Hudson Cloak and Suit Co.; S. Seinstein, pile fabrics; 1,133 Broadway.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—E. W. King Co.; L. C. King, notions; Albert.

BUFFALO—J. E. Mueller, dry goods; Imperial.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; J. V. Swonz, upholstery goods; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; J. Fraley, dry goods; 470 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meldrum & Wilson Co.; J. Hofheinz, notions; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO—G. M. Kozanjian, rugs; Herald Square.

CANADIER, Okla.—People's Store; H. Hellman, general mdse.; Grand.

CHICAGO—S. P. Platt, shirt waists; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—Kuh, Nathan & Fisher Co.; E. J. Stransky, piece goods; E. Buxbaum, woolens; 2 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Carzon, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss A. Keagan, women's cloaks, suits; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. M. Graves, women's suits; Miss B. Ascheim, misses' suits, dresses; 39 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; D. Harrison, upholstery goods; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—L. Klein; E. Priest, hosiery, piece goods, knit underwear; 31 Union Sq.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; R. W. Hall, silks, velvets; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—A. V. Farwell Co.; J. Strachan, hosiery; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—S. Klein; P. Ostertag, jobs Fall underwear, work shirts; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; S. Shane, waists; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; E. Holtasch, silks, cotton goods; 354 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs; Mrs. E. O'Connell, misses' waists, dresses; Mrs. M. Moore, women's suits, negligees, basement; W. H. Miller, furniture; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—A. V. Farwell Co.; T. A. Chambers, children's coats, dresses, muslin underwear; D. S. Betts, ribbons; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—C. Kaufman & Bros.; A. C. Kaufman, piece goods; 230 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Eiseman-Kaiser Co.; Max Eiseman, leather goods; 18 W. 33d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. W. Stein, men's, boys' hats; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Kahn Bros. & Co.; L. Kahn, knit underwear; 379 B'way.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; S. F. Pogue, dry goods; 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—J. Lazarus Co.; Miss O'Shea, millinery; Mrs. J. T. Carson, millinery; 640 Broadway.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss O'Donnell, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; L. Lieberman, representing; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Fred. Mayer; M. Hillman, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 24 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alms & Doepke Co.; J. P. Hicks, silks, dress goods; Miss Sundmacher, waists; 1,133 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—Sanders Co.; M. R. Sanders, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—J. Lazarus Co.; J. Lazarus, ribbons, silks; 640 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Louis Stix & Co.; J. Gerwin, linings, dress goods; O. Steinwedel, notions, hosiery, gloves; 377 B'way; Great Northern.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alms & Doepke Co.; J. P. Hicks, silks, dress goods; Miss E. Meyers, furs; Miss A. Sandmaker, millinery; 350 Broadway.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Koblegard Co.; P. H. Koblegard, R. E. Thorn, dry goods, notions; 75 Leonard.

CLEBURNE, Texas—Cheney's Style Shop; Mrs. A. A. Cheney, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; Miss E. K. Brown, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 37 W. 20th; Great Northern.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—William Taylor, Son & Co.; W. S. Berry, silks, dress goods; Mr. Redfield, carpets, rugs; C. Allen, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, neckwear, vellings; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Mr. Smith, jobs men's straw hats; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Freeman-Phelps Co., Clothing Co.; M. B. Freedman, clothing; Wallick's.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss M. Cohen, hosiery, muslin underwear; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Lazarus & Co.; Miss G. Constable, linens, notions, gloves, furnishing goods; Hermitage.

COLUMBUS, O.—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; F. H. Myers, dress goods, silks; 225 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman; C. Melancon, ladies' garments; 72 Madison Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; C. C. Millington, toys, books, stationery, (basement dept.) 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS, Texas—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, jobs Spring suits; Room

TRAFFIC VIOLATORS CAN'T ESCAPE NOW

New Court Accepts No Excuses, Assessing a Fine for Every Offender Arraigned.

827 ARRESTS IN 13 DAYS

City Gets the Bulk of $11,303 Levied Against Those Who Ignore Regulations.

A new order in the enforcement of traffic regulations is indicated in the first official report of New York's Traffic Court, made public yesterday. Before the court was established one-fifth of the fines for traffic violations were suspended, it is estimated, but none has been since the new court took over the hearing of all cases in Manhattan. No excuses have been accepted, the letter of the law being enforced in every case where violation was proved.

The report covers thirteen court days. The number of arraignments was 827, which shows the extent of the traffic problem in this city. The total of fines paid into the court was $8,740, and $2,563 was paid to the Department of Correction after commitment, making a total of $11,303.

Speed violations hold a strong first in the list, there being 300 of these, 278 first offenders, 19 second and 3 third. In violations of the corporation ordinances, overtaking a street car and passing within eight feet of it while it is receiving or discharging passengers, was second with forty-eight convictions. Reckless driving came third, with thirty-three cases. In violations of the State highway law, the largest number was for having an improper number plate—sixty-five. Twenty chauffeurs were convicted of operating cars without licenses; three persons for driving cars while intoxicated, and six for failing to stop after an accident—a felony. There were twenty-three violations of the sanitary code by smoking motor vehicles.

One hundred and twenty-nine persons were committed in default of payment of fines, and sixty of these are serving sentences for non-payment. Two chauffeurs' licenses were revoked, and one owner's registration number was suspended. This was done under the city ordinance which provides that when it is established that the owner had ordered the chauffeur to speed the car, such action may be taken. Of the $8,740 fines paid to the Clerk of the Court all were for violations of the corporation ordinances except $307 credited to the highway law and $93 to the sanitary code.

Rowland J. Sheridan, Clerk of the Court, said that horse-drawn vehicle violations had not been segregated from motor vehicle violations, and estimated that the ratio of the former to the latter was 10 per cent. Magistrate Frederick B. House, who presides over the court, said regarding his experience in the court thus far:

"Conditions are somewhat better in the streets so far as reports come in from the police; that is, as to reckless driving and the eight-foot regulation as to street cars, but there does not seem to be any let-up in speeding. I think we shall have much trouble with this situation until there is a law requiring the licensing of owners, just as chauffeurs are licensed now, after an examination as to qualifications, with the same power to revoke the owner's license for cause. I think also the local authorities should have the power to impound a car involved in a violation from one to thirty days, as is done in some of the European cities.

"I wish The Times would deny a report that any part of the fines of this court go to the Police Pension Fund. The Police Department has no interest whatever in the amount of the fines. All fines for violations of the corporation ordinance are paid to the city, and the city keeps them; all fines for violations of the State highway law go to the State Treasurer, the city receiving a part of these back. The only fines that go into any fund of this character are those for violation of the sanitary code by smoking automobiles, which, by city ordinance, as paid into a pension fund for employes of the Health Department."

HAVE FOURTEEN LAWYERS.

Heirs to Adriance Estate Draw That Number in a Settlement.

Fourteen lawyers representing thirty-one heirs stepped up yesterday when Supreme Court Justice Giegerich called for argument a hearing in the partition suit brought by relatives of Edward B. Adriance who died intestate five years ago. City Attorney Robert Doughty of Beacon, N. Y., acted as spokesman. Mr. Adriance's property included 108 and 110 Greene Street and 569 West Twenty-third Street, valued at $500,000.

A search for the heirs has been going on ever since Mr. Adriance died. Among the last to be enlisted in the litigation were the children of Charles Adriance, who was a cousin of the decedent and went to Mississippi many years ago. His children had no body disinterred to established their claim.

The proceeding is friendly and by agreement of the attorneys Justice Giegerich directed a partition of the realty.

ELECTRICAL MEN CONVENE.

Contractors from All Over the Country in Session Here.

The sixteenth annual convention of the National Electrical Contractors' Association of the United States opened in the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, with a meeting of the Executive Committee, presided over by President John R. Galloway of Washington, D. C. Other officers in attendance were Secretary George H. Duffield of Utica, N. Y.; Assistant Secretary Harry C. Brown of Utica, and Sergeant at Arms James F. Burns of Schenectady, N. Y.

An exhibition of electrical devices and novelties arranged in booths in the grill-room of the hotel will be a feature of today's program. The question of restoring the use in this country of concentric wiring for electric lighting will be one of the principal topics discussed at the scientific sessions. Concentric wiring is largely used in England and Germany, but was decided some time ago by experts in the United States to be unsafe, because of the danger of short circuiting when improper grounding existed.

Colonel Robley S. Stearnes of New Orleans is slated for election as the new President of the organization.

New York Section Elects Officers.

The New York section of the National Electric Light Association, made up of nine lighting companies in the metropolitan district, held its annual convention in the New York Edison Company's auditorium at Fifteenth Street and Irving Place last night. Officers elected were: Chairman, Walter Neumuller of the New York Edison Company; Vice Chairman, Edward B. Fiells of the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company; Treasurer, G. B. Cornell of the Yonkers Electric Light and Power Company; Executive Secretary, J. F. Delehant of the New York Edison Company, and Recording Secretary, S. H. Gleilerup of the United Electric Light and Power Company.

To Settle Fight Over Kobre Policy.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company filed in the Supreme Court yesterday a suit asking permission to pay into court the proceeds of a policy on which $70,604 is due, issued to Max Kobre, the East Side banker, who failed and later died of gas poisoning. The money is claimed by Sarah Kobre, the widow of the decedent; by Mrs. Esther Singer, his daughter, and by Eugene Lamb Richards as Superintendent of Insurance, who demands it under an assignment of the policy by Mr. Kobre for the benefit of his creditors.

LESS TENSION IN CHINA.

Press Supports President and Financial Stringency Is Relieved.

PEKING, June 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Generals Feng Kuo-chang, Ni Shih-chung, and Chang Hsun and many other southern military leaders have telegraphed to President Li Huan-hung assuring him of their support. He is very generally supported by the Chinese press in all parts of the republic, and there are indications that the southern provinces will officially indorse his administration, although they are somewhat slow in doing so, and have made demand for the removal of certain Cabinet members and advisers before the fall in line.

Strained financial conditions seem somewhat relieved. The new President has consented to turn over $800,000 from his own personal savings to assist in resuming specie payment on the notes of the Government banks. The quintuple group of bankers who are holding $20,000,000 surplus of the salt monopoly for the Chinese Government have also shown a willingness to turn this money into the treasury.

Li Yuan-hung refused to go to the palace to take the official oath, and was sworn into office in his own home outside the imperial city. The ceremony was of extreme simplicity, and only high officials attended.

Monarchist newspapers seem to be joining with the republican organs in praising Li Yuan-hung. The Li Yuan-hung administration is keeping as far as possible away from the practices of an Emperor. Flags are to be flown at half-mast for twenty-seven days in honor of the lamented President and all officials are to wear black bands on their left arms, after the European practice. Official envelopes have black borders half an inch in width and are sealed with a black stamp.

Two books are provided at the gates leading to the Presidential office for the registration of foreigners and Chinese who call to pay their respects to the memory of the dead President.

YONKERS MUST PAY $27,778.

Damages Awarded in Suit Over Smoke Nuisance.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, July 17.—Damages in the amount of $27,778.21 have been assessed against the City of Yonkers by Charles H. Young, referee, in the suit brought by the city against the Federal Sugar Refining Company, to compel that company to do away with a smoke nuisance at its Yonkers refineries. Referee Young, in his report, which was filed here this morning, states that he is not unmindful of the fact that the burden falls rather heavy on the City of Yonkers, which was seeking to have the injunction for the benefit of the residents of the city.

The city secured a temporary injunction by default in 1907 against the sugar company, restraining the company from burning soft coal at its refineries. Justice Mills vacated the order in September of that same year, a month after it had been secured, when the defendant agreed to answer the application for a permanent injunction and go to trial on Sept. 30, 1907. The plaintiff was the summer at that trial, but the Appellate Division reversed that decision, stating that Yonkers did not have the right of injunction even if the defendant did commit a nuisance. This later was again affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The sugar company then made application of the assessment of damages due, and Mr. Young was made the referee.

SEEK TO OUST MAYOR.

Voters in Williamsport, Penn., Charge He's Not a Citizen.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 17.—Williamsport citizens appealed to the Attorney General for a decree ousting Mayor Jonas Fischer from office on the ground that he is not a naturalized citizen. Mayor Fischer took office Jan. 3. He has never sworn his citizenship papers, and it is the opinion here that he took our preliminary but not final papers. Mayor Fischer says that he took out his papers forty years ago.

A petition signed by a number of Williamsport men reached the Attorney General today. He is asked that a writ of quo warranto be issued directing Mayor Fischer to show cause why he holds the office, and that a decree be made against him ousting him from office.

Mayor Fischer was born in Austria 75 years ago, and before being elected Mayor was President of an electric light company. He will likely carry the fight to higher courts.

OUTWATER SUED BY WIFE.

Churchill Named as Referee in Divorce Suit Against Builder.

A suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Margaret Burnham Outwater of Riverdale against Herbert G. Outwater, Vice President of Edwin Outwater, Inc., builders, was revealed in the Supreme Court yesterday when Justice Hendrick granted the plea of Mrs. Outwater to have the case heard before a referee. The court appointed Thomas W. Churchill. In her petition Mrs. Outwater said:

"I am the mother of an infant child and am most anxious to spare the child the mortification of attending a public disclosure of the evidence concerning her father."

Cyrus C. Miller, attorney for Outwater, said the suit was being defended in good faith and that "it would be clearly to the disadvantage of the child to have the allegations made concerning either of the parents uttered and discussed in public."

DEFAULTS IN $100,000 SUIT.

Mrs. Irwin Fails to Answer Mrs. Blalock's Alienation Charge.

Supreme Court Justice Goff signed an order yesterday directing a Sheriff's jury to assess the damages in a suit brought by Mrs. Jennie Whitelaw Blalock, wife of a horse trainer, against Mrs. Grace M. Irwin, owner of the stable he trained, to recover $100,000 on charge that she alienated his affections.

Mrs. Irwin, who is wealthy, divorced John Benjamin Irwin, son of a Honolulu sugar grower, in Reno last year. Suit was then caused by spending Blalock's affections by giving him race horses and other gifts and taking him to a cottage at Lake Tahoe, Cal., a few months later.

The papers were served on Mrs. Irwin at a local hotel on May 25 last, but she has filed no answer in the case, and the order for a jury to fix the damage was obtained by the plaintiff's attorney on that ground. It is customary in such cases for the jury to grant the amount sued for.

CUBA SEEKS U. S. EXPERTS.

Wants Specialists in Artillery and Submarines for New Naval School.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 17.—The Cuban Government has determined to ask the United States Government for several officers, experts in the use of artillery, torpedoes, and submarines, for Cuba's new navy school.

Rob Summer Home of New Yorker.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 17.—The fourth of a series of recent burglaries in and adjacent to Patchogue took place here last night when the house of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. G. Hendrix of New York on South Ocean Avenue was robbed of diamonds, rings, and other jewelry valued at $700 belonging to Mrs. Hendrix, whose boudoir was ransacked by the robbers while she and her husband were strolling on the beach between 8 and 10 o'clock. District Attorney Green and Sheriff Odell of Suffolk County have detectives on the trail of the burglars, which it is said leads to New York.

Rev. Cyril Alington Heads Eton.

LONDON, July 17.—The Rev. Cyril A. Alington, Headmaster of Shrewsbury School since 1908, has been elected Headmaster of Eton.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:35|Sun sets..7:25|Moon rises..9:27

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:07	10:27	4:01	4:18
Governors Island	10:49	10:58	4:39	4:57
Hell Gate	12:30	12:45	6:20	6:35

Arrived—Monday, July 17.

SS California, Liverpool, July 8.
SS Buekeldijk, Kirkwall, July 2.
SS Bella, Saracen, July 11.
SS Charles Beatty, Tilt Cove, July 7.
SS Cuanco, San Juan, July 12.
SS Germanic, Gran, June 25.
SS Marlonath, Gibraltar, July 1.
SS Elizabeth, Rotterdam, June 28.
SS Bankdale, Havre, June 30.
SS Duno, Lisbon, June 30.
SS Netherby Hall, Boston, July 14.
SS Ventnorge, Port Antonio, July 13.
SS Rawson, Bordeaux, July 1.
SS Runa, Kingston, July 12.
SS Themistocles, Piraeus, June 27.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, July 13.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, July 14.
SS Guiana, Demerara, July 6.
SS Momus, New Orleans, July 13.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, July 16.
SS El Valle, Galveston, July 10.
SS Calamares, Cristobal, July 10.
SS Erlesburgh, Norfolk, July 15.
SS Monkshaven, Gibraltar, June 30.
SS Sao Paulo, Pernambuco, June 30.
SS Urd, Barry, July 1.
SS Veratyr, Calbarien, July 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*America	Genoa	June 28
Gallia	Kirkwall	July 3
†Frederic VIII	Kirkwall	July 9
*Saxonia	Liverpool	July 8
Rochester	London	July 4
Boomberg	Kirkwall	July 4
Mexico	Havana	July 13
Managawa Maru	London	July 5
Frednes	Las Palmas	July 4
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 13
Sahara	Oran	June 29
El Sud	Galveston	July 12

DUE TOMORROW.

Ville de Tamatave	Candia	June 20
Port Antonio	Jamaica	June 14
Clematis	La Pallice	July 4
Meise	Bordeaux	July 3
Ile de la Reunion	Gibraltar	July 6
El Mar	Galveston	July 13

DUE THURSDAY.

Florizel	Halifax	July 18
Vestris	Liverpool	July 8
Carrillo	Santa Marta	July 11
Philadelphia	San Juan	July 15
Gregory	Barbados	July 11
Advance	Cristobal	July 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 17
Comus	New Orleans	July 15

DUE FRIDAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	July 12
Francisco	Middlesbrough	July 5
Briardene	Manchester	July 5
Amazonia	Liverpool	July 7
Concho	Galveston	July 15
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 15
El Norte	Galveston	July 15

DUE SATURDAY.

Mongolia	London	July 11
Clifton	Havre	July 6
Wells City	Bristol	July 6
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 19

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 15
Sibiria	Bordeaux	July 9
Lincolnshire	Havre	July 7
Bantu	Swansea	July 7
La Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Wallace	Liverpool	July 7
Novgorod	Aberdeen	July 9
Esperanza	Nassau	July 20
Morro Castle	Havana	July 20
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 20
El Dia	Galveston	July 17

DUE MONDAY.

Lafayette	Bordeaux	July 15
Semmelsdyk	Kirkwall	July 9
Dwinsk	Glasgow	July 12
Egyptian	Newport	July 7
Maartensdyk	Kirkwall	July 10
Strathlorne	Hartlepool	July 8
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 22
Senadores	Bocas del Toro	July 21
Stasila	Puerto Cortes	July 10
El Sud	Galveston	July 19

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Iowan, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rimfaxe, Haiti	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Skn Guglielmo		
Vanlee	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Goostdyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Moorish Prince, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Belgian Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana		12:00 M.
Iowan, Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Heilig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santiago, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.
Mincer, San Domingo	8:30 A.M.	1:00 A.M.
St. George, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Wien, Gibraltar		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Kotonia, Santiago		12:00 M.
Corozal, Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Czar, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Florizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Walter L. Cowes, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pennsylvanian, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, Curaçao		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Mesaba, London		12:00 M.
California, Liverpool		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Azores Islands and Portugal, via Horta, Angra, Ponta Delgada, and Lisbon, at 9:30 P. M., by mail to Providence, R. I., and thence per SS Roma.....July 18

Europe, except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Finland.....July 19

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 7:30 A. M. (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Caserta.....July 20

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Helig Olav.....July 20

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Czar.....July 22

Gibraltar, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer), via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca degli Abruzzi.....July 22

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (see post)—St. Louis.....July 22

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia.....July 22

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan.....July 20

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....July 20

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....July 21

Philippine Islands and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru..July 23

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru.....July 24

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....July 28

Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....July 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, June 15; Sydney, June 16; Auckland, June 22, and Wellington, June 23—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east on July 15, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, July 19.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Chicago, at Bordeaux, July 14.
SS Rochambeau, at Bordeaux, July 17.
SS Yildum, at Rotterdam, July 14.
SS Ryswyk, at Rotterdam, July 15.
SS Westoll, at St. Lucia, July 14.
SS Montebello, at Hull, July 15.
SS Celia, at Antofagasta, July 15.
SS New York, at Liverpool, July 16.
SS Re d'Italia, at Spezia, July 10.
SS Rigel, at Barcelona, July 7.
SS Thule, at Bergen, July 8.
SS Rothberg, at Avonmouth, July 15.
SS Ville de Paris, at Marseilles, July 15.
SS Orduna, at Liverpool, July 17.
SS Kentra, at Balboa, July 17.
SS Sanno Maru, at Cristobal, July 17.
SS Tenadores, at Cristobal, July 17.
SS Melapau, at Cristobal, July 17.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, from Liverpool, July 16.
SS City of Naples, from Moji, July 13.
SS Tongrier, from Cherbourg, July 13.
SS Acre, from Bahia, July 15.
SS Fram, from Shields, July 15.
SS United States, from Kirkwall, July 16.
SS Alicante, from Barcelona, July 8.
SS Lord Tredegar, from Gibraltar, July 10.
SS City of Delhi, from Cape Town, July 11.
SS Argenoria, from Lagos, July 13.
SS Tourgai, from Hull, July 16.

Passed.

SS Trevier, New York for Rotterdam, passed Dover.
SS Earl of Elgin, New York for London, passed Isle of Wight.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 17.

SS Frederik VIII, Copenhagen to New York, was 837 miles E. at noon. Due Tuesday A. M., Scandinavian American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 17.

SS Brilliant, Beaumont to New York, was 140 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 6:45 P. M.

SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 316 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 50 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 94 miles N. of Charleston at 7 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 630 miles E. of Galveston bar at 7 P. M.

SS Rochester, London to New York, was 464 miles E. at noon.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 135 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Antilla, Manzanillo to New York, was 101 miles S. at 7 P. M.

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:45 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and points.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
Special Trips Every Saturday
To Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or WEST POINT, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.

Hudson River
Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

STEAMER
Mandalay
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC and DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 5 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad.

HEALTH—VIGOR—PROTECTION
SAIL TO
GLEN ISLANDS
CHILDREN'S PARADISE.
New Boat Service from Battery 9:30 & 10 A. M., & 1:30, 3 & 5:30 P. M. East 24th St. 30 min. later.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS." Daily at 9 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY. CONEY ISLAND 9:40 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. Str. GRAND REPUBLIC, Rockaway Beach Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 84th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

SOUND TRIP
RED BANK LINE
for Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:53 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 2:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 665 Gramercy.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M. New London (Norwich) Line, Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line—Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, (week days only,) Str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., at 3 P. M.; Pier 70, E. 22d St., at 3:15 P. M.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
State rooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 10, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.90
Direct
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $5
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 29, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

Hartford Line
From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 6 P. M. for Connecticut River Landings. Tel. 4116 Beekman.

UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG
To LIVERPOOL
American Steamer
580 Feet Long 60 Feet Broad
"FINLAND"
22,000 Tons Displ't 12,241 Tons Reg.
Carrying Specially Addressed United States Mails.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, AT 12 NOON
From Pier 61, North River, New York
AMERICAN LINE, 9 Broadway, New York

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A delightful Ocean Sail of 1,140 miles by Quebec S. S. Co.'s
S. S. "BERMUDIAN"
with four days on these charming coral islands. Tickets, including Travel, Hotels, Carriage Drives, Boating Trip, etc.,
EIGHT DAY TOUR
$42.50 AND UP
Next sailings, July 26, Aug. 5, 16, 26, etc.
Descriptive circulars, berths and full information from
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Avenue, 561 Fifth Ave., 2081 Broadway, N. Y.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-By-Water.
TO BOSTON
Via Long Island Sound, Beautiful Buzzards Bay and the Cape Cod Canal
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Superb Express Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill
Lve. Pier 18, No. River, ft. of Murray St., Week Days and Sundays, 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M.
Music on Each Steamer.
Tickets & information at Piers, also at Tourist & N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.
Tickets All Points, Baggage Checked Thru.

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What you need to clear your brain, put vigor in your step, give you an appetite, and make you sleep like a top.
Pleasantest Short Trip Out of New York
Superior service and low fares to Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, and all Southern points.
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COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK--BORDEAUX--PARIS
QUADRUPLE-SCREW, NEW Steamer De Luxe
†LAFAYETTE
Saturday.....July 29, 3 P. M.
*Rochambeau....Sat., Aug. 5, 3 P. M.
†La Touraine..Sat., Aug. 12, 3 P. M.
†First and second class. *One class cabin.
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

HONOLULU
The Way to Go!—Oceanic S. S. Co.
Splendid Twin-Screw 10,000-ton American Steamers "SIERRA," "SONOMA," "VENTURA."
1st Cl. $65.00; 2nd $50.00. Sailings every 21 days. H. E. Burnett, 17 Battery Pl. or 673 Market St., San Francisco (Line to Sydney, Australia. Pac. Tour, $337.50 1st Cl.). July 25, Aug. 15, Sept. 5

NEW ZEALAND
HONOLULU—SUVA—AUSTRALIA
THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
R.M.S. "NIAGARA" R.M.S. "MAKURA"
(20,000 tons) (13,500 tons)
Sail from VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 2, Aug. 30, Sept. 27. For rates, etc., apply Canadian Pacific Ry., 1231 Broadway, New York, or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 STATE ST., N. Y.
Sailings Under Neutral Flag.
N. Y. to ROTTERDAM via FALMOUTH
Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
Noordam....Aug. 8, noon | N. Amsterdam....Aug. 22

ITALIAN LINES
*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
†"LA VELOCE." †"ITALIA."
(Fast Italian Liners.)
TO GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
PARIS and other European Points.
*D. D'Abruzzi July 22, noon | †D. D'Genova....Aug. 2
New large twin-screw steamers.
HARTFIELD, ROLAFI & CO., One State St.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
ROYAL MAIL TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIP
California, Saturday, July 22, Noon
First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
S. S. VESTRIS.....July 29, 9:00 A. M.
S. S. BYRON.....Aug. 12, 1:00 P. M.
LAMPORT & HOLT, Ltd., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

TOURS TO THE GREAT WEST
ALASKA, Etc. Tours de Luxe All Season.
THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway.

CANADA—THE VACATION LAND.
For illustrated guide address
Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Canada

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BOOKLET OF 1,000 JOURNEYS.
McCANN'S TOURS, 1328 Broadway.

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Summer fares in effect. By all routes. Marsters, 1246 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN.
7 Days' Cruise—2200 miles on four Lakes, $40. Meals and berth included.
STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICAN.

TRANSATLANTICA ITALIANA
New York—Naples—Genoa
McDONNELL & TRUDA, Gen. Agts., 5 State St., N.Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS TO ANY PORT.
Official Agents, All Lines.
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Equipment bonds are considered one of the safest forms of investment. For this reason, the income yields on this class of security are generally very low.

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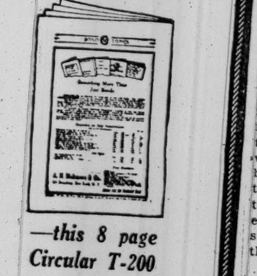

—this 8 page Circular T-200
containing a selected list of July Investments yielding
5¼ to 6⅛%
sent free on request.
A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

A Comparison of Real Estate Mortgages and Bonds

In order to assist investors not thoroughly familiar with the comparative advantages and disadvantages of bonds and real estate mortgages, we have prepared a circular to answer briefly the questions that are ordinarily asked.

Write for a copy of this Circular No. 129.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
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WE OFFER

	PRICE
Milwaukee Coupon 4s	100½
Milwaukee Coupon 4½s	4%
Los Angeles Coupon....4½s	4.20%
Minneapolis Coupon 4s	4%
Spokane Coupon 4½s	4.15%
Baltimore Reg. 4s	4%
San Francisco Coupon..5s	4.30%
Portland, Ore., Coupon.4s	99

Write for full particulars.

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Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

1916 Edition of Booklet
Public Utility Bonds
is now available for the use of investors. This booklet embodies a summary of recent information regarding 99 Public Utility bond issues which we recommend for investment.
Send for Booklet No. 50.
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
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Municipal Bonds
Free From Income Tax
Sidney Spitzer & Co.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull; Some Weak, Many Firm—Gold Imports and the Money Outlook.

Despite the activity in a few stocks in which bear operations were conducted with the object of forcing out stock, as was done so successfully in some parts of the list last week, the stock market yesterday was relatively dull. After the experience through which the market has lately passed the outside public is little inclined to enter upon fresh commitments and dullness is the natural consequence of this public attitude. Dullness is what brokers who depend upon their commissions fear after such a market as we have had, and yesterday's record bore out their apprehensions on this score.

The fact that firmness was shown in many parts of the list hardly relieved the dullness of its disadvantage from a stock exchange point of view, but it bore testimony to the willingness of most holders to accept the recent decline, much more severe in some cases than in others, as a market episode, rather than as proof that the outlook has been in any way seriously impaired. Some of the munition shares were among the stocks in which the reactionary tendency was pronounced, and the automobile group contributed several to the list of stocks which declined most in the day's operations. The former may have been governed by the thought that war orders in this country may be near an end even if the war itself is not. The latter was in part at least due to the seeking out of stocks which previously had been the victims or the benefactors of aggressive bull operations. The benefits in such cases have their offset in the aftermath of overextended positions which expose such stocks to the attacks of the bears when the public has ceased to buy freely.

Call money which a week ago rose as high as 6 per cent. loaned yesterday as low as 2 per cent. The renewal rate of 3 per cent. showed the half per cent. decline which was recorded on each day last week after the high point was reached on Monday. The receipt of $20,000,000 gold from London by way of Canada, the largest consignment of the movement, would itself have furnished a motive for freer lending, but in addition the tendency on other factors was toward increased ease. It may well be, however, that call money is reacting to a lower level than it can be expected to maintain for any length of time, for we are close to the time of year when money demands increase. Besides that we have to provide for the large foreign requirements which are a necessary corollary to our huge export business. The French loan underwritten last week and to be offered for public subscription this week calls for $95,000,000, but that is but one of the demands associated with our foreign trade that this market has to be prepared to meet.

This year we have not the large (to many it seemed almost inexhaustible) supply of credit uncovered by the change in the banking system to draw on and it is to be expected that seasonal demands will now exert more influence upon money rates than they exerted last year. Days like last Monday, when a flurry was occurring in the money market, are poor days on which to borrow, but the probability that money will be worth more than it was worth until recently should be kept in mind by those who have need to resort to the credit market for whatever purpose.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	....	4	4	4½
Atlanta	....	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	....	4	4	4
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	....	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	3½
Richmond	5	3	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3½
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	5	5	5
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3½@3%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	Call.	Time.	Renewal Rate.
High.	3	2½	3
Low.	2	2½	3
Last.	2	2½	3
60 days	3%@4	5 months	4@4½
90 days	3½@4	6 months	4@4½
4 months	4 @4½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3½
4 to 6 months	4@4½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	4½@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76½	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.91	5.91	5.91	..
Cables	5.90½	5.90½	5.90½	..
Marks—				
Demand	73.25	73.12½	73.18¾	..
Cables	73.31¼	73.18¾	73.25	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75½	4.76½
5.1826 Paris	5.91	5.90½
95.28 Berlin	73.18¾	73.25
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29	5.28½
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.60	30.65
5.1826 Italy	6.40¾	6.40¼
20.26 Austria	12.90	12.65
26.73 Scandinavia	28.30	28.36
19.20 Spain	20.10	20.20
40.19 Holland	41.43¼	41.56¼
China—		
Hongkong	49.25	49.37½
Shanghai	67.50	67.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.74	41.78
32.44 Rio	24.57	24.63

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.70¾	$4.65¾	$4.70½	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $325,022,158; balance, $24,437,477; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $6,455,583.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.50.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29½d, up ¾d, in New York, 62⅝c, up 1c; Mexican dollars, 48¼@52¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month. Fiscal Yr.	Same Period Last Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$7,561,770	$7,561,770
Ord. int. rev	13,618,315	13,618,315
Income tax	3,751,508	5,751,508
Miscellaneous	3,669,041	3,669,041
Total receipts	$30,600,636	$30,600,636
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	9,183,111	9,183,111
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	10,400,098	10,400,098
Expenditures	39,783,748	39,783,748

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co. have issued, for free distribution, the fourteenth edition, revised to date, of their booklet on Standard Oil issues. This contains financial statements of the Standard Oil Companies for 1915.

S. L. Waitzfelder & Co. have issued an illustrated pamphlet describing the new Fremont Fireproof Storage and Refrigerating Company.

The Mankato Gas and Electric Company, a subsidiary of Northern States Power Company, has called for redemption Nov. 1, all its outstanding 5 per cent. consolidated bonds and all its outstanding first mortgage bonds, both at 105 and interest. The calling of these bonds is part of the plan for the consolidation of the funded indebtedness of Northern States Power Company and its subsidiaries.

The Great Western Power Company of California, a subsidiary of the Western Power Company of New York, has applied to the California Railroad Commission for authority to issue $277,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, the proceeds to be used in reimbursing its treasury for expenditures made from income.

The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, at a special meeting to be held July 26, will consider a proposal to increase its capital stock from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	
Same day last year	360,527
Same day two years ago	714,080
Year to date	184,305
Same period last year	90,499,744
Same period in 1914	68,672,353
	41,300,100

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
14	15½	6	Advance Rumely	14	14	14	14	...
17⅞	18	200	Alaska Gold Mines	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	...
8	8¼	50	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	...
20¼	20⅞	3,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	20	20½	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅛
72	73	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	72	72	72	72	+ ½
68½	69	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	68	68	68	68	+ ½
98½	99½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ¾
39¾	40½	100	Am. Bank Note	40	40	40	40	+ ½
80¼	80⅞	3,800	Am. Beet Sugar	80½	90	88¾	89⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	5⅞	4,900	Am. Can	55	55	53¼	53⅝	+ ⅛
108	109	424	Am. Can pf	108⅝	108⅝	108¼	108½	— ⅛
54	54½	1,700	Am. Car & Fdry	54½	54½	53¾	54¼	— ⅛
137¼	138¾	200	Am. Coal Products	138	138⅞	138	138⅝	+1⅜
52¾	54¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	+⅛
99	100	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ½
50	51	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50¾	50¾	50	50	— ½
28⅞	29	400	Am. Ice Securities	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
18	19	400	Am. Linseed	18½	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
42	44	100	Am. Linseed pf	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
60½	61	4,100	Am. Locomotive	61⅜	62½	60¼	60⅝	— ⅜
37⅝	39	100	Am. Malt pf	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+1½
92½	92⅝	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93	93	92¾	93	+ ⅛
92½	93½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93	93	93	93	...
45¼	46	100	Am. Steel Foundries	45⅜	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅜
100⅞	110	200	Am. Sugar Ref	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	+ ⅜
117	119	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	...
60	65	400	Am. Tobacco	60¼	60½	60¼	60½	+ ⅜
129½	129⅝	1,850	Am. Tob. pf. new	129	129⅝	129	129	— ⅛
43	43¼	200	Am. Tob. pf. old	208	218	208	218	+10
28	28⅝	3,000	Am. Woolen	106⅛	106⅛	106¼	106⅛	...
33¼	34	1,700	Am. Writing P. pf	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅝
60	64½	200	Am. Zinc L. S	25¾	27¼	25¾	27¼	+2½
75⅜	78⅞	15,500	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	34⅜	34⅜	33	33½	— ⅜
104¾	104⅞	700	Anaconda Cop. Co	62	63	62	63	— ½
50⅛	58	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	79½	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	...
67⅜	68	4,700	At., Gulf & W. I	105	105	104⅞	104⅞	...
89	89¼	1,400	Baldwin Loco	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
435	440	10	Baltimore & Ohio	68½	68½	66	67½	— ¼
125	150	300	Bethlehem Steel	450	450	450	450	...
85	85½	400	Bethlehem Steel pf	127	127	127	127	—6¾
178	180	3,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85¼	85¼	85	85	...
53⅜	54¼	100	Butte & Superior	67⅛	67½	65¾	65⅞	— ⅝
204	350	400	Canadian Pacific	179	179	179	179	...
163½	165	100	Central Leather Co	54¼	54¼	54	54	+ ⅛
61½	62	1,200	Central R.R. of N.J	235	235	235	235	— ⅝
355	361½	1,300	Chandler Motor	103	105	102¼	104	+9
98¾	97	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¼	62	61½	61½	—3¼
130	130⅝	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf	36⅛	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
20¾	21	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96⅜	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	20½	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130⅝	130⅝	130¼	130¼	+ ⅛
47	47⅜	500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20¾	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
42	42½	1,200	Chile Copper	20	20¼	20	20¼	...
133½	134½	1,000	Chino Copper	47⅛	47⅛	47	47	+ ¼
92	98	3,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	42⅜	42⅝	42	42⅜	+ ¼
47¾	47⅞	100	Consolidated Gas	134	134	134	134	...
141½	142	100	Continental Can	94	94	94	94	+1
12	17	100	Continental Can pf	108	108	108	108	...
23¾	24	6,300	Corn Products Ref	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	...
85¼	85⅝	35,700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	90	90	...
42¾	43⅛	2,000	Crucible Steel	67⅜	67½	65¼	65¾	— ⅝
87⅞	88		Cuba Cane Sugar	59	60	58⅝	58⅝	—1⅞
45⅞	46		Cuba Cane Sugar pf	93⅜	93⅜	93⅛	93⅛	— ⅝
47⅝	47⅞		Delaware & Hud	151	151	151	151	— ⅝
139	140		Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34⅜	36½	34½	35⅝	+ ⅞
47	47½		Detroit Edison Co	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	...
100	101		Distillers' Secur	41¾	41¾	41¾	41½	...
25⅞	26		Dome Mines	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
62	62½	200	Elec. Storage Bat	62	62½	62	62½	...
35⅞	36	4,700	Erie	36	36	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
53	53¾	300	Erie 1st pf	53¾	53¾	53½	53½	— ⅛
163⅞	166	300	General Electric	164	164½	164	164½	— ¾
72⅝	73⅛	2,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	74	74	72¾	73	—1
113¾	113⅝	1,400	Goodrich (B. F.) pf	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+ ⅛
118¾	118⅞		Great Northern pf	118½	119	118⅝	118⅝	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	400	G. N. certs.ore prop	34½	34¾	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
45	49	400	Greene-Cananea	46	46	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
73	77	200	Gulf States Steel	72	72	72	72	—6
...	98	3,800	Gulf States Steel 1st pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ¼
47¾	47⅞	100	Inspiration Copper	47¼	48	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	100	Interboro Consol	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
43	44	100	Int. Agricultural	12	12	12	12	...
23¾	24	6,300	Int. Agricultural pf	41	43	41	43	+2
85½	85⅝	35,700	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	24	24⅝	23⅝	24	...
45¾	47⅝	2,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	85½	87⅝	84¼	85½	+ ⅛
125	126	200	Int. Nickel	45¾	45¾	45	45⅝	— ⅛
60½	61	100	Int. Paper	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
68	69	100	Int. Paper pf	60¾	60¾	60	60½	—1⅝
96¾	98¾	100	Kan.C.,Ft.S.& M pf	69	69	69	69	— ¼
67	70	312	Kayser, (J.) & Co	97	97	97	97	—1
45¾	46	13,500	Kelly Spring T. xd	68	68	66½	66½	+ ⅛
67¾	68	600	Kennecott Copper	46¾	46¾	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
104½	105½	100	Lackawanna Steel	68¼	68½	68	68	— ⅛
19½	21	1,700	Laclede Gas	105	105	105	105	— ⅛
42¼	43¼	500	Lake Erie & West	19½	21	19½	20⅝	+2¼
42½	43½	1,100	Lake Erie & W. pf	42¼	43¼	42½	43¼	+ ⅛
78	78¾	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	43¼	43¾	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
212	225	100	Lehigh Valley	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ⅝
133½	134	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	225	225	225	225	+ ⅝
110	115½	25	Louis. & Nash	133¼	133¼	132½	133½	+ ⅝
73¾	74	10,700	Manhattan Shirt pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ¾
54½	55	400	Maxwell Motors	73¼	73¾	72½	73⅛	—1⅜
97½	98	13,700	Max. Motors 2d pf	56¼	56½	54½	55	— ½
91½	93	100	Mexican Petroleum	96¾	96¾	96¾	97½	+ ⅝
245⅜	247⅜	800	Mex. Petroleum pf	92	92	92	92	+ ½
43	43½	400	Miami Copper	34¼	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
111½	112⅜	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅛
66	67⅜	800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	+ ⅛
66	66⅝	500	Missouri Pacific	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
110¼	111	100	Mo., trust rcts	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+ ½
22¾	23¼	100	Montana Power pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
53⅞	54⅜	100	Nat. Enam. & Stmp. Co	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ½
157⅛	158	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ½
120	122	700	Nevada Con. Cop	157⅝	157⅝	157⅝	157⅝	+ ¼
103	104	3,500	N. Y. Air Brake	122	122	122	122	—1
36⅛	37½	100	N. Y. Central	103¼	103¼	102	103	+ ⅛
26¾	26¾	300	N.Y., Chi. & St. L	37⅜	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
127½	128¾	2,000	N.Y., Ont. & West	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
111½	112	2,000	Norfolk & Western	129	129¼	128½	128½	— ½
6¾	6½	100	Northern Pacific	112	112	111⅞	112	+ ¼
57	57¼	2,370	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
101	102	200	Penn. R. R	57	57⅜	56⅞	57	...
83	84	100	People's Gas Co., Chi	101⅛	101⅝	101	101	— ⅛
101	103	100	P., C. C. & St. L	83	83	83	83	...
127	129	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	101¼	101¼	101½	101½	+ ⅛
127	129	300	Pressed Steel Car	43¾	44¼	43¾	44	+ ⅞
96⅝	97⅜	400	Railway Steel Sp	42½	43	42½	43	+1¾
214	217½	400	Railway Steel S. pf	97	97	97	97	...
97⅛	97¼	24,400	Ray Con. Copper	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	...
42	44	100	Reading	98¾	98¾	96	97¼	+ ⅛
44	46	2,900	Reading 1st pf	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
43	43¾	500	Reading 2d pf	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
107½	107⅝	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	43¼	43¼	43	43	— ⅜
100	100	150	Rep. Iron & S. pf	108	108	108	108	+ ½
95	100	100	Rutland pf	27	27	27	27	...
16⅜	17	200	St. L. & S. F. w i	16¾	17	16⅞	17	+2
15½	16	100	Seaboard Air Line	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
25½	26	2,900	Sears, Roeb. & Co	104¾	105	103⅝	104¾	— ⅛
28	29	400	Shattuck Arizona	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
40	41	900	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅜
97¼	97¾	23,500	Do. odd lot	39¾	39¾	39	39½	— ⅜
23¾	24	900	Southern Pacific	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛
95	100	400	Southern Railway	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+ ⅛
100	150	100	Standard Milling	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
20	200	20	Do., odd lot	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
125	125	20,100	Do., rights	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+2
109	110	200	Studebaker Co	½	½	½	½	...
26	28⅛	5,350	Studebaker Co. pf	127½	127½	123⅜	125	—1
187	188	1,100	Tennessee Copper	109¼	109¼	109	109	—1
12	12½	1,900	Texas & Pacific	26	26	26	26	—1
9	10	100	Tol., St. L. & West	190	190	187½	187½	—1½
15	15	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	—½
95	101	100	Underwood Typew	7	7	7	7	+1
⅝	1	600	Union Bag & P. Co	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
137¼	137¾	7,500	Union Pacific	99	99	99	99	—1
82¾	83	700	Union Pacific pf	57¾	57¾	57	57	— ⅛
154¾	155½	10,500	United Fruit Co	138½	138⅝	137½	137½	—1
100	101		United Fruit Co. pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
1	1⅛		U. S. Indus. Alco	154¾	156	154¾	155	—1
100	100		U. S. Red. & R. pf	104¼	104½	99¼	101	—3¼
1,100	1,100		U. S. Rubber	1	1	1	1	...
1,300	1,400		U. S. Sm., R. & M	52	53⅜	52	53½	+1½
23,500	24,000		U. S. Steel	68¼	68½	67⅛	68⅜	+ ⅝
900	900		U. S. Steel pf	84¾	84¾	83⅞	84¼	+ ⅛
1,100	1,100		Utah Copper	118	118	118	118	+ ¼
200	200		Wabash	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¾	+ ¼
1,700	1,700		Wabash pf. A	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	+ ¼
1,000	1,000		Wabash pf. B	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	...
400	400		Western Maryland	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
200	200		Western Union Tel	28¾	28¾	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
10,200	10,200		Westingh. E. & M	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
500	500		Wheeling & L. E	55	55	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅝
400	400		W. & L. E. 1st pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
500	500		W. & L. E. 2d pf	15	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
30,900	30,900		Willys-Overland	7	7	7	7	...
600	600		Willys-Overland pf	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	...
1,200	1,200		Wisconsin Central	105¾	105¾	105½	105½	— ¼
100	100		Do., s 30 f	50	52	50	51	+1½
...	...			52½	52½	52½	52¼	...

LONDON STOCKS ARE WEAK.

War Loans Lead Decline and American Issues Rule Dull.

LONDON, July 17.—Money was in fair supply and discount rates were steady today. With week-end orders mostly of a profit-taking nature, the stock market developed further weakness, war loans and consols leading the decline.

The recent activity in industrials also subsided, and apart from Colonial and Russian issues there was no encouraging feature, dear money more than offsetting good war news. American securities were steady but dull.

Paris Bourse Is Quiet.

PARIS, July 17.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 64 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 90 francs 50 centimes.

FRENCH NOTES ALL TAKEN.

$94,500,000 War Issue to Syndicate Is Oversubscribed.

Preparations went actively ahead yesterday for the public offering of the new French Government notes, which will probably be made this week at 98, returning nearly 5.75 per cent. The syndicate subscription books were closed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock with a heavy oversubscription. Many of the applications were for two or three times the amount set aside for the subscribers.

The offering will consist of $94,500,000, which will be secured by collateral to the value of $113,500,000. Included in the securities back of the loan are Argentine Government bonds to the amount of $14,000,000. Indications are that the issue will find a ready sale.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	80.12	79.25	79.79	— .01
25 industrials	89.14	88.08	88.51	— .20
50 stocks	84.63	83.66	84.15	— .10

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 17	84.63	83.66	84.15	— .10
July 15	84.36	83.83	84.25	+ .53
July 14	84.09	82.91	83.72	+ .22
July 13	84.59	82.95	83.50	— .80
July 12	84.74	83.93	84.30	— .11
July 11	85.21	84.26	84.47	— .87
July 10	85.93	85.16	85.34	— .04
July 8	86.17	85.76	85.98	— .16

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	87.04 July 6

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INSURANCE BROKERS FIND A CHAMPION

C. S. Rosensweig Says They Save the Public Millions In Premiums.

FEW OF THEM DISHONEST

Their Losses Far In Excess of Those of Clients Through the Extension of Credit.

C. S. Rosensweig of the firm of Stephens & Co., insurance brokers, said yesterday that no line of business in the country is subject to greater Governmental supervision and regulation than that of the insurance broker. He thought that the controversy concerning the responsibility of an insurance company in the event of a broker failing to turn over the premium paid for a policy was an unfair reflection upon the probity of the brokers, and he thought that the discussion might result in lasting injury to many reputable firms.

"The brokers in this city," said Mr. Rosensweig, "handle premiums amounting to more than $1,000,000 a year. Many men of large enterprise and fine attainments have taken up the business as their life work. These men will tell you that the insurance broker is the devoted representative of the insuring public, and that as a result of his enterprise millions of dollars in premiums are saved to the public each year.

"In the field of fire prevention the insurance broker is contributing the lion's share of the work without receiving any recognition for his labor, and his endeavors are becoming daily more manifest in the prevention of accidents in shops. This city, where the broker practically controls the placing of insurance for the public, is one of the most profitable fields for insurance companies, and this is due mainly to the fire prevention work of the brokers. Their energy cuts down the fire loss and saves for their clients, the insured, a material portion of the premium cost.

"There are few brokerage houses that cannot point to outstanding accounts aggregating thousands of dollars, representing premiums advanced by the brokers for their customers. More money by far is lost by brokers because of such advances than the insuring public has ever suffered because of the dishonesty of brokers.

"The State Insurance Department, or any of the insurance companies, will tell you that the dishonest broker is a rare specimen. His name does not appear in the bankruptcy columns, although you find the names of all sorts of merchants frequently there. The broker cannot afford to fall in business. His activities are circumscribed and under complete regulation. If he extends credit to his client and loses money as a result of his client's bankruptcy, he must suffer the loss the same as the other creditors. If, one the other hand, premiums are turned over to him and he fails to account for them to the insurance company, his State license is withdrawn and he may be prosecuted and imprisoned."

Mr. Rosensweig said that the discussion about lapses of payment by insurance brokers was unfair because it injected an unwarranted fear into the minds of policy holders.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A good deal of irregularity was reflected by the price movements on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. At the start there was a tendency toward improvement, with many stocks recording moderate gains from Saturday's closing figures. Later on the market yielded but there was a rally, quite sharp in some cases, in the early afternoon. Toward the close there was another reaction.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	18	18	18	18
60	Alls Chal	20½	20½	20½	20½
340	Am. Beet Su	89¾	89¾	88¾	89
280	American Can	54¾	54¾	53¾	53¾
250	Am. Car & Fdy	54	54¾	53¾	54¼
20	Am. Cot. Oil	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
100	Am. Hide & L	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
20	Am. Ice Sec	28¾	28¾	28½	28½
10	Am. Linseed pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
470	Am. Locomotive	61	62½	60	62
180	Am. Smelting	92¼	93¼	92¼	92¾
160	Am. Zinc	34¾	34¾	33	33½
1,500	Anaconda	79¾	79¾	78¼	78¾
70	A. T. & S. F	104¾	104¾	104½	104½
790	Bald. Loco	67¼	68½	66¾	67¼
295	Butte & Sup	67¾	67¾	65¼	65¾
10	Can. Pac	178¾	178¾	178¾	178¾
10	Cen. Leather	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
50	C. M. & S. P	96½	96½	96½	96½
70	Chino Copper	47	47	47	47
520	Col. Fuel & I	42¼	42¾	41¾	42¾
70	Corn Products	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
2,420	Crucible Steel	67¼	67¾	65¾	66¼
100	Den. & R. G. pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
70	Dist. Securities	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼
690	Erie	35¾	36¼	35¼	35½
170	Goodrich Co	73¾	73¾	72¾	73¾
290	Inspiration Cop	47¾	48	47¼	47¾
40	Int. Mer. Ma	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
2,170	Int. Mer. Ma. pf	84¾	87¾	84¾	85¾
25	Int. Paper	13½	13¾	13¼	13¼
120	Ken. Copper	46¼	46¾	46	46
60	Lee Rubber	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾
30	Lehigh Valley	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¼
290	Maxwell Motor	73¼	74¾	72¾	73¾
3,840	Mexican Pet	97¾	99¼	96¾	97
70	Miami Copper	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼
80	Mo. Pacific	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
120	N. Y. Central	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼
70	Pennsylvania	57½	57½	57½	57½
20	Ray Copper	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
5,290	Reading	97¼	98¾	96¾	97¾
80	Rep. Iron & S	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼
10	S. S. S. & I	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
50	Southern Pac	97½	97½	97½	97½
170	Southern Ry	28¾	28¾	28	28¾
2,780	Studebaker	127	127	123½	125
340	Tenn. Copper	25	26	23½	25¼
370	Union Pac	138¾	138½	137¾	137¾
50	United Fruit	155½	155¾	154½	154¾
425	U. S. Ind. Alco	104¼	104½	99¾	101
270	U. S. Rubber	52¾	53¾	52¾	53¾
5,090	U. S. Steel	84¾	84¾	83¾	84¾
40	Utah Copper	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
10	Wab. pf., B	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
440	Westing. Elec	54¾	54¾	53¾	53¾
880	Willys-Over	61¾	61¾	59¾	60

MINING STOCKS.

300	Florence	.43	.43	.43	.43
300	Goldfield Con	.58	.58	.58	.58
500	Jumbo Ext	.75	.75	.75	.75
500	Midway	.21	.21	.21	.21
1,000	Mizpah	.19	.19	.19	.19
400	Ophir	.25	.25	.25	.25
200	Tonopah Ext	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½
1,060	United Gold	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
6s	Sept.,	1917	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾
4½s	June,	1965	107½	108	107½	108
4½s	Mar.,	1963	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s	Nov.,	1957	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
4½s	May,	1957	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100¼	..	100¼	100¾
4½s	May,	1917	100¼	..	100¼	100¾
4½s	April,	1966	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼
4½s	Mar.,	1964	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s	Mar.,	1962	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s	Nov.,	1960	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s	Mar.,	'60, op.'30	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4s	May,	1959	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1958	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	May,	1957	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1956	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1955	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1936	99½	100¼	99¼	100¼
3½s	Nov.,	1965	89¾	91	89¾	91
3½s	May,	1954	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June,	1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1923		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
4½s	1924-1930		4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1930-1954		4.02	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	1940-1960		4.02	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	1930-1040		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930		4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3½s	1918-1924		4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3½s	1916-1918		4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1940-1942		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1918-1925		4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3s	1916-1918		4.05	..	4.05	..

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—Following is the weekly statement of the local associated banks, with comparisons with previous week:

	July 15, 1916.	Increase.
Circulation	$6,305,000	$8,000
Loans, disc. & inv	432,510,000	*2,523,000
Indiv. dep. in U. S	331,359,000	424,000
Due banks	129,105,000	*6,533,000
Time deposits	33,525,000	856,000
Exch. for Clear. House	21,283,000	3,526,000
Due from banks	39,661,000	2,300,000
Cash reserve	25,703,000	1,348,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Banks	20,006,000	*586,000
Res. with other banks	32,810,000	*4,726,600
Cash excess	1,032,000	1,559,000
Excess in New York	14,462,000	*4,579,000
Exc. with Fed. Res. Bk	286,000	*426,600
Total excess	16,580,000	*3,646,000

*Decrease.

WINNIPEG RETIRES BONDS.

Canadian City to Take Advantage of Foreign Market.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 17.—By authorization today the purchase of $9,000,000 of its bonds from British investors, at their present market value of $80, this city expects to reduce its debt by $1,500,000. It is planned eventually to acquire the remaining $33,000,000 of Winnipeg bonds held in Great Britain.

To provide funds for taking up the bonds, which it is intended to cancel, a new issue will be disposed of in New York. The Mayor and Treasurer, who evolved the plan, have been authorized to conduct the negotiations.

The par value of the bonds held in Great Britain is $100, and it was pointed out that the municipality would save $20 on each bond by taking advantage of the oportunity afforded by the war to buy and retire the issue.

PETROLEUM CO.'S PROFITS.

Mexican Corporation Shows Good Margin, Which Goes to Surplus.

The Mexican Petroleum Company shows in its annual report net profits of $2,888,101 in 1915, compared with $2,763,055 the year before. The statement issued yesterday includes the results of controlled corporations, the Mexican Petroleum Company of California, and the Huasteca Petroleum Company. Profits were equivalent to 8 per cent. on the $12,000,000 preferred and nearly 5 per cent. on the common stock of the parent concern.

The year's earnings were all carried to surplus, as no dividends were paid. The balance sheet showed a total surplus as of Dec. 31 amounting to $11,260,800. The company's assets were $62,472,068, a gain of $3,363,000 during the year.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	3 @4½	4.40	4.20
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.38	4.15
Buff., Roch. & P	1916-'30	4½@5	4.62	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.60	4.30
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.55	4.25
Chicago & N. W	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Chi., R. I. & Pac	1916-'27	4 @5	5.30	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.25
C., C. C. & St. L	1916-'29	5	4.70	4.45
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.30	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.60	4.30
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.50	4.25
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.38	4.20
Louis. & Nash	1916-'23	5	4.35	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex	1916-'25	5	5.05	4.90
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. Cent. L	1916-'28	4½@6	4.55	4.30
Norfolk & West	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H	1916-'28	4½@6	4.75	4.40
Pa. Gen. Fr. ght	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
St. L., I. M. & So	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.70
Seaboard A. L	1916-'26	5	4.75	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.35	4.15
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.62	4.38

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb	5	May, 1928	97½	98¼	5.20
Argen. Govt	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100½	8.95
Argen. Gvt. Disc.		Feb.21,'17	95¾	96½	5.80
Argen. Govt	6	Dec.15,'17	100¼	100⅞	4.90
Argen. Govt	6	May15,'20	100¼	100⅝	5.65
City of Mont	5	May, 1918	99½	100¼	4.90
City of Mont	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100½	4.65
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100½	4.80
Dom. of Can	5	Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	5.95
Italian Govt	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅝	100¼	5.00
Prov. of Man	5	Feb., 1920	98¾	99½	5.10
Norweg. Gov	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Gov	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	101¼	1.50
Norweg. Gov	6	Oct., 1917	101½	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont	5	Feb., 1920	99⅜	100½	..
Prov. of N. B	5	Dec., 1919	99⅜	100½	4.90
G. of N'fld	5	July, 1919	99	99½	5.20
Prov. of Sask	5	Feb., 1918	99	99⅝	5.00
Swedish Govt	6	Dec., 1916	100½	101¼	2.65
Swiss Govt	5	Mar., 1918	99	100	5.00
Swiss Govt	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100½	4.45
Am. Loco	5	July, 1916	100	100⅜	4.20
Am. P. & L	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100½	5.75
Am. S. T. Co	5	Jan. 15,'19	96	98½	6.95
Am. T. & T	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅞	100	4.50
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	97¾	98¼	4.60
Anacon. Cop	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.80
A., T. & S. F	5	June, 1917	101⅛	101½	3.45
A. V. R. L. & P	6	July 1,'19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T	6	June, 1921	101⅜	102¼	5.50
B'klyn. R. T	5	July, 1918	100	100¼	4.95
Can. North	5	Sep., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.40
Can. Pac	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅝	201⅞	5.50
C. P. R. & L	6	May, 1918	102½	103½	3.50
C., B. & Q	4	July, 1921	97¾	98¼	4.80
C. & W. Ind	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	99⅝	5.25
Chicago Elev	5	July, 1916	90	95	..
Cities Service	7	May, 1918	102	102⅝	..
Den. G. & E	6	Apr., 1917	101	101¾	..
East. P. & L	5	Mar. 1,'18	98	98	7.00
Erie R. R	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101¼	3.98
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
G. T. of Can	5	Nov., 1917	98½	99½	5.35
Hocking Val	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100½	4.60
Inter. Harv	6	Feb.15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	4.58
L. Gas & El		Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry	6	June, 1919	101	101¼	5.45
Min. Gen. E	6	June, 1917	101	..	8.00
Mo. Pacific	5	June, 1918	97½	98½	..
Mont. T. & P	6	Apr., 1917	96	98¼	7.50
Morgan & W	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H	4½	May, 1917	99⅜	99½	4.67
N. Eng. Nav	6	May, 1917	99½	99⅝	6.60
Nor. S. Pow	5	Apr. 1,'41	98⅜	99½	5.00
Penn. Co	4½	June 5,'21	100½	100¾	4.30
P. S. C., N. J	5	Mar., 1919	99⅞	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co	5	Feb.19,'19	95¾	96½	6.10
Southern Ry	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100½	4.00
U. Ry. G. & E	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U. S. P. S. Co	5	Apr., 1918	98½	100¼	5.75
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.50
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co	5	Oct., 1917	100½	101	4.15
Southern Ry	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100½	4.00
U. Ry. G. & E	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U. S. P. S. Co	5	Apr., 1918	98½	100¼	5.75
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.50

Boston & Maine Notes Extended.

BOSTON, July 17.—President James H. Hustis of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company announced today that plans for the extension until Aug. 31 of the company's notes due today were effective. Holders of 97 per cent. of the issue of $13,300,000 had assented to the extension, he said.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Ahmeek	95	95	95	95
55	Alaska Gold	18	18	17¾	18
48	Allouez	58¾	58¾	55	58¼
1,517	Am. Zinc	34¾	34¾	33¼	33½
435	Am. Zinc pf	64	64	63	63½
20	Anaconda	79	79	78	79
350	Ariz. Com	15	15	8¾	8¾
170	Butte & Super.	67¾	67¾	66	66¾
62	Cal. & Ariz	67	67	67	67
6	Cal. & Hecla	520	520	520	520
85	Centennial	14	14	14	14
250	Copper Range	56	56¼	56	56
280	East Butte	11¾	12	11¾	12
25	Franklin	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
114	Greene-Can	46	46	46	46
50	Hancock	12	12	12	12
50	Island Creek	45½	45¾	45½	45½
25	Keweenaw	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
5	Lake	11	11	11	11
50	Mass. Con	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾
100	Mohawk	81	81½	80½	81
95	Nipissing	7	7	6¾	6¾
285	North Butte	20¾	21	20⅝	20⅝
25	Osceola	81	81	80	80
170	Quincy	82	83½	82	83
300	Santa Fe	1½	1½	1½	1½
55	Shannon	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
10	South Lake	5	5	5	5
100	St. Mary's Land	72	72	72	72
20	Super. & Boston	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
56	Super. Copper	12½	13	12½	13
15	Tenn. Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
25	Trinity	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,327	U. S. Smelting	68	68¼	67⅝	68¼
22	U. S. Smelt. pf	50¼	50¼	49¾	49¾
100	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
85	Utah Con	13	13	13	13
100	Utah Copper	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
320	Utah Metal	7	7	6¾	6¾
15	Victoria	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
5	Winona	5	5	5	5
25	Wolverine	49	49½	49	49½

RAILROADS.

5	Boston Elev	75	75	75	75
8	Bos. & Lowell	128½	128½	128½	128½
53	Boston & M	44¼	44¼	44	44
5	Con. & Mont., Class A	97¼	97½	97½	97½
11	Con. & Mont., Class 4	97¼	97¼	97¼	97½
21	Fitchburg pf	79½	79½	79	79
5	N.Y., N.H. & H.	60½	60½	60½	60½

MISCELLANEOUS.

23	Am. Ag. C. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
50	Am. Pn. S. pf	113½	113½	112½	112½
10	Am. Sugar	110	110	110	110
45	Am. Sugar pf	117	117¾	117	117¾
461	Am. T. & T	120¼	120¾	120	120¾
106	Am. Woolen pf. ctfs	99¼	99	99¼	99
3,010	A. G. & W. I	58	59	57¾	58¾
20	A. G. & W. I. pf	63	63	63	63
75	Cuban Cement	23½	23½	23½	23½
25	E. Boss. Land	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	Edison	237	237	237	237
25	Ga. R. & Elec	128	128	128	128
15	Gen. Electric	164¾	164¾	164¾	164¾
2	Mass. Gas	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
15	Mass. Gas pf	83	83	82	82
8	N. E. Tel	134	135	134	135
35	Pullman	162	162	162	162
135	Swift & Co	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾
140	Torrington	43¾	44½	43¾	44
74	United Fruit	155	156	154	156
829	Un. Shoe Mach	53	53½	52¾	53⅜
861	U. S. Steel	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼
280	Ventura Oil	8¼	8½	7¾	7¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
2,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	82	82	82	82
2,000	Swift 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
5,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	97	97	97	97

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. W. G. M	57½	57½	57½	57½
100	Am. W. G. M. pf	122½	122½	122½	122½
1,400	Col. Gas	19½	19½	19¾	19¾
10	Ind. Brewing	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
70	Natl. Firep	6¾	7	6¾	7
415	Ohio Fuel	45¾	46	45¾	45¾
20	Pitts. Coal pf	101	101	101	101
100	Pitts. P. G	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¾
480	Pure Oil	21¼	21¼	21	21
15	Pitts. O. & G	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
425	West. Air B	130¾	140½	130¾	140½
140	West. Electric	55¼	55¾	54	54
100	West P. R. R	75	75	75	75

BOND.

$1,000	Ind. B. 1st 6s	57	57	57	57

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1¼	Houghton	1⅝	1¾
Am Oil	.21	.23	Humboldt	1½	2
Bay S Gas	.12	.15	Iron Cap	3½	4
Begole	.80	.95	Iron C pf	5	5½
Bingham	9½	10½	Krome V	1¼	1⅝
Bohemia	1¼	1½	Majestic	.60	.65
Bos Ariz	2	2¼	Mex Mets	.33	.34
Bos Corb	.70	.75	La Rose	.60	.65
Boston Zinc	1¼	1⅝	Mojave T	4	4¼
Bos Mon	.88	.90	Nat L & Z	1¼	2
Butte & L	.68	.70	N Cornelia	12¾	13
Cal Corbin	.03	.04	N Baltic	1¼	1¼
Calaveras	4½	5	N U Bing	1	2
Champion	.05	.10	Nipissing	.82	.83
Chief Con	1¼	1¾	Ohio Cop	.10	.15
Con Ariz	1¼	1¾	Oneco	.80	.95
Con Cop	2¼	2½	Onondaga	1	1¼
Crown R	.50	.55	Pilot Butte	.08	.11
Davis-D	1¾	1¾	Rilla	.21	.23
Cortez	.40	.50	Roch Mines	3¼	3¾
E & B B	1¼	1¼	S W Miami	1¼	1¾
Fortuna	.32	.34	Truro	2¼	2½
Gold Lake	.20	.30	Un V Ext	26	26¾
Homa Oil	.95	.99	Yuk Gold	2	2¼

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Balt. Tube	119	119	119	119
5	Clt. Nat. Bank	43	43	43	43
8,015	Coaden Ref	23½	24½	23½	23¾
1,170	Cos. Oil & Gas	13¾	14	13½	14
2,045	Cos. O. & G. pf	5¾	5½	5	5¼
40	David. Chem	48½	48½	48½	48½
100	Elkhorn Coal	15	15	15	15
455	First Nat. B'k	150½	150	150	150½
20	Houst. Oil pf	60	60	60	60
76	Mer. & M. Bk	29	29	29	29
15	Penn. W. & P	76	76	76	76
100	Unit. Ry. & El	28½	28½	28¼	28½

BONDS.

$300	City of Balt. 4s	99	99	99	99
33,000	Cos. Ref. 6s	117	119½	117	119½
27,000	Cos. O. & G. 6s	107½

5%
First Mortgage Bonds
of the
Empire District Electric Co.

There is a conservative ratio between bonded debt and property value.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

General Tone of Market Irregular—Trading Light, with Motor Issues Most Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 264,165 shares of stocks and $41,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 49,040; oil, 63,155, and mining, 151,970. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,000	†Aetna Exp...	9½	10¼	9	9¼
600	Amer. Marconi	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
125	†Butler Chem..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
300	Can. Nat. Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
40	†Car, Lt. & P.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Chev. Motor..	200	200	194	195
130	Curtiss Aero. v. t. ctfs...	30	34	30	34
265	Driggs-Seab.	105	105	101	103
1,100	†Emerson Mtr.	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛
250	Emer. Phono..	10½	10¾	10	10⅝
200	†Essex Motors	72	72½	72	72½
800	†Fl.-Lynn Ph.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
25	†Hendee Mfg..	24	25	24	25
100	†G., W. & W..	41½	41½	41½	41½
100	Grant Mtr. Car	10	10	10	10
300	Intercon. Rub.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
3,700	†Jop. Ore. Sp..	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
500	Kapo Mfg.....	6	6	6	6
100	Kath. Br. pf..	21	21	21	21
300	†Lake Tor. Bt.	7⅝	7½	*7	7⅝
700	Marl. of Am..	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
1,800	†Maxim Muni.	5	5⅝	5	5
5,400	†Midvale Steel.	60½	60⅝	59⅞	10
——	†Mitchell Mot. w. i.....	...	...	...	67
700	P'riess T. & M.	23	24	22	22
350	†P'lman Venti. Corp., com..	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
175	†P'lman Venti. pfd.....	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
30	Sp'field Body..	74½	74½	74	74
200	†St. Joe Lead.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
3,200	†Stutz Motor..	61	61	60	60⅜
2,000	Submarine Bt. v. t. ctfs....	33½	34¼	33¼	34¼
1,500	†Tob. Pds.,com	44	45	44	44
500	†U. S. L. & H. Corp.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
400	US. S'mship..	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
8,000	†United Motors	66½	66½	65	65½
300	United Zinc...	6⅜	6⅜	6½	6½
350	West End con	93	93	93	93
2,500	White Motors.	53⅜	53⅝	52½	52⅝
100	World Film Corp., v.t.ctfs	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
35	Illinois P. L...	172	171	172	..
20	Std. O. of N. Y.	205	204	205	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	††Alberta Pet., Ltd., (pros.).	56	56	55	55
475	†Barn. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,800	†Cosden & Co., (Oil Ref.)..	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24
2,000	†Cos. O. & G..	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅝
700	†Cos. O.& G.pf.	5	5	5	5
4,500	†Federal Oil...	¾	¾	¾	¾
100	†Houston Oil..	14	14	14	14
25	†Int.Petroleum	10½	10½	10½	10½
2,500	†Kenova Oil, (a prospect).	59	59	59	59
8,000	††Midwest Oil..	47	47	44	46
500	†Midwest O.pf.	85	85	85	85
2,500	†Muskog. Ref.	8⅜	3½	8⅜	3½
10,000	†N.Y.-Okla. O.	82	82	78	78
10,000	†Okla. Oil....	12	12	10	12
300	†Okla. Oil pf..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Okla. Pr. & R.	7⅞	7⅞	7	7
4,500	†Prud. O. & G.	15	17	14	16
600	†Sep. O. & R..	10⅜	11	10½	10⅝
600	†Sinclair Oil..	41	41⅜	41	41⅜
6,700	††Tex.-M. Pet.	70	71	70	70
4,500	†Tm. W. Oil....	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	†Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Wayl. O. & G.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,900	††Alaska-W....	½	½	½	½
1,000	††Atlanta	10½	10½	10	10
12,000	†Adanac Silv..	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1½
3,500	†A.-B. C. Met., (a prospect)..	64	64	64	64
5,000	††Ariz. Copper.	35	35	35	35
1,600	Big L. Cop....	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,500	††Booth	16	16	15	15
5,000	Boston & Mon.	½	⅞	½	⅞
1,200	Br. Cop.... v. t. ctfs....	5	5	4⅝	5
125	Butler Chem..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
600	†Calav. Cop...	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5
2,500	†Caledonia....	67	67	66	66
1,000	Canada Cop...	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,300	†Cashboy	5	5	4½	5
500	C. de P. Cop..	35	35⅝	35	35⅝
2,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
800	Con. Cop. M..	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1,500	Con. Nev.-U....	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,000	Crystal C. M..	90	90	90	90
5,100	††Doub.-H. Sil.	53	56	53	56
625	Dundee-Ariz. Cop. (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
100	Essex Mot. T.	72½	72½	72½	72½
100	†Dome Exten..	35	35	35	35
10,700	††Emma Cop..	41	41	40	42
200	First Nat. Cop.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
200	†Goldfield Con.	88	89	88	89
2,000	††Goldfield Mr.	8½	9½	8½	9
3,000	†Hecla Mining.	5	5⅛	5	5
600	†Hemple C. Co.	1	1	1	1
500	†Ingp. Motors..	7½	7½	7	7
3,700	†Insp. Needles Cop. (a pros.)	50	53	50	52
5,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect)	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
300	†Jerome Victor Ext. (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	†Jim Butler..	82	83	81	83
5,700	†Jumbo Ext....	75	76	75	76
2,200	††Kewanas	9	10	9	10
15,000	†Louis'na Con.	13	18	13	18
100	Magma Copper.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
15,700	††Marsh Min..	13½	14	13½	14
400	†Mojave Tung.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
500	†Mont. G. M..	75	75	75	75
450	Monitor Silver.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9,000	††Mother Lode.	26½	27	26½	27
600	N. Y. & Hond. Rosario M.C.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
100	Nipp'is'g M. C.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,000	†Oatman Lex'n (a prospect).	63	63	62	63
500	†Oatman Sou. (a prospect).	30	30	30	30
500	†Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,500	††Rex Consol..	12¾	13	12½	13
1,000	†Rochester	57	57	57	57
200	†Round Mtn....	50	50	50	50
1,500	††Silver Pick..	10	11	9	10½
500	Standard S.-L.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
7,500	††Success	60	60	58	60
1,000	††Temiskaming	52	52	52	52
250	†Tonopah Bel..	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
500	Tonopah Ext..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Tonopah Min..	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	5⅞
150	Tungsten of A.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3,000	†U. S. Cons....	8	8	8	8
600	†U. Verde Ex.	26½	28⅞	26½	28¾
450	Unity Gold....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,500	†W. End Con..	92	93	92	93
820	‡White Oaks...	5⅞	*6	5⅞	6
400	‡Tuscaran Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

BONDS.

$5,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	113	113	113	113
10,000	‡Cos.Oil 6s,w.i.	107	107	106¾	106¾
5,000	U. S. L. 6s..	97½	97½	97½	97½
28,000	†Sinclair Oil 6s	99	99	98½	98½

*Odd lot. **Crossed. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend. xxEx rights. §Ex dividend and rights.
Note.—Friday 120 Edmunds & Jones sold at 40.

***

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	18	18½	18	18½
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord. b	18½	19	18½	19
Haskell & B. Car....	35	36	35	36
Holly Sugar	47	50	47	50
Holly Sugar pf.....	96	97	96	97
Int. Arms P. S. Corp.	12	17	12	17
Lake Torpedo 1st pf..	8⅝	9½	8⅝	9½
Lima Locomotive	32	36	32	36
Lynn Phonograph	5½	7	5½	7
Manhattan Transit...	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Mitchell M., w. i....	66	68	66	68
Princess Motors.....	1	1½	2¼	2½
Saxon Motor	77	79	77	79
Springfield Body pf...	115	120	115	120
Standard Motors	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
Todd Shipyards	73	77	73	77
Triangle Film v. t.cfs.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
U. S. Light & Heat pf	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
United Profit Shar...	⅞	1	⅞	1
United Drug	67	71	67	71
United Drug 2d pf....	80	82	80	82
United Drug 1st pf...	40	52	48½	51½
Zinc Concentrating...	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛

OIL.

American Oil & Gas..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Savoy Oil	11	12	11	12
Tidewater Oil 184	188		184	188

MINING STOCK.

Comstock Tunnel....	8	9	8	9
Dupont Copper	¼	⅜	½	⅜
Eagle & Blue Bell...	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Howe Sound	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Int. & Int. M. & R...	1½	2	1½	2
International Mining.	10	15	10	15
Iron Blossom	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
La Rose Mines.....	50	51	50	51
McKinley-Darragh ...	55	60	54	58
Mines of America....	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2¾

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf...	65	70	65	70
American Brass.....	282	286	280	285
Atlas Powder.....	160	170	160	168
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	115	117	114	116
Bliss (E. W.).....	560	575	560	575
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	192	205	192	205
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	810	820	840	850
Du Pont, Pow., new.	242	247	250	265
Du Pont, Pow., deb..	100	102	101	103
Hercules Powder.....	330	340	330	345
Hercules Powder pf...	112	114	113	115
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	165	168	165	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	105	103	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	550	560	555	565
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1500	1550	1550	1625

TIRRELL RIGHT, MAYOR SAYS

Admits City Doesn't Get as Efficient Service as Business Houses.

Mayor Mitchel said yesterday there was nothing new in a statement made in the report of George L. Tirrell, Director of the Bureau of Standards, that the work of the city was not done as economically and efficiently as similar work for private concerns.

"Everybody has recognized and admitted that for years and years," said the Mayor. "Nobody asserts that 100 per cent. efficiency in city government has yet been obtained."

The Mayor, who said he had not read the report, although he had discussed much of the subject matter with Mr. Tirrell, regarded many of the recommendations for the consolidation of bureaus and the centralization of government as highly desirable, but not obtainable at present or in the near future, because of the solidarity of local opinion in some of the boroughs. Speaking of the proposed substitution of one department for the Park Commissions in the various boroughs, the Mayor said:

"Of course, I favor the plan, but an attempt to carry it into effect at present would meet with a storm of protest. People in the various boroughs want their local Commissioners. While I agree with the report, I have no intention of working to put it into effect in that particular at present on account of that sentiment. I refuse to put myself in a position of urging that any power be taken away from the Borough Presidents. That is a charter-making matter, and when the charter is revised, as it ultimately will be, that question will come up."

The Mayor would not comment on the finding in the report that a laborer could support himself and his family on $840 a year. On specific increases in salary recommended for the heads of the Police Department, the Charities Department, and the Street Cleaning Department, the Mayor said:

"If you go through the whole list you will find a number of instances where the heads of departments are, in my opinion, underpaid. What about the Board of Aldermen, the Borough Presidents, and maybe the Mayor and Controller."

DEFY TRADE BOYCOTT.

German Papers Criticise Paris Economic Conference.

Representative organs of German trade and industry are inclined to comment both bitterly and rather sarcastically upon the economic conference ended in Paris on June 17, at which the powers of the Quadruple Entente outlined a trade campaign against Germany to be carried on for an indefinite period after the end of the war.

The Hamburger Nachricten of June 22, after describing what it calls the futile attempt to erect a Chinese wall against German trade, accuses Great Britain of having organized the plan with the selfish idea of exploiting the war in her interest and shoving aside the uncomfortable German competitor. Then the Hamburg paper declares:

"We are thoroughly of the opinion that the German army and navy will still have some work to do before anything serious can be said from the German side as to the value of the Paris decisions. We therefore express no opinion about the intention of the Allies to impose special conditions on the shipping of their present foes, or on the permanent measures England and her friends propose regarding raw materials and manufactured articles which they could hitherto only obtain from Germany. Events will surely take a different course than the theorists gathered round the Paris conference table imagined. Let our enemies remember once for all that war is only ended on the basis of negotiations, and that the victorious side is easily in position at the signing of peace to slash to pieces with its sharp sword such paper agreements as those to which it has neither assented nor is inclined to assent."

The Hamburg shipping organ incidentally expresses the belief that the action of the London Chamber of Commerce in expelling all enemy-born members is "a war measure, which will not be permanent." The Chamber's action is attributed to "Englishmen having forgotten in their blind zeal what the English commercial spirit has to thank German commercial training for."

In asserting that official circles in England took but little interest in the Paris conference, the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"The Minister of Commerce, Runciman, was to go to Paris, but evidently he does not sail in the waters of the makers of the conference, and so he stayed at home. In his place the Cabinet sent Lord Crewe, a distinguished nonenity, who is decidedly an authority on neckties and waistcoats, but not on economic matters. With him traveled the Conservative Bonar Law, who is a protectionist, and the Australian Prime Minister Hughes, who is the chief darling of the jingoes, and cannot be absent from any official German-eating ceremony."

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17.—Fifty-four corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,636,500, were chartered today They include:

Orange Great Rock Spring Water Co., Inc., carbonated beverages, spring water, $500,000; W. C. Low, D. C. Boyd, H. V. Wright, Middletown.

The Storm King Paper Co., Inc., Moodna, paper mills, other commodities, 2,500 shares, carry on business with $155,000; G. R. Lesauvage, E. R. Vollmer, C. A. Woodward, Ridgewood, N. J.

Russia Trade Corporation of America, mercantile, trading, ship brokers, forwarding agents, $100,000; R. E. McMath, R. Oliver, H. Eschan, 35 Fairview Av., New Brighton.

Sussia Action Fire Escape, Inc., machinery, $100,000; L. Chrystal, B. Sussis, H. Hoing, 525 Bushwick Av., Bronx.

Warwick House, Ltd., directors, furnishers, art works, $100,000; O. Schulthers, M. H. Hofer, F. A. Solowedel, 542 5th Av.

General Indurating Corporation, realty, stocks, bonds, grants, concessions, financial, business agents, 1,000 shares, carry on business with $10,000; J. F. Biglin, H. M. Kirkland, J. H. Shearman, 120 Broadway.

Uscan Feature Photo Play Corporation, Massena, motion picture films, tools, photography studios, $50,000; W. R. Hitchcock, S. D. Drane, H. Wilmot Young, Massena.

Barney Cohen Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $50,000: P. F. Cook, S. and B. Cohen, 127 15th St., Brooklyn.

Larrowe Buckwheat Flour Corporation, Cohocton, grain products, farm products, $50,000; A. L. Bailey, W. W. Miller, C. H. Birkett, Penn Yan.

Gotham Transportation Co., Inc., motor-driven vehicles, accessories, $50,000; G. W. Weaver, A. Frey, J. F. Wiggin, 59 West 65th St.

Fennant Producing Corp., theatrical, amusements, motion pictures, $50,000; D. G. Donovan, T. E. Murray, Jr., E. A. Riley, 502 West 112th St.

Bedford-Atlantic Rink, Inc., rink for ice skating, roller skating, moving pictures, $50,000; E. J. Bergensen, S. W. Majewski, J. A. Gilman, 5 Beekman St.

Greenkill Paper Mills, Inc., paper novelties, sundries, $25,000; Hampton, R. R. Rasquin, E. J. Treacy, Cedarhurst.

H. E. Swezey Co., Inc., Buffalo, agent, selling, autos, motor vehicles, $30,000; H. W. Pottle, R. A. Chilson, H. B. Swezey, 153 Woodward Av., Buffalo.

Utica Chemical Co., Inc., Utica, colors, pigments, paints, oils, varnishes, drugs, chemicals, $50,000; W. S. Bacot, H. H. Tompkins, A. M. Thomson, 1,006 Miller St., Utica.

Dehle Kerr & Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, pianos, organs, musical instruments, $25,000; M. E. and Otto T. Dehle, R. W. Keer, 451 Fifth St., Niagara Falls.

Syracuse and Northern Transportation Co., Inc., Syracuse, stage motor vehicle, route, $20,000; G. A. Smith, R. R. Stitt, G. L. Wood, Chittenango.

Jessemere Holding Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, brokerage, $10,000; J. Epstein, R. G. Peters, N. Rodner, 98 Manhattan Av.

Standard Glove Mfg. Co., Inc., gloves, leather, silk canvas, $15,000; H. and W. Hoffman, D. Feder, 17 Catherine.

Bon Ray Hotel Corp., hotels, restaurants, cafe, $10,000; R. H. and M. Newgold, 1,295 Madison Av.

Newgold Hotel Corp., hotels, restaurants, cafes, $10,000; same Directors.

S. W. Steele & Co., Inc., dry goods, cloth, furriers, haberdashers, $10,000; M. M. Rubenstein, L. Kraus, R. Laderberg, Norfolk, Va.

R. & L. Ice and Coal Co., Inc., Nassau County, $10,000; F. C. Rose, H. and J. Landsman, Seaclift.

H. Orloff, Inc., Brooklyn, dry goods, men's underwear, merchandise, $10,000; C. Pechner, D. and H. Orloff, 2,211 86th St., Brooklyn.

W. M. Crombie & Co., Inc., lumber, commission, selling agents, $10,000; A. E. Moore, J. Rowland, W. E. White, 115 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.

Grand Tool and Machine Works, Inc., machines, tools, automatic paper box machinery, $10,000; J. Samotey, J. Kravchenko, N. Kamissaroff, 6,735 Fourth Av., Brooklyn.

Church Avenue Holding Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $10,000; L. Rothenberg, K. and E. Lieberman, 180 Montrose St., Brooklyn.

The Effective Advertising Co., Inc., exploit novelties, articles for advertising, $10,000; Gustav Lange, C. Ruroede, M. G. Lange, 50 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

The Lexington Twenty-first Street Realty Co., Inc., realty agency, brokerage, managerial, $10,000; P. H. Shieffer, L. M. Elsenberg, J. E. Beggs, 232 East 32d St.

Kuhn, Schwalbenset & Co., Inc., dresses, wearing apparel, $10,000; B. Blum, E. L. Orvis, S. F. Thomson, 600 West 179th St.

Knickerbocker Wet Wash Laundry, Inc., $6,000; A. Metzendorff, S. Nachelnson, S. Kanner, 73 East 119th St.

Stoughton Woolen Mills, Inc., knit, woven goods, textile fabics, $10,000; J. Geisler, A. K. Hofheimer, P. J. Morris, 170 Broadway.

Universal Wine and Liquor Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. Levy, T. Gutman, B. Wolf, 108 Ammerman Av., Arverne, L. I.

Rasac Realty Co., Inc., $5,000; H. M. Rosenfield, J. H. Freedman, R. L. Sachs, 814 West End Av.

Thirty-eighth Street Taxicab Co., Inc., autos, taxicabs for hire, $5,000; J. Wenzel, H. Sauertelg, G. Duell, 525 West 38th St.

Paredgot Realty Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; K. F. and J. F. Collins, C. Alt, 282 Wyona St., Brooklyn.

Heat-Ometer Co., Inc., auto accessories, mechanical devices, $5,000; F. W. Osgood, A. Harris, L. V. Arouson, 86 Clifford Av., Newark, N. J.

Rose Costume Co., Inc., ladies' garments, $5,000; R. Welsberg, I. and R. Safferson, 1,370 87th St.

The Myrtle Wine and Liquor Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; N. Rodner, R. G. Peters, J. Epstein, 311 West 177th St.

Bonds and Policies, Inc., insurance broker, agent, appraiser, adjuster, stocks, bonds, realty, auditing, capital no par value, begin business with $500; C. F., J. O., and H. A. Theilusson, 520 West 157th St.

Koreiman-Kava Diamond Co., Inc., diamonds, jewelry, $5,000; M. and L. Kava, M. Kopelman, 53 East 112th St.

Big Four Amusement Co., Inc., theatre proprietors, managers, $5,000; J. Landsberger, E. and M. Spiegel, Strand Theatre Building.

Capital Increases: Selros Dress Fabric Co., Inc., New York, $100,000, to $250,000; Valley Stream Improvement Co., Inc., New York, $1,000 to $8,000.

Capital reductions: Thompson-Starrett Co., Manhattan, $1,500,000 to $750,000; the Pineolium Co., Manhattan, $70,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Socorro Sugar Corporation, Manhattan; Regent Silk Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 17.—Charters filed: David Lerner Co., Long Branch, deal in real estate, $10,000; David Lerner, Frances Lerner, and David Blecherman, all of Long Branch.

Newark Wholesale Grocery Co., Newark, deal in groceries in a wholesale manner, $10,000; Herman Agster, Gottfried Golz of Newark, and Henry D. Brackhous, Harrison.

National Pottery, Inc., Newark, manufacture kitchenware, &c., $10,000; Hulda Herrnstadt, Oscar Herrnstadt, and Benjamin Rosenberg, all of New York City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 17.—Charters filed:

Imp Carbon Chaser Corporation, manufacture chemicals for the removal of carbon, to prevent the formation of carbon on engines, $1,000,000; S. A. Anderson, S. B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

Globe Steamship Company, building, chartering, and operating boats of all kinds, $200,000; Richard Krause, Emil N. Baar, New York.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
3,420	Cities Serv...313	294	304	308	
600	Cities Ser. pf. 88	86½	86¾	87¾	
360	Com'w'lth....	65½	64½	64½	*65½
425	Com'w'lth pf.	86¼	85	85	*86
6	I'state Elec...	32	32	30	35
100	I'state El. pf.	95	95	90	95
25	Rep.R.& L.pf.	74	74	72	74
400	Toledo Trac..	50½	50	50	50½

*August dividend.

BOND.

$50,000	C'wealth 6s..	103	102	102	103½

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cities	3	12
American Cities pf..	49	50
Adirondack Electric Light pf.....	77	80
Adirondack Electric Power.....	24	25
American Gas Co.....	120	123
American G. & E. pf.....	50	52
*American Light & Traction pf...	109½	111
American Power & Light.....	68	70
American Power & Light pf.....	84	86
American Public Utilities.....	42	47
American Public Utilities pf.....	74	77
American W. W. & E.....	7	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	17
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	55	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.....	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.....	88	91
Baton Rouge notes.....	90½	..
Carolina Power & Light.....	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf....	77	81
Colorado Power	24	26
Colorado Power pf.....	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.....	75	..
Connecticut Power pf.....	92	95
Eastern Texas Electric pf.....	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes.....	100	101
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	85	..
Electric B. & S. pf.....	100	102
Empire Dis. E.....	88½	93
Federal Light & Traction.....	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	45	49
Galveston-Houston Electric	32½	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf....	..	77½
Gas & Electric Securities.....	295	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	97	102
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.....	90	94
Lincoln G. & E.....	61	..
Mississippi River Power.....	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.....	38	42
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power..	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power.....	87½	88
Northern States Power pf.....	96	97
Northern Texas Electric.....	57	62
Northern Texas Electric pf.....	85	87
Ozark Power & Water.....	46	50
Pacific G. & E.....	57	58
Pacific G. & E. pf.....	87¾	88¼
Pacific G. & E. 2d pf.....	89	91
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.....	83	86
Puget Sound Traction.....	16¾	18¼
Puget Sound Traction pf.....	50	55
Pennsylvania Light Co.....	10	15
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.....	78	83
Railway & Light Sec. pf.....	96	..

COTTON LOSES GAIN DUE TO STORM NEWS

Report of Damage in Carolinas Raised Prices 12 Points Over Saturday.

MARKET CLOSES STEADY

The Demand Continues Strong and Southern Trading Shows Exceptional Firmness.

Cotton yesterday failed to hold the gain made around the opening on buying based on storm reports from the Carolinas over Sunday. Press advices set forth the details of a good deal of property damage, but the crop loss evidently was not extensive as a good deal of the damage occurred in regions where very little cotton is grown. At the same time, there were numerous complaints from Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama.

After working up to a maximum advance of around 12 points over Saturday's closing, offerings increased and the market closed steady and somewhat irregular, with prices on the near months 1 point up, while the later positions were unchanged to a point lower.

While storms have been frequent over the South during the first half of July, the loss from this source is not believed to have been heavy. In Alabama, which has suffered most, the overflows were along the river valleys and seldom covered a wide area. The loss in portions of the Eastern belt has been more than offset by the improvement of the crop in Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. Texas requires no fertilizer, and the rainfall thus far has been sufficiently abundant to carry the crop without another drop of moisture until the middle of August. There are many well informed cotton men who believe that Texas this year has a good chance to raise more than 5,000,000 bales, thus breaking any previous record for that State.

An item of Washington news issued with the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture is likely to prove a great surprise to the trade. It states that the quantity of fertilizer sold in the principal cotton producing States for the season of 1916, up to June 25, was 2,702,871 tons, compared with 2,900,995 tons for the same period in 1915. For the entire season last year there were sold 3,036,000 tons, compared with 4,887,000 tons in 1914. While this indicates a big falling off compared with the normal sales of two years ago, it is evident that the reduction in the use of fertilizer this season compared with last season has been greatly overestimated. Some of the statisticians place the reduction at more than 30 per cent.

Demand for cotton continues very strong, and Southern markets are showing exceptional firmness. The following will illustrate the strength of actual cotton: For nearly twenty years no July has passed in the cotton trade market without it being possible to deliver cotton on contracts and make a moderate profit. This season, however, a profit is out of the question, and persons making tenders of any grades to be delivered on contracts faced a loss of 60 points. This is because holders are able to sell cotton to better advantage to domestic spinners and for export.

Market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.90	12.95	12.90	12.86@12.88	12.85@12.87
Oct.	13.08	13.15	13.01	13.01@13.02	13.02@13.03
Dec.	13.26	13.30	13.18	13.18@13.19	13.19@13.20
Jan.	13.31	13.36	13.24	13.24 Bid	13.24@13.26
Mar.	13.51	13.52	13.40	13.40@13.42	13.41@13.43
May	13.63	13.67	13.60	13.50@13.58	13.57@13.58

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 10 points advance; middling, 13.05c; sales, 775 bales. Southern markets as officially reported were unchanged. New Orleans 13c, sales 775 bales; Galveston 13.75c, sales 500; Savannah 13c, sales 1,185; Memphis 13.12c, sales 400; Augusta 12.75c, sales 475. Houston 13.60c, sales 2,116. New Orleans market closed steady,

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.
July	12.81	12.81	12.81	12.79@12.81	12.75@12.77
Oct.	12.88	12.95	12.83	12.83@12.84	12.81@12.82
Dec.	13.03	13.11	12.97	12.97@12.98	12.96@12.97
Jan.	13.13	13.19	13.06	13.06@13.07	13.07@13.07
Mar.	13.38	13.38	13.26	13.26@13.26	13.25@13.26
May	..	..	..	13.40@13.42	13.40@13.42

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points decline at 8.06d. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales. Closed quiet and steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July-Aug.	7.89	7.92	7.89	7.91½	7.87
Oct.-Nov.	7.79½	7.84	7.79½	7.82½	7.77½
Jan.-Feb.	7.73	7.77	7.73	7.76½	7.71
Mar.-Apr.	7.73½	7.75½	7.73½	7.75½	..
May-June	7.73	7.75	7.73	7.74½	7.68¾

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: July, 12.95c; October, 13.12c; January, 13.34c; March, 13.50c; May, 13.65c; August, 12.98c. The market here was due to open today 4½@6 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	821	1,151	77,220	121,317
New Orleans.	1,400	1,146	161,323	161,323
Mobile	151	..	18,147	18,647
Savannah	355	698	90,072	69,101
Charleston	167	91	31,336	43,655
Wilmington	147	147	22,542	40,256
Norfolk	225	490	39,134	50,293

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	36	111	63,389	71,489
Memphis	207	110	48,945	85,090
St. Louis	102	609	19,270	29,270
Houston	1,592	3,162	32,462	65,408

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,500 to 2,000	3,570	1,972
New Orleans	3,800 to 4,300	3,314	3,520

Exports yesterday were 23,103 bales; total thus far for this season, 5,772,062 bales; total last season, 8,243,329 bales.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE P. HARBEY, doing business as GEORGE P. HARBEY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for and Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 25th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 211 West 19th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of shells of automobile bodies, lumber used in the making of automobile bodies, paints, machinery, office and factory fixtures, receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of the above premises, receiver's right, title, and interest in and to a certain contract for aluminum made by the bankrupt with the Cleveland Metal Products Company, dated April 19, 1916, and affecting twenty-one thousand pounds of aluminum sheeting, at seventy-five cents a pound.

ARTHUR Y. DALZIEL, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—

In the matter of MacGUIRE & LEWIS FURNITURE CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 18, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 40 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, such as dressers, chiffoniers, tables, chairs, carpets, mattresses, etc.

FREDERICK W. STELLE, Receiver.
FRANK SCHWARTZ, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

First in Dry Goods Advertising

In June The New York Times published 139,409 lines of Dry Goods advertisements, 20,988 lines more than any other New York morning newspaper. The Times also led in Women's Specialty Shops advertising, carrying 37,393 lines, 13,633 lines more than any other New York newspaper.

Average daily and Sunday circulation for six months ended March 31, 1916, 334,744 copies.

McLEAN WON'T STOP SUIT.

Lawyers Deny He Will Withdraw Action Against Father's Will.

Francis T. Homer, the lawyer to whom were intrusted many letters of the late John R. McLean, the publication of which, it has been said, might be expected to cause a scandal that would involve persons of consequence both politically and socially, declared last night there was no truth in the report that Edward B. McLean, the son, was about to drop his suit against the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, executor of the McLean estate, to set aside the will on the ground the elder McLean was incompetent when he signed it. Mr. Homer said he had been misquoted to that effect in an afternoon newspaper. As to the letters, Mr. Homer said he didn't believe they would ever be made public.

"It was intended that they should be destroyed," said the lawyer, "and that is what will probably happen. I cannot destroy them now because they are subject to the order obtained by Edward B. McLean. However, I think the matter of making them public will be settled out of court between Mr McLean and the surety company.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Wilton J. Lambert, counsel for Edward B. McLean in his contest of the will of his father, the late John R. McLean, millionaire newspaper proprietor, denied tonight that the contest was to be withdrawn. A New York evening newspaper said today that a withdrawal of the suit had been arranged at a conference in New York last night between Mr. Lambert and Francis T. Homer of Baltimore, personal counsel for the late publisher.

On Saturday Mr. McLean applied for an injunction in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to restrain Mr. Homer from turning over to the American Security and Trust Company of Washington the personal correspondence of John R. McLean, which, according to the son's bill of complaint, would needlessly expose certain persons to shame and humiliation.

FINED FOR RACE WITH DEATH

Chauffeur Taking Wife to See Dying Employer, but Excuse Fails.

By way of explaining why he broke the speed law, Francis Stein, a chauffeur of 43 Edson Street, Corona, when arraigned before Magistrate Fitch in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday, said:

"My employer was dying in Kings Park Hospital. I had his wife in the automobile and was hurrying with her to his bedside. We were stopped for speeding and while it took only a few minutes to serve me with a summons we arrived at the hospital too late."

"What if you had struck and killed some one in your haste?" inquired Magistrate Fitch, and he then imposed a fine of $25, which was paid.

Sidney K. Simon, a lawyer of Bayside with offices in Manhattan, was defended by his father, Kaufman Simon, also a lawyer, in Manhattan, but was found guilty of speeding and was fined $25, with the alternative of two days in jail. Young Simon refused to pay the fine and was put into the prisoners' pen, where, fifteen minutes later, he changed his mind and paid the fine, whereupon he was released.

Former Senator William J. Tully of Locust Valley, L. I., admitted he was going at "a pretty good clip" and cheerfully paid a fine of $25.

WOMAN SUSPECTS BURGLARY

Ex-Policeman and a Letter Carrier Held In $5,000 Bail.

Eugene Pulch, 31, of 130 Avenue C, Brooklyn, a dismissed policeman, and Curtis Rebeaut, 33, a letter carrier of 967 Columbus Avenue, were held in $5,000 bail in the Flatbush Police Court yesterday on a charge of attempted burglary.

Mrs. Harriett Paige of 4620 Beverley Road notified Policeman Patrick Hagen at Avenue J and Ocean Parkway on Sunday evening that the two men were acting suspiciously on the stoop of a vacant house at 504 Beverley Road. Pulch and Rebeaut were found in the vestibule trying to open the inner door. They told the police that they lived in the house.

Pulch was dismissed from the police force last Fall when it was charged that he acted as a bartender in the saloon of his father at Avenue C and Gravesend Avenue while he was on a vacation.

SALVAGE FLEET AT WORK.

East Wind Hampers First Day's Operations at Merida Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 17.—The Salvage fleet of three steamers which is to attempt to recover from the wreck of the steamer Merida silver bars worth over $1,000,000, left Lynnhaven Bay this morning.

The wreck lies in 200 feet of water fifty-five miles out from Cape Charles Light. The fleet anchored nearby, and will operate from small boats as the weather permits. Today an east wind prevailed, according to wireless reports, and little could be accomplished. Special diving apparatus will be used.

Captain Stillson says big money will be made for the New York men financing the project. Norfolk will be the base of operations.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

N. Car.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; showers in w.; moderate s. to s. e. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; showers in n.; moderate s. e. and s. winds.

Ga.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; moderate winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; fair in s.; moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; winds mostly s.

Tenn. and Ky.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; fair in w. Wed.

Ohio—Thunder showers Tues. Wed., cloudy; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; gentle e. to s. e. winds.

L. Mich.—Fair Tues. Wed., thunder showers; e. and s. e. winds.

U. Mich.—Cloudy Tues., thunder showers at night or Wed.; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Ill. and Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Tues., thunder showers. Wed., fair and warm.

Wis.—Cloudy and warmer Tues., followed by thunder showers Tues. afternoon or night. Wed., cloudy, cooler in w.

Iowa—Cloudy and warm Tues., followed by thunder showers. Wed., fair, cooler in w. and e.

Minn.—Cloudy Tues., thunder showers, warmer in n. e.; Wed. fair and cooler.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and cooler Tues.; Wed. fair, cooler in e.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Tues., cooler, Wed. fair, cooler in e. and central.

Neb.—Fair and warm Tues.; Wed. cloudy and cooler.

Kan.—Fair and warm Tues., Wed. fair and cooler.

Okla., E. Texas—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

W. Texas—Fair Tues. and Wed.

La.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

INSANITY FROM WAR LESS THAN EXPECTED

First Reports of Men Going Mad Under Fire of Artillery Were Exaggerated.

MANIAS OF THE DEMENTED

Queer Illusions Described by a French Physician—Cases of General Paralysis Few.

PARIS, June 8, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The war has not driven mad so many persons as was expected in the early stages. Statistics thus far show that the first reports of men going crazy under the infernal fire of modern artillery were exaggerated. Dr. G. Dumas, who has treated all the cases of mental trouble in one of the French armies, says that his data, covering the first ten months of 1915, agrees with the reports of German doctors concerning madness among combatants. He finds the cases of insanity caused directly or indirectly by the war in France are quite as few in proportion as those in Germany, and offers the figures as a refutation of the theory of German specialists that the Teutonic race is showing greater nervous resistance than the Latin.

Dr. Dumas's report covers 1,188 cases of derangement, of which only 3½ per cent. were cases of general paralysis, while in most asylums in time of peace the propdrtion is 15 per cent. This he takes as conclusive evidence that the fatigues and commotions of war have no influence upon the development of this form of insanity. General paralytics, however, when they become delirious, rave about the war, the same as cases in which the symptoms are quite different, and Dr. Dumas concludes that the life of the combatant often simply gives a war color to delirium that would have existed under normal circumstances, but in a different form.

Horror, inspired by battle scenes, sometimes works directly on the nervous system, developing symptoms such as hysteria, speechlessness, deafness, loss of the sense of feeling, fits of mental confusion, or paralysis, not always accompanied by hallucinations or delirium. Optimism of the most exaggerated type is the dominating note in the hallucinations of the paralytics, and Dr. Dumas considers it a wonder that officers do not in fits of exaltation give absurd heroic orders that lead to disasters. In one case a Lieutenant who declared to the doctor that he had "cleaned out a German trench with two machine guns that he had carried on his back from a point several miles in the rear" had remained in command of his section until forty-eight hours before he was examined. A few days later a Captain was brought to Dr. Dumas, fresh from the command of his company, suffering from an equally radical fit of "exaggerated optimism."

Dr. Dumas reports seventeen cases of what he calls "reasoning madness," in which the fatigues and commotions of war have played no influence, but which hallucinations previously existing were applied to the war. An artilleryman who, before the war, imagined that he was charged with the defense of the air and social problems of Parliament against what he considered the calumnies of the Royalists and Nationalists of the "right," was brought to a hospital suffering from a tumor. He immediately divided the nurses of the hospital into two parties—the left and the right—and would have nothing to do with the latter, while he began to fall in love with one after another of the nurses of the left.

The mentally debilitated are largely represented in the statistics. Of 185 cases, 110 were sent to the rear as being permanently inapt for further armed service, and 50, who presented symptoms of delirium, were interned. Several of these, Dr. Dumas says, owe their mental condition to fatigues and commotions of war, and all of them derive the themes of their delirium from their experiences at the front. They are among them Messiahs come to announce the final victory, messengers designated by Joan of Arc to show the way to success, spiritualists who have acquired occult knowledge of the plans of the enemy.

Alcoholics were numerous in the first month of the war among the deranged soldiers, but have since been remarkably low. In August, 1914, 131 cases were brought to Val de Grace, of which 81 were suffering from alcoholism; in another hospital there were 38 out of 65. Of these 69 cases 18 had delirium tremens, and 11 of them died. They were all confirmed drinkers who had exaggerated their propensities during the exciting days of the mobilization. The number diminished rapidly after the first month, not a single case of alcoholism being reported during September from one of the most fortified places and only 162 developing in an entire army during the first ten months of last year. All of the 162 were reservists and, in so far as their history could be learned, were old drinkers. Nearly all of them resumed their service after taking the milk cure. The tendency of the alcoholics was to dream of battle and to see Germans everywhere. One of them took a detachment of his comrades for the enemy and charged them with fixed bayonet.

The proportion of cases of mental depression among the 1,188 was large. There were 224 in ten months—mostly officers with besetting notions of professional shortcomings and difficulties. The majority of these men realized fully about it, though unable to overcome it.

"I am no longer able to give an order without immediately cancelling it," said one officer. "I cannot help weighing to an exaggerated extent every eventuality and many imaginary consequences. I always forsee the worst possible issue to every movement—am paralyzed by the anxiety to do the right thing, and have become nothing but indecision and contradiction."

A man who rose from the ranks to the grade of Captain was haunted by the responsibilities and pleaded to be retrograded. Among the cases of this kind was a man who reproached himself for having revealed important military secrets and who was haunted by the prospect of being court-martialed for treason.

There were 348 cases between March, 1915, and January, 1916, of mental troubles considered directly due to horror of battle scenes and commotion produced by bombardments.

A considerable number of the mentally debilitated have the mania of invention. Dr. Dumas is of the opinion that the best of these cases outside the army would be found greater in proportion if the Minister of Munitions could make public the correspondence he receives from civilians. Among the debilitated were several men and officers who didn't know where and for whom they had been fighting. One declared that he was unaware that France was at war.

PRIZE COURTS TO STAND.

No International Tribunal Contemplated, Says Lord Robert Cecil.

LONDON, July 17.—The report current last year that Lord Reading, when he visited the United States as head of the Anglo-French financial mission, had been empowered to agree with the American Government to some new international tribunal to override the existing system of prize courts, which was denied officially at that time, was brought up again in the House of Commons today by Major Rowland Hunt.

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, responded to a question from Major Hunt with the statement that there never had been any intention on the part of the Government to set up an international prize court.

MINE DID SMALL DAMAGE.

American Tanker Reaches Port with Most of Cargo.

BORDEAUX, France, July 17.—The American tank steamship Gold Shell, which struck a mine off the mouth of the Gironde last week while on her way from Neport News to Bordeaux with a cargo of oil, has been examined and found not to have been damaged seriously.

The explosion occurred under the forehold. The cargo is intact except for a small leakage from a few tanks.

262,900 RUSSIANS KILLED.

Total to July 1, According to Berlin, Figuring from Russian Reports.

BERLIN, July 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"According to official reports from Petrograd," says the Overseas News Agency, "in the period between the beginning of the Russian offensive and July 1 the number of those killed reached 14,800 officers and 248,000 men.

"Included among the officers were seventeen Generals and twenty-nine regimental commanders."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was nervous, with feverish price changes. Early in the day prices were firmer, and new high records for the movement were established on active buying, prompted by further complaints from the Northwest regarding the black rust situation. Longs sold freely on the advance, however, and during the latter part of the day prices eased off rapidly under this pressure, and closed with net losses of ¼c to ¾c.

In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at 81@82½c, No. 2 hard, $1.03¼; No. 1 Nor. Duluth, $1.32½; No. 1 Nor. Manitoba, $1.31¼, f. o. b. New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last.	Close. Year.
July	1.12¼	1.11¼	1.11¼	1.11¾	1.16½
Sept	1.14¾	1.12¾	1.12¾	1.13¾	1.00¾
Dec	1.16¾	1.14¾	1.15¾	1.15¾	1.11

CORN.

Complaints of crop deterioration as a result of hot, dry weather in the Southwest, caused distinct firmness in the corn market during the greater part of the day, and the July position in Chicago sold at 80c, making a new high record for the present upward movement. At the close of the day values were irregular, ranging from ¼c advance to ¾c net decline.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 90¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last.	Close. Year.
July	80	78¾	79¼	78¾	77
September	76¼	75¼	75¼	75¾	73
December	66¾	65	65¼	65¾	64¼

OATS.

Numerous unfavorable reports were received regarding the effect of the high temperatures on the new oats crop in portions of the West, but after showing early firmness prices eased off on the private reports of showers and at the close were unchanged to ¼c net lower.

The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 48¼c to 49c; No. 3 white, 47 to 47¼c; No. 4, white 46¾c to 46¾c; fancy clipped white, 48¾ to 49¼c; ordinary clipped white, 46¾ to 48¾c; all, elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	42¾	41¾	41¾	42	39¾
Sept.	42¾	41¼	41¼	41¼	38¾
Dec.	43¾	48	43	43	39¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was steady at the start, with a fair commission house demand, despite a further decline in the price of live hogs, but during the day there was increased selling and the market developed heaviness.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	13.30	13.07	13.07	13.15	8.35
September	13.26	13.12	13.15	13.22	8.45
Ribs—					
July	13.52	13.42	13.42	13.40	10.22
September	13.57	13.45	13.45	13.47	10.27
Pork—					
July	25.75	25.60	25.75	..	15.20
September	24.82	24.60	24.65	24.52	15.35

COTTONSEED OIL.

On an early advance selling pressure increased as a result of the further decline in the price of lard and owing to a slow consuming demand, and at the close the tone of the market was easy, with prices not unchanged to 5 points lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Spot	..	..	10.48@	..	10.55
July	10.60	10.55	10.50@10.60	10.60	10.55
August	10.41	10.38	10.37@10.39	10.39	10.38
September	10.31	10.29	10.23@10.24	10.24	10.24
October	9.45	9.36	9.34@ 9.38	9.39	9.39
November	8.59	8.56	8.54@ 8.56	8.56	8.55
December	8.50	8.47	8.46@ 8.48	8.48	8.46
January	8.54	8.50	8.49@ 8.50	8.49	8.50
February	..	..	8.50@	8.60	8.50

COFFEE.

There was a conspicuous absence of selling orders in the market, after the opening, when prices were 8 to 4 points lower under sales of about 4,000 bags by a local commission house. When buyers became more aggressive toward the close of the day the market advanced quickly and final quotations were at the highest, up 3 to 8 points.

The local spot market was inactive and prices were unchanged on the basis of 9¾c for Rio 7s, and 10¼c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	8.30@8.32	8.27
August	..	..	8.35@8.37	8.32
September	8.40	8.34	8.40@8.41	8.37
October	..	..	8.45@8.46	8.41
November	..	..	8.50@8.51	8.54
December	8.54	8.47	8.54@8.55	8.49
January	..	..	8.61@8.63	8.56
February	..	..	8.68@8.70	8.63
March	8.70	8.67	8.76@8.78	8.70
April	..	..	8.82@8.84	8.75
May	8.86	8.79	8.88@8.90	8.81
June	..	..	8.93@8.95	8.85

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was dull and featureless throughout the day and, after opening 1@3 points lower, trading continued inactive due to the deadlocked condition prevailing in raw sugar, where buyers and sellers were apart. The market closed 2@5 points net lower, with total sales 1,000 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.34	5.34	5.30@5.33	5.32
August	5.34	5.34	5.31@5.33	5.34
September	5.43	5.38	5.38@5.40	5.45
October	..	..	5.35@5.37	5.40
November	..	..	5.25@5.27	5.30
December	5.10	5.05	5.05@5.07	5.10
January	..	..	4.76@4.78	4.80
February	..	..	4.48@4.50	4.53
March	..	..	4.50@4.52	4.55
April	..	..	4.52@4.54	4.57
May	..	..	4.54@4.56	4.59
June	..	..	4.56@4.58	4.61

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,237 packages. Buying interest not quite so keen as at the close of last week and with pretty liberal arrivals the tone on the finer grades of table butter is only steady. Medium and lower qualities more plentiful and weaker. A quiet trading in ladles and outside quotations extreme. Packing stock also a shade easier. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 27@28½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 25@26½c; thirds, 24@24½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 29@29½c; higher scoring, 30@31c; firsts, 27@28½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 27½@28½c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 23@25c; renovated, extras 26½c; firsts, 25@26c; lower grades, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22½@23c; lower grades, 22c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 22½@23c; No. 2, 21½@22c; lower grades, 20@21c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 13,462 cases. There is continued scarcity of strictly high quality fresh gathered stock, for which prices will rule in sellers' favor, while outside quotations extreme. Nearby white eggs firm in the highest qualities, of which the proportion is small. There is an accumulation of defective stock, which is pressing for sale at easy prices, but the range of sales is about the same as recently quoted. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 27½@28c; extra firsts, 26@27c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds and poorer 19@22c; dirties, 18@19c; checks, 17@20c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19½@20c; undergrades, 15@19c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henery whites, fine to fancy, 29@32c; ordinary to good, 26@28c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25@28c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henery browns, 29@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@28c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian runner, 28@30c.

PALMER SPURS DEMOCRATS.

Pennsylvania Leader Urges Reorganized Party to Push Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—A. Mitchell Palmer and other leaders of the reorganized Democracy in Pennsylvania attended a Wilson rally tonight in the rooms of the City Committee, headquarters of the Old Guard until its absorption by the reorganization. All the speakers asserted that, while it probably was hopeless to expect that Pennsylvania would go Democratic, a fight should be made to increase the Democratic Congressional representation from the State.

Ex-Judge Orvis, candidate for United States Senator, said that the greatest Presidents of the United States, with the possible exception of Lincoln, were Democrats. "In Woodrow Wilson," he said, "are epitomized the greatest qualities of them all—of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Cleveland."

Mr. Palmer denounced the Republican platform, praised the Democratic platform, said the Republican Party was hopelessly divided, and promised if an old-fashioned Democratic vote of 80,000 to 90,000 was cast in Philadelphia that the State would cast five times as large a vote. Finally, he said that, though the State could not be carried, an increased Democratic Congressional representation should be sent to Washington.

WIDENER IN RESCUER'S ROLE

Philadelphian Saves Miss Natalja Willard at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—Bathers at Bailey's Beach Sunday afternoon saw the rescue of Miss Natalja Willard, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. John H. Willard of Newport, by P. A. B. Widener, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia.

Miss Willard, with her sister, Miss Roberta Willard; Miss Elizabeth Sands, and other young people, were in the water. When some distance out something overpowered Miss Willard, whose call for help brought Mr. Widener to her assistance. Quickly the lifeboat was alongside Miss Willard, and she was brought to the beach and revived.

The rescue became generally known today, and many congratulations were bestowed upon Mr. Widener, who is one of the best swimmers at Bailey's Beach. Miss Willard is also a strong swimmer. She says the rough sea with the undertow was responsible for her mishap.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Building. Re Peretz & Grossman.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Lippe<Lippe.
Sullivan<Hoe.
Real Est Mtg Co<Greenwald.
Nyner<1,482 B'way Corp.
Keeler<L V RR, (2.)
Powell<McKee.
Am Hosiery Co<Witt.
Re Sinsheimer, (Kohelim.)
Re Maltbie, (Am Br Shoe, &c. Co.)
Re Lanzner, (Elias.)
Burnell<Dunne.
Callahan<L I RR.
Samuels<Ocean El Ry.
Long<Long.
Rosenfeld<Adamson.
Fischman<Schneider.
Fogarty<same.
O'Connell<same.
Mason<same.
Morell<same.
Molloy<same.
Metzler<same.
Martin<same.
McMahon<same.
Litwin<same.
Leforte<same.
Kuhler<same.
Karp<same.
Halprin<same.
Gunner<same.
Verde<same.
Goldstein<same.
Williams<same.
Sloane<same.
Schwartz<same.
Schober<same.
Schneider<same, (2.)
Permut<same.
O'Neil<same.
Brown<same.
Begley<same.
Ullman<Empire Cook Laundry Co.
Magne<Moses, (2.)
Cieslik<Bialousz.
McCracken<McCracken.
Hallezer<Con House, &c. Co.
Reichuk<Weaver.
Alter<Wright.
Kohn<Chest.
Schellenberg<Mapes(2)
Schreiber<Wells & Z.
Goldstein<Roth.
Hallacy<Hallacy.
Carollo<Meade Tr Co.
Edwards<Cuneo Imp.
Gemman<Erlanger.
Feldman<Feldman.
Lambert<Lambert.
NY Cent RR<Standard Lumber Co.
Pleasant Spring Dist Co<Germano.
Montefiore Home, &c<Jaeger.
Lipman<Lipman.
Kings Co Lighting Co<Woodbury.
Bittman<Loeb.
Holland Security Co<Greenhut.
O'Brien<Fogarty.
Sia Shapiro, (Helfland.)
Alberti<Alberti.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Solomon Cohen.
Hilarian H Noll, &c.
Lawrence Nolan.
Harry P Braisted.
James Abato.
Walker infants.
Jacob Mark.
Mary E S Williams.
Edith W Graham.
Robert H Winn.
Henry Liff.
Wm N Blakeman.
Jennie Granofsky.
Samuel Smith.
Alice M Pagani.
Frank Madison.
James Moriarty.
Celna Moore.
F W Gent.
Mary Irwin.
Octavia Viotty.
Tindaro Maggio.
Lucia Vanacore.
Ciro Vanacore.
Mary E S Williams.
Sarah C Miller.
Emma L Ring.
Forbes J Hennessy.
William Lowerre.
Catharine Lowerre.
Anna L Garland.
Mary Sweeney.
Morris Kannansohn.
Thomas Thorn.
Richard L Klagas.
Henry Pasinsky.
Neal O'Donnell.
Hugh O'Donnell.
Jesse W Powers.
Thomas M Maze.
L Appelles.
James A Cowie.
Sophia Sewards.
Amalie L Muller, &c.
John Dowling.
Alice L Trudeau. Inf.
Emanuel M Cohen.
Max Orbach.
Peter Dunn.
Allen Wallace.
Walter S Gurnee.
William Fleming.
Elizabeth F Kane.
Thomas Thorn.
George G De Witt.
Martha U Overland.
Walker infants.

TRIAL TERM—(June term.)

TRIAL TERM—(May term)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Amos F. Eno.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Eisenstadt<Spitzer.
Man Coll Co<Denzer.
Hoffstaedter<Goldsmith
Drucker<Connelly.
Krupner<Goltz.
Reisner<Roser (2.)
Ravicz<Ravicz.
Stamberger<Finkelstein.
Siegel<Guhring.
Wenman<Speley.
Glaser<Goldstein.
Goldinger<Grossman.
Greenhaus<Winkelman.
Cohen<Wronker.
Friedman<Am Vienna R B Co.
Sklavunakis<Narendorf.
Gerlich<Dworsky.
Lobe<Harris.
Miller<Simon.
Cohen<Rosentretter.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re Hussey, (Giegerich)—Joseph H. San. Outwater<Outwater—Thomas W. Churchill.

SUPREME COURT — Goff, J. — Westwood<Westwood—Warren Leslie.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Moran<Depau—James B. Butler.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Ambrose Realty Co.<Gibraltar Realty Co.—Robert J. Hare Powel, Shepard Knapp, Jr.

Edward D. Dowling<Silberg<Martorana—Adolph Stern. Murphy<Lutz—John J. Brady, Jr. Johnson<Lugone—Henry A. Friedman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Re Attansio.
Cohen<Cohen.
Trewin<Silverman.
Newm

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

$1,000,000 West Side Deal Involving New Apartment and Broadway Corner—Gift of Eight Chelsea Houses—South Street Improvement and Lease—Suburban Buyers.

West End Avenue proved the investment centre of interest yesterday in a deal involving a Broadway corner in trade, the aggregate value of the two properties being $1,000,000.

Rudolph G. Leeds, a Western capitalist who has formerly invested in well-located Manhattan realty, purchased the thirteen-story apartment house, completed in the Fall of 1914, on the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, by T. J. McLaughlin's Sons, (Charles and Thomas McLaughlin.) The structure, which is well rented, covers a plot 92 on the avenue by 100 on the street. In addition Mr. Leeds purchased from the McLaughlins the private house at 766 West End Avenue, 18 by 75, two doors south of the apartment, which the builders acquired to protect the light and air of the big building, preventing a large operation on the adjoining corner.

In part payment Mr. Leeds gave the two five-story flats on the southeast corner of Broadway and 105th Street, 71.9 on Broadway by 120 on the street. The West End Avenue property figured in the deal at a valuation of $750,000, and the Broadway property at $250,000. The new owners are preparing to improve the Broadway corner with a high-grade thirteen-story apartment house.

Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the transaction, and they will be the managing agents of the West End Avenue house. Edward H. Harris and Robert Leslie Moffet represented Mr. Leeds as attorneys, and Bowers & Sands represented the McLaughlin firm.

About two weeks ago the new thirteen-story apartment on the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, one block above the present deal, was purchased by an investor from the builders, the McMorrow Construction Company.

Gives Wife Eight Chelsea Houses.

A deed of gift was recorded yesterday from Alfred N. Beadleston, head of the Beadleston & Woerz brewing firm, to his wife, Helen H. Beadleston, of eight three and four story houses in Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The property included the five houses at 227 to 235 West Thirty-seventh Street, 96.5 by 98.9, and the three in the rear at 238, 242, and 244 West Thirty-eighth Street, each having a frontage of about 17.8. The assessed value of the property last year was $232,500.

Interesting South Street Changes.

Improvement plans by an estate of its old property in South Street will lead to a modern business structure in the old shipping centre, and has resulted in the leasing of new quarters by the ship chandlery firm of W. S. Pendleton, Jr., & Co., who have occupied the two ancient buildings at 76 and 77 South Street for sixty years. The firm has leased the five-story building at 162 and 164 Front Street, northwest corner of Fletcher Street, from Joseph Cullman, who bought the property last November. Horace S. Ely & Co. and Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd acted as the brokers.

The former headquarters of the Pendleton firm, which forms the South Street block front between Maiden Lane and Fletcher Street, with three old-timers in the rear, will be torn down for a six-story concrete building. The property is owned by the John S. Kennedy estate. The frontage is 43.15 on South Street, 115.11 on Maiden Lane, and 116.1 on Fletcher Street. J. B. Snook Sons are the architects, and the superintendence will be in charge of Horace S. Ely & Co.

A Recent Buyer.

Mrs. John W. Rumsey was the purchaser of the dwelling at 270 West Eighty-ninth Street, sold recently by Slawson & Hobbs for Lawson A. Carter.

Bronx Sales.

The two-story two-family house at 1,271 College Avenue, 20 by 85, has been purchased by George S. Wooley from the Red Roof Realty Company. H. A. Douglas & Co. were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

The three-story dwelling at 255 De Kalb Avenue, between Vanderbilt and Clinton Avenues, has been sold by the Bulkley, Horton Company for Dr. Martin Bodkin to Henry Bookmor for occupancy.

The plot 40 by 100 on Fifty-third Street, forty feet east of Sixteenth Avenue, has been sold by the Chauncey Realty Company for the Minneapolis State Bank to a client for improvement.

$38,150 for Belle Harbor Lots.

Seventy-five lots at Belle Harbor, including many with ocean frontages, were sold on Saturday by Joseph P. Day for a total of $38,150. Louis Mouquin, the restaurateur, was the largest purchaser. He bought twenty ocean-front lots. Other buyers included Charles Mattern, A. Veldhenisen, Owen H. Monoghan, P. J. Heaney, Charles Schavrien and Joseph J. Kuefner.

Staten Island Buyers.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold to Mrs. Anna J. Gould a plot 100 by 100 on the corner of Cubberly Place and Oakley Place at New Dorp. The purchaser will erect a dwelling for occupancy. Mr. Kolff also sold for Mrs. Katherine Kilduff to Nathan Lippman the private dwelling at 96 Central Avenue, St. George, 66 by 140.

Long Island.

Robert D. Elder of New York has purchased the Sarah Chichester property, consisting of fifteen acres, at West Hills, Huntington, and J. S. Conklin has purchased the property of Nanie E. Fowler, consisting of five lots, at Huntington Manor. Daniel M. Gerard was the broker in the sales.

The Wilson Realty Company has sold to the Stone & Powell Improvement Company three plots, 60 by 100, on the north side of North Street, east of Grand Street, Jamaica, and B. R. Winters has sold to J. Rourke the plot 100 by 100 on the east side of North Curtis Avenue, south of Jamaica Avenue.

The Astoria Homestead Company has sold to the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Salem Church a plot 45 by 100, on the east side of Eighth Avenue, south of Flushing Avenue. A church edifice will be erected on the property.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased to the Horn & Hardart Company for a term of twenty-one years in the new building being erected at 31 and 32 Park Row, extending to Theatre Alley, ground floor space in addition to the basement and sub-basement. The agregate rental approximates $250,000. The lessees will use the space for an automat lunchroom.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 1,886 Broadway to the Paige Detroit Company of New York for a term of years.

M. Rosenthal has leased the store at 18 East Sixteenth Street for the Union Square Mortgage Company to the Hitz-Jacobs Company.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Schulte Cigar Company to Sol Jackel ground floor space in the Steinway Tunnel Building at 156 East Forty-second Street.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for the West Sixtieth Street Realty Company the three-story dwelling at 31 West Sixtieth Street to Julia Fitzgerald.

B. Flanagan & Son have leased for H. Langdon Butler the three-story dwelling at 139 West Ninety-third Street to G. Kaufman.

$3,000,000 in Mortgage Loans.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., has recently placed mortgage loans aggregating $3,000,000, ranging in amounts from $10,000 to $650,000. Among them were $650,000 on the duplex apartment house at Sixty-seventh Street and Central Park West, $110,000 on the twelve-story building at 29 West Thirty-fourth Street, $300,000 on a studio apartment on Sixty-seventh Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue; $175,000 on the apartment house at the southwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-eighth Street, $160,000 on the building under construction at 509 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the new Postal Life Insurance Building at the southeast corner of Forty-third Street.

$125,000 Private Residence.

Plans were filed yesterday by McKim, Mead & White, architects for the new residence to be erected by Thomas Newbold of Hyde Park, at 13 and 15 East Seventy-ninth Street, a plot 37 feet front between Fifth and Madison Avenues. It will be a five-story dwelling, fireproof, with a facade of brick and limestone. The cost has been placed at $125,000.

To Build On Old Church Property.

The Consolidated Gas Company, which purchased the old building of the Central Presbyterian Church at 212 to 216 West Fifty-seventh Street last Fall, is having plans prepared by the architects, Warren & Wetmore, for erecting on the site a six-story branch building. The plot has a frontage of 120 feet between Seventh Avenue and Broadway.

Realty Notes.

The only auction offering scheduled yesterday was that of the four-story dwelling at 145 East Thirty-seventh Street at foreclosure sale. It was adjourned sine die.

Wolfsohn & August have moved their real estate office from 30 Church Street to Fordham Road and Grand Boulevard.

Plans are being prepared by H. B. Milliken for a twelve-story apartment house at 302 to 308 West Eighty-sixth Street, to cost about $40,000.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company will sell at auction today in the Bronx Salesroom, a vacant plot comprising the southerly end of the block bounded by West Farms Road, Jennings Street and Boone Avenue.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

CHURCH ST, 47 s e corner Fulton St, south store; Schulte Realty Co., 63 Park Row, to Pasquale Capotosto, 113 Avenue B, from Aug. 1, 1916, to April 30, 1921; attorney, James V. di Crosco, 41 Park Row.....$1,800

VESEY ST, 26, store; Oswald C. Villard to Frank D. Follansbee, 207 West 98th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; address, 26 Vesey St.....$3,200

SAME PROPERTY, assignment of lease; Frank D. Follansbee to Follansbee Restaurant Co., 26 Vesey St, a. t., July 7; address, same.....$1

124TH ST, 166 to 172 East, all; Mary E. Powers et al, individually, executors, &c., Jesse W. Powers et al to A. Finkenberg's Sons, Inc., s e corner 124th St and 3d Av, 10 years, from Aug. 1, 1916, 5 years, renewal.....$7,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

124TH ST, 538 and 540 West; Elias H. Lang against G. F. R. Realty Co., owner and contractor.....$10

11TH ST, 718 to 722 East; Joseph Whitman against Fred Schlesinger, owner and contractor.....$125

Bronx.

194TH ST, n s, whole block front between Briggs and Valentine Avs, 67.5x113.6x irregular; Central Marble Works, Inc., against Poe Park Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$182

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

PAULDING AV, e s, 59.4 ft s of 217th St, 50x100; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against Pauline Greenberg et al., Nov. 17, 1915.....$100

6TH AV, e s, 59.4 ft s of 3d St, 50x100; Sam Gold against Pauline Greenberg et al., June 6, 1916.....$12

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Just Completed—51 East 92nd Street

Entirely renovated. New hardwood floors throughout. Electric lights; 12 rooms and 3 baths. Decorations to suit. Caretaker on premises or inquire

CHAS. GULDEN, 50 Elizabeth St.

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HUNTINGTON
10,000 SQUARE FEET

$100 HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE WARRANTY DEED. FINEST SOIL FOR FARMING.

$5 Down. $2 Monthly

Call or write for free R. R. tickets. B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

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1896 Lexington Ave.

Corner house; 9 rooms, bath, 2 toilets; electric light; American basement; newly decorated; suitable for physician or dentist. Apply to

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Select and Complete List on Application.
$1,200 to $6,000.
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15 Minutes from Herald Sq.
Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.

New Colonial Dwelling

Unusually attractive home with 9 rooms and 2 baths; hardwood floors throughout. For sale at a reasonable price and on convenient terms. Many other new houses ready for occupancy from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R.: WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 10.16, 11.05 A. M.; 12.00 noon, 12.30, 12.52, (1.14 Saturday only), 1.32 (1.52 Saturday only), 2.06, 2.45, 3.00, 3.45, 4.11, 4.29, 5.00, 5.12, 5.33 P. M., &c. SUNDAYS—8.25, 9.07, 10.00, 10.35, 11.16, 11.40 A. M.; 12.35, 1.08, 1.56, 2.17, 3.05, 3.31, 4.06, 4.51, 5.25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

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NEPONSIT

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Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 8 large rooms, bath; open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity, gas; full cellar; hot water heat; new model gas range with extra hot water attachment; large plot 9,800 sq. feet; abundance of shrubbery and large shade trees; price $4,950; worth $6,000; responsible party can take possession for $600 cash, balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. B. Great Bargain, 243 West 34th St.

Sacrifice Home, Water Front.

Rights, elegant sandy bathing beach, enjoy all water sports in refined community; elegant all-year home and swell bath, gas, electricity, steam heat, range, tubs, open fireplace; all hardwood finish, magnificent in every detail; grounds all laid out in shrubs, etc. Don't miss this chance; a gift at $5,150; $200 cash and $20 monthly.
OWNER, B. E., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

Patchogue Estate Bargain!

Magnificent five-acre estate, Patchogue, overlooking Bay; beautiful grounds; excellent neighborhood; residence, 15 rooms, 4 baths, garage, stables, barns, numerous outbuildings; $20,000, worth double.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK.

BUNGALOW.

Modern in every detail, 5 rooms and bath; one minute's walk to bathing beach; boating, fishing, etc.; 40 minutes from city; price $2,800; $500 cash, balance $18 per month. B., Bungalow, 243 West 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWNER MUST SELL

or rent, with privilege of purchase, new house, Gregorian Colonial, built by private gentleman for his own occupancy at COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Westchester's exclusive colony, 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements; high elevation; 9 large rooms, 2 baths, attractive sleeping porch, large open fireplace. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 209, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

HANDSOME 12 ACRE ESTATE AT SCARSDALE.

High elevation, modern dwelling, 3 baths, sleeping porches, garage, chauffeur's quarters; orchard; near country club. Sacrifice price $25,000.

FOX REALTY COMPANY
51 East 42nd Street. 2875 Murray Hill.

SERVICE FOR THE COUNTRY HOME BUYER!

at the COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION. Headquarters for Westchester and Long Island Real Estate. Call or write. ROBERT E. FARLEY, President, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. Special elevator on Suburban Ramp.

FOR SALE OR RENT

At COLONIAL HEIGHTS, attractive 8-room house, 2 baths, open fireplace, hot water heat; high elevation, shade; near station and schools. A. Reimer, Room 1,118 Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 4500.

Scarsdale—White Plains.

Furnished and unfurnished rentals—

GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East Forty-First Street, New York City

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS

OFFICE SPACE TO LET

For a large corporation—auxiliary office of 30,000 to 50,000 square feet; office space in modern fireproof building, four minutes from Grand Central Depot. Unobstructed light all sides; 15,000 feet to floor; three elevators, first-class operating service. Partitions.

Rate .75 a Square Foot.

H. C. McNULTY, Rental Agent
TEMPORARY OFFICE: 30 East 42d St., Manhattan.
BROKERS PROTECTED.

OFFICES

A FEW DIFFERENT SIZES
1,000 OUTSIDE WINDOWS
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Most wonderful building ever erected
—NO FILMS—
108-110-112 W. 40th Street
30 Stories Room 1409 7122 Bryant

LOFT 7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR. New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.
247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 31 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth; or your own broker.

17 MADISON AVENUE.

Madison Square South, Loft 25x100 sublet, at a bargain; possession; fireproof building.

CUTNER & LIPSET.
1181 Broadway, Phone 9328 Madison Sq. On premises, or your own broker.

LIGHT STORE

In high-class sprinklered building on East 23d St., near Second Avenue; size, 72x90. Will carry heavy weights. Very low insurance.
E. W. Bliss Bldgs., 312 E. 23d St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HANDSOME HOME WITH GARAGE

at a bargain; business necessitates removal to California; house contains 10 large rooms, 2 baths; every modern convenience; handsome fixtures, &c.; located on large corner plot, nicely laid out; flower and vegetable garden, all well cared for; a big bargain for quick sale; good transportation; 30 minutes out.
T. F. HAYES,
Room 518, 47 West 34th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Beautiful Country Home
Remarkable Value, $7,500.
Easy Terms to Suit.

Taken from Photograph.

Situated less than one hour from the heart of Manhattan in a select locality possessing an almost undreamed-of combination of natural advantages—Mountains, Lakes, Fine Old Trees, Superb Air, and Splendid Water from Artesian Wells, Guaranteeing Absolute Protection Against Contamination.

Convenient Transportation Facilities to and from New York.

Modern House, of an old and pleasing design, on solid stone foundations. Grounds 100 by 187 feet, nicely shaded, affording a beautiful outlook over Wildwood Lake.

Has large veranda, living room with open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen.

Six large bedrooms, three bathrooms, spacious closets.

Parquet floor, running water, electric light, steam heat, beamed ceilings, walls paneled in hardwood. House only recently completed. Full information from

ATTORNEY, H 381, Times Downtown.

Summer and Winter Home
Near the Water
Easy Commutation. Ex. Service.
7 ROOMS, TILED BATH.
Grounds 100x150 Feet.
Price $6,000, Terms to Suit.
Ideal Commutation to City.

This beautiful all-year home on a high ridge overlooks lakes and takes in the surrounding country in a panoramic view for miles. Fine type modern English home, equipped with electricity, hardwood floors, &c. Convenient to club, golf links, and station. Ideal water sports. High and healthy.

R. F. BARNES,
170 B'way. Tel. 1521 Cort.

BUNGALOW

Modern in every detail, 5 rooms and bath; one minute's walk to bathing beach; boating, fishing, etc.; 40 minutes from city; price $2,800; $500 cash, balance $18 per month. B., Bungalow, 243 West 34th St.

$2,500, EASY TERMS
$4,500 Can Remain on 1st Mtge.
English Home
NEAR THE WATER.
49 Min. on Train.

9 Rooms 2 Baths

A picturesque home with every convenience. In healthiest section near N. Y. 800 ft. elev. Artesian well water free from contamination. Has living room with open fireplace, dining room, pantry and kitchen. Six large bedrooms, 2 baths. Parquet floors, electric light. Ideal boating, bathing, golf, country club nearby. Send for photo.
E. A. MANCHESTER,
170 Bway, N. Y.
Tel. 1521 Cort.

★ **IF YOU HAVE $150,** ★

Are Socially Eligible for Membership IN COUNTRY CLUB,
Can Pay $50 a Month for 3 Months, and Then Easy Monthly Payments Like Rent, YOU CAN OWN THIS DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE, built on large shaded plot in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony 14 miles out; 6 large rooms; tiled bath; wide porches; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; 5 minutes' walk from Club House and Golf Course. For particulars, write TREASURER, P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
WEST END SECTION.

Modern house with 9 bedrooms, 4 baths, for rent to November 1st, beautifully furnished and ready for occupancy, 50 miles out, 70 trains daily, 2 blocks from ocean, overlooking lake. No reasonable offer refused.
HENRY M. FITCH,
Tel. 2582 Cortlandt. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

MUST SELL TO CLOSE ESTATE.

At Plainfield, N. J., 24 miles out, C. R. R. of N. J., special club car expresses; handsome 14 room house; every improvement; fine garden, fruit trees, shrubbery. Plot 94x210; exclusive neighborhood. Price $13,500, f. & c. mtge back. Estate, 1,046 Hillside Ave., Plainfield.

AT COST—NEW COLONIAL HOUSE

8 rooms, 3 baths; garage; Ocean Boulevard, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., overlooking ocean and bay; for rental price; conveniences; inspection; photo., particulars; Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9, 10, 11 Room Apartments
$1,600 to $2,700 per annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street)

Apartments of Seven Rooms and Bath
59-63 W. 87th St.
Apply to
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.,
165 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 7475.

THE WILTON
601 W. 164TH ST.
N. W. CORNER BROADWAY.
Elevator, High Class. Every Improvement.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $35 TO $60
Concessions. Immediate Possession

Apartments of Highest Character
Two New Buildings
Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
108th St. and Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,400.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 MADISON AVE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4, 5 & 6 Rooms
All Front Apartments
from $780 to $1,200.
214-220 West 110th St.
At Broadway

The MARC ANTONY
and
PRINCE HUMBERT
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
(Managing Agent)
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

CARLISLE DWELLINGS
450 West End Ave., S. E. Cor. 82d
11 ROOMS
$2,600-$2,700
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.
8 and 10 Room Duplex Apts., $2,200—$2,650
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, N. W. Cor. 85th.
6 Rooms $1,300-$1,500
7 Rooms $1,500
9 Rooms $2,500
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St., Near Broadway.
4 to 8 Rooms
$780 to $1,300
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

Just Completed.
Palisades Apartments
N. E. Cor. Haven Av. & 170th St.
A few blocks west of B'way.
These high-class houses command a beautiful view of the Palisades, the Hudson, and surrounding country.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms
AT MODERATE RENTS.
Every up-to-the-minute improvement, electricity, telephone, etc.
Renting man on premises, or
Aud. 9080 **Nehring Brothers,** St. Nicholas Ave., Cor. 174th.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST.
Cor. Broadway—Garnet Hall.
4 to 7 large outside rooms; all night elevator; large closets; moderate rents. Elegant foyer; choice location; possession. Apply Superintendent.

THE PLAZA
795 ST. NICHOLAS AV. (COR. 150TH ST.)
Attractive eight-room apartments with every improvement. All night elevator service. RENT $65.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The ROGER-MORRIS
New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.
3-4-5-6 Up to Date All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $360 TO $925 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1300 (YEARLY).
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND-FLOOR APARTMENT, SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

667 West 161st
at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

TERRACE COURT
202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Southeast corner 93d St.
7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Fireproof building and modern in every respect. Renting agent on premises, or
J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.
Phone Columbus 3957.

JUST COMPLETED in West Bronx two high-class apartment houses, having the exclusiveness of a private house.
2635-2639 SEDGWICK AVE.
NEAR KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.
Convenient 225th Broadway Subway and University Av. and Van Cortlandt Park cars.
5 Beautiful rooms and bath; every newest improvement, including rear balcony which overlooks Harlem River.
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY ON PREMISES.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS,
From Oct. 1st—Rents Reasonable.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY
New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK.
Attractive Studios, also two-room and bath Studio Apartments facing the Park.
INNES & CENTER, 30 East 20th.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK
MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Av., 8 Minutes to Botanical Gardens, N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 198th St., 8d Av. "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms..$26-$34-$42

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Real Estate and Insurance, 340 Madison Av.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO., Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

CORNER 130TH ST. AND OLD BROADWAY, 50x100; NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED; SUBJECT TO MORTGAGE, $7,500. OWNER, 12 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Have some attractive bargains in private houses, west side, north of 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, at 103d. Tel. Riverside 973.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home near lake, every modern improvement, big, airy rooms finished in A1 style; large veranda, nice garden plot; few minutes from trolley and station and near lake with a fine view; only 25 minutes out. Owner will take $300 cash and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Four tenements with stores; East 125th St.; one mortgage; equity, $90,000; must have some cash. B 71 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, 2 beautiful, large bedrooms with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123, Times Downtown.

Cosy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Want to sell my cosy 6-room house, with a nice, large garden plot, for $100 down and $12 monthly; near city and trolley; right price to good party. B, Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WATERFRONT SITES, 30 minutes from Broad way; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Owner wishes to dispose of fine little farm with a 6-room house, barn, etc.; room for chickens; garage, lawn, paths, shrubs, all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sell for $300 down and balance easy to reliable family; healthy location. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. S. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

FREE! Beautiful illustrated birdseye view map of Long Island and vicinity, showing best places to buy medium priced homes and farms on very easy terms. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO., 18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

To let by the year, furnished, $100; unfurnished, $85; nine-room house. R. E. O'Hara, 152 Livingston, Forest Hills, L. I.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

Country Homes, Farms, Shore Fronts. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d.) N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ELLENVILLE, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y. For Sale—Five acres, (near Yama Farms Inn,) with old Colonial dwelling; modern conveniences; good water supply; can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further information from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty Street, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

450 ACRES ALL UNDER CULTIVATION, producing great crops of wheat, corn, oats; 3 sets of buildings; on macadam road near 2 R. R. stations; the best big practical farm in Warren Co.; at less than $100 per acre. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

Roseville section of Newark; a 12-room detached brick dwelling on North 7th St., on a plot 80x100; will sell much below value and on easy terms. W. H. Silk, 138 East 38th St.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—At 4 P. M. another tropical disturbance was apparently central between Turks Island and Nassau with a northward or northwestward movement. Owing to lack of reports it is impossible at this time to give definite information as to the intensity and exact direction of movement of the disturbance. Cautionary advices were issued Monday morning and repeated Monday evening.

During the last twenty-four hours there were showers in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, thunder showers in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, Georgia, the East Gulf States, and the Rocky Mountain region and in widely separated localities in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the extreme Northwest. Rains also continued in the western portions of the North Pacific States. Temperatures were seasonable in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and are somewhat lower in the Far Northwest. Elsewhere they remain high.

Unsettled, showery weather will continue Tuesday and Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, Virginia, and Maryland, and there will also be thunder showers Tuesday night or Wednesday in Michigan. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Temperature changes will be unimportant. Additional flood warnings have been issued for the rivers of South Carolina.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be gentle to moderate, mostly southerly weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south, except east off the Florida Coast, partly cloudy weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.

New England and Western New York.—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	72	68	4 P. M.	87	73
6 A. M.	71	68	9 P. M.	74	73
9 A. M.	80	71	9 P. M.	75	71
12 M.	86	84	11 P. M.	74	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70, at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature 85 degrees at 12:45 P. M., minimum 68 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 94 per cent. at 8 A. M., 94 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

		Loss.
A.M.		
5:25—62 E. 116 St.;	Horace Ely	Slight
8:30—Blackrock & Zerega Avs.;	Bronx Gas & Electric Company	Slight
11:30—154 Goerck St.;	Roth & Magiles	Slight
P.M.		
1:45—511 W. 159 St.;	S. Elsner	$1,000
2:50—2,076 2d Av.;	Jacob Rosen	Slight
2:50—224 Ann and 108	A. Van Buren	Slight
3:50—123 Columbia St.;	Building	Slight
9:00—320 E. 5th St.;	Edward Parnis	Slight
10:10—2,196 3 Av.;	Winter & Co	$1,500
10:40—169 E. 53 St.;	M. Adilhert	Not given.
11:40—Av A & 15 St.;	(auto) L. Smith	Slight
11:50—639 W. 21 St.;	Reliable Fur Dressing Co.	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrol, G. H. Griffin, 161, to B. B. Squad, duty in Bor. Inspt's Office, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 19. W. Wahrenberg, Traf. Div., Sub-div. B, and O. H. Wash, Traf. Div., Sub-div. D, to 2 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., July 18.

Leaves of Absence: (Without pay) Patrol, Jas. Conahan, 76, 7 days, 12:01 A. M., July 19. Prob. Patrol, R. Hansen, Train, School, 1 day, 9 A. M., July 22.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report to Firem. 1st Gr. W. H. Breuer, at the 7th Reg. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M. tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 18; J. T. Foote, 18; A. Hothersall, 31; R. Bornholz, 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, 56; W. Klein, No. 2, 72; W. Clancy, 76; E. J. Donovan, 78; J. L. Dressler, 85; E. E. Dammeyer, 95; R. Lipschutz, 217; F. Ergenzinger, 237; F. M. Munn, 243; W. F. Hickey, 249; C. A. Widmer, Jr., 250; J. J. Goldsmith, 262; J. Wolfe, Jr., 8; Escher, 262; A. G. Klein, 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., 277; T. S. Richards, 282; A. T. Cole, 290; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; T. McGrath, 25; J. A. Unrath, 40; A. J. Muir, 45; R. C. Fraser, 80; W. H. Breuer, 112; H. Olsen, 124; E. Bernsen, 127 N. J. Bruno, 128; C. G. Brown, 137; H. Brenner, 140; J. Miller, No. 3, 144; W. F. Gallagher, 4; A. A. Stack, 148; J. R. Murray, 149; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.)

Decisions rendered: Firem. 1st gr. T. J. Moore, Eng. 8, (absence without leave.) two leaves withheld; Firem. 1st gr. E. P. McCallen, Eng. 33, (same.) five leaves withheld; (absence without leave from proper authority,) sentence suspended; Firem. 1st gr. S. Mendelson, Eng. 56, (conduct prejudicial to good reputation and discipline of the dept.,) three leaves withheld.

Transfer, at 8 A. M., July 18: Eng. of Steamer J. Thompson, Eng. 224 to Eng. 255.

Special leaves: Eng. of Steamer W. H. Robinson, Eng. 5, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 18; Firem. 1st gr. J. J. Harrison, Eng. 75, 36 hours, 8 A. M., July 20.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for engineering chemist. The subjects and weights are: technical, 6; experience, 4. Candidates must have a degree showing the completion of a standard course of instruction on chemistry as the major subject in a college or technical school of recognized standing. The minimum age is 21 years. The salary is $1,500. There are two vacancies in the Central Testing Laboratory.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 9 at the New York Custom House an examination for field matron, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Indian Service at salaries ranging from $600 to $840 a year. Competitors will be examined in keeping accounts, essay, elementary sewing, cooking and general household management, sanitation, hygiene, care of sick, and care and feeding of children, home gardening and poultry raising, methods of social work, training and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly rates to Teachers and Students.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano; single room.

68TH, 26 EAST.—Furnished rooms and bath; at Summer rates, for students.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Cool back parlor with extension; also other rooms; telephone; references.

12TH, 41 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; running water; telephone; quiet, refined; references.

15TH, 249 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms, $2.50-$4; exclusive residence; telephone; exceptionally desirable.

46TH, 19 WEST.—Two rooms; bath; near 5th Av.; $48.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Attractive ground floor suite, with separate entrance; every convenience.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; electricity, telephone; private bath; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large, front, south room; small room; Summer rates.

61ST, 30 WEST.—Large furnished room for gentleman; moderate price; bath; private house; telephone.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Delightfully cool, scrupulously clean large rooms; single, very moderate; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually attractive, high-class rooms; private baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Medium, small rooms, lavatory; music, dancing, parlor.

72D, WEST, Near Park.—(Private family.) large, bright, cool room, adjoining bath; shower; electricity; $5-$7; gentleman. *Columbus 2051.

75D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally fine large rooms; private bath; electricity; fine view.

78D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath adjoining; southern exposure and telephone.

78D, 302 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; near Riverside Drive.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite or separately, private bath; southern exposure. Gentleman.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Airy, clean, single, double rooms; bath; conveniences; $4, $9.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; board optional; references.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with bath, in private home; suitable for party of gentlemen; also large single rooms, with bath, electricity, phone.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath, apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Lovely, cool, single front room; electricity; telephone; $3.50; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms, $3 up; hot water; telephone.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms; private baths, with shower; electricity; $12.

82D, 112 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; private bath; electricity; smaller rooms; running water.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large and small well furnished rooms; private bath, electricity.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath; smaller room; breakfast; fine home surroundings.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; gentlemen only; references. Pope.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to baths; private house.

96TH, 221 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Suite or single rooms, front. 3-D.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house, well-furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $6.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant, large, cool, airy rooms; running water; moderate. Apt. 4D.

99TH ST., WEST.—Attractively furnished room, adjoining bath, for gentleman in first-class apartment near Riverside Drive, with couple speaking French and Spanish; references exchanged. B 100 Times.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; comfortable; baths.

104TH, (Broadway.)—Private family offers choice rooms; select elevator apartment. B 6 Times.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, cool room; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Well ventilated; Hudson view; $7; convenient location; elevator. 2B.

BROADWAY, 2,025, (70th.)—Pleasant room in apartment for lady; references. Apartment 4G.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 66.—Couple having cooking apartment, opposite park, rent delightful room; private lavatory; telephone 7915 Columbus.

WEST END AV., 412.—In private family, 1 or 2 communicating rooms, with running water; large closets; all conveniences; breakfast optional. Apt. 15 North.

YOUNG WOMAN having handsomely furnished apartment, Riverside Drive and 79th St., will rent one room with running water and use of kitchen to young woman desiring absolute independence and having satisfactory references. Address B 86 Times.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Two rooms or alcove room, furnished, or unfurnished, for two business women; strictly private refined family; references; state best terms; conveniences; full description. G 205 Times Downtown.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—1st Lt. J. G. Donovan, C. A. C., upon relief from recruiting service, or about July 28, will proceed to headquarters, Coast Defenses of the Delaware, for duty.

Capt. A. F. Cassel, C. A. C., (Major, Ord. Dept.,) will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

1st Lt. A. J. Hanlon, 24th Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President on an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station, or to place of receipt by him of this order.

The following Board of Officers of the 13th Cav. is appointed to meet at Columbus, N. M., for examination of officers who have applied for transfer to the cavalry arm: Maj. J. E. Stockle, Capt. J. M. Morgan, and 1st Lts. A. E. Wilbourn, N. B. Briscoe, and R. D. Johnson.

2d Lt. L. M. Logan, 6th Inf., will report to the President of the foregoing board at Columbus for examination for transfer to the cavalry, then to his station.

Orders of July 11, relating to 1st Lt. H. H. Slaughter, 13th Inf., revoked.

1st Lt. H. H. Slaughter, 13th Inf., will report to Lt. Col. W. Lassiter, 2d F. A., President of an examining board at Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Capt. O. G. Collins, C. A. C., is relieved from duty as Staff Commissary, 4th Provisional Regt.; C. A. C., and Capt. J. M. Page, C. A. C., is detailed in his stead.

Capt. G. Parker, C. A. C., is relieved from duty as Staff Quartermaster, 5th Provisional Regt., C. A. C., and Capt. H. R. Casey, C. A. C., is detailed in his stead.

Maj. N. Gapen, M. C., is detailed a member of the Board of Medical Officers appointed to meet at Ft. Jay, N. Y., in orders of July 6, to conduct examination of applicants for appointment in the M. C.

2d Lt. F. C. Kearns, Q. M. C., to Ft. Sam Houston for duty.

Chaplain E. J. Griffin is assigned to the C. A. C. He will report to commanding officer Ft. Myer, Va., on or about Aug. 14, for temporary duty for a period not exceeding five days, then to Ft. Jay, N. Y., and report to the commandant, Atlantic Branch, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, for duty until further orders.

Capt. A. Youngjof, Philippine Scouts, now on leave at San Francisco, will report to commanding officer, Letterman Hospital, for treatment.

Following promotions of officers of the cavalry arm are announced: R. F. Tate, 1st Lt., 8th., to Captain, 8th; S. C. Megill, 1st Lt., (Signal Corps,) to Capt. 13th, and R. S. Donaldson, 2d Lt., 13th, to 1st Lt. 17th.

Leave: 1st Lt. D. H. Scott, 5th Cav., 2 months.

Navy.

Jr. Gde. Lt. H. S. Haislip, to the Buffalo, Ens. J. T. Mathews, Radio Station, Miami, Fla., to Naval Academy, P. J. Searles, the New Jersey, July 29, to Naval Academy, and W. E. Miller, the Rhode Island, to temporary duty the Alabama.

Asst. Surgs. J. T. Boone, Marine Brigade, Port au Prince, Haiti, to treatment, Norfolk Naval Hospital; A. G. Glenn, M. R. C., to Navy Recruiting Station, Burlington, Vt.; L. D. Arbuckle, M. R. C., to Boston Naval Hospital, and G. F. Faulkner, M. R. C., to Navy Recruiting Station, Nashville, Tenn.

P. A. Payms. H. T. Sandiln, to Boston Yard, and R. E. Corcoran, the Alert, to the St. Louis.

Asst. Paymrs. S. R. White, Jr., to Philadelphia Yard, and J. D. P. Hodapp, to Asiatic Station, via August transport.

Boatn. W. A. Martin, the Potomac, to the Charleston.

Chief Carpenters F. W. Wilte, to Key West, Fla., Yard, Aug. 14; A. Bledsoe, Key West Yard, to the Utah; J. J. Murphy, Mare Island Yard, to the Animas, Col., Hospital ship, and L. A. Maaske, the Utah, home, wait orders.

Chief Pay Clks. R. L. Gresitt, Mare Island Yard, to the Colorado, and R. C. Vasey, to Mare Island Yard.

Pay Clks. A. G. King, Puget Sound Yard, to the Denver; F. J. Farber, the Denver, home, wait orders; E. M. Cronin, the Colorado, home, wait orders, and G. C. Tasker, the North Dakota, to the Vermont.

Act. Pay Clk. E. L. Gray, the Alabama, to the Cyclops, then to his station.

Chief Pay Clk. C. E. Crossman, the Melville, to Norfolk Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Amphrite, at New London; Celtic, at Guantanamo; Cleveland and Yorktown, at Guaymas; Denver, at San Blas; Glacier, at San Francisco; Hull and Nero, at La Paz; Jason, at San Diego; Kearsarge, Kentucky, New Jersey, and the Virginia, at Fort Pond Bay; Mayflower and Uncas, at Washington; New Hampshire, at New York Yard; New Orleans, at Port Angeles; Paulding and Worden, at Newport; Sterling, at Sewalls Point; Terry, at Charleston, and the Wheeling at Carmen.

Sailed—Abarenda, Nagasaki for Guam; Alabama and Rhode Island, Philadelphia for Fort Pond Bay; Brutus, La Paz for Corinlo; Caesar, Norfolk for Azores; Castine, Sanchez for Santo Domingo City; Chattanooga, La Paz for Manzanillo; Chicago, Philadelphia for Delaware Breakwater; Drayton, Delaware Breakwater for Newport; Hannibal, Tompkinsville for Portsmouth; Kanawha, Boston for Norfolk; Louisiana, Norfolk for Fort Pond Bay; Marblehead, Astoria for Port Angeles; Mars, La Paz for Guaymas; Memphis, Santo Domingo City for Port au Prince; Nanshan, San Diego for Tiburon; Nashville, New Orleans for Tampico; Oregon, San Francisco for cruise; Paul Jones and the Preble, San Diego for La Paz.

The mail address of the Albany has been changed from "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.," to "In care of Postmaster, New York."

The Nashville has been assigned to duty with the cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet.

The Roe, now at Key West, has been ordered to Pensacola for duty with the Aviation Station at that place.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A contract has been awarded for installing electric light equipment in P. S. 120, Brooklyn.

The semi-annual report of the Committee on Sites has just been made as required by the by-laws.

The leave of absence without pay granted to Thomas J. Cline, an Inspector of Repairs in the School Buildings Bureau, has been extended for six months, for restoration of health.

The resignation of Frederick Kildt, architectural draughtsman in the Division of Reference and Research, has been accepted.

The assignment of Irene London as a substitute leader at large to the office of the Inspector of Classes for the Blind has been continued.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

MANUFACTURERS!

Just now you have a golden opportunity for opening up and developing a great field of commerce in South America; but to do so successfully you must be represented by men who know the language, who know existing business conditions, and who know the people. A gentleman who has resided in Latin America 15 years, thoroughly conversant with the business and financial conditions of the most important republics, and who has extensive commercial and social relations throughout the country, desires to join a firm dealing or about to open up business relations with South America; excellent references. A. F. P., B 98 Times.

Unusual Opportunity.—We are offered the agency for New York and vicinity for Ford one-ton truck attachments; can handle in connection with our present business; required $10,000; fully secured; investigate this. G S Times.

Partner wanted to invest about $25,000, business established 14 years; capital stock, $60,000; large profits guaranteed; mortgage securities; letter only. F 338 Times Downtown.

Wanted—A manicurist with a trade to establish herself in my beauty parlors on a profit-sharing basis. Call Mme. "Gabrielle," 202 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 6072.

A partner wanted, who can invest $5,000 in a profitable mercantile business, showing good returns. F 364 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted as active partner prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. Z 280 Times Annex.

Capital Wanted.—Large metal and hardware manufacturing company, New York City, are desirous of increasing their facilities and production; we are working day and night on our present facilities and turning down orders that are very profitable; we would like to have you look over our books and also references. G 12 Times.

Responsible business man, having recently sold his interest in successful and well known concern, is ready to take over the distribution, or selling, advertising, and financing accounts of an article of real merit; propositors must stand strict investigation; principals only; first letter must give enough details for consideration. A 11 Times.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7894.

Will buy or lease factory suitable for manufacturing clothing; out of town; state full particulars. B 74 Times.

Young man desires connection with established business; capital and services. F 376 Times Downtown.

Good rooming house wanted; central location; give particulars. B 76 Times.

Farmer take few foxes for breeding purposes; will build pens. B 88 Times.

Moving picture house wanted; 500 capacity. B 79 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

WILL ACCEPT BEST OFFERS.
Buick 1913, roadster.
Saxon 1915, roadster.
Grant 1915, roadster.
Chalmers 1915, 7-passenger.
Maxwell delivery car.
Ford 1913, 1914, roadsters.
Cole 1913, roadster.
Studebaker 1913, 7-passenger.
TIME PAYMENTS CONSIDERED.
SAXON SALES CO.,
1,270 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Norwalk.—Gentleman will sacrifice exceptionally fine Norwalk classy toy tonneau six, five-passenger; underslung; absolutely perfect every respect, including Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting system; $475; inspection and demonstration. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

1915 Winton, 7-passenger; cost $3,500; $1,250.
1911 National landaulet; excellent condition; $300.
1911 Thomas 4-cylinder limousine; perfect condition; $300.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Packard for Sale.—New 1916 twin six standard Packard limousine, 135-inch wheel base; delivered to owner April, 1916; run 3,800 miles; perfect condition; first offer of $4,000 takes car; inspection by appointment. B 92 Times.

Ford touring car; also runabout; both cars almost new; have electric lights, self-starters, demountable rims, extra rim, shoes, and tools; will sell one car. 692 Willoughby Av., near Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Hudson six, 5-passenger automobile, splendid condition throughout; electric starter, lights, extras; sacrifice $550. Richardson, 32 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Peerless seven-passenger touring; exceptionally fine condition; fully equipped, including Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting, demountable rims, extra tires, tubes, &c. Phone 2385 Astoria.

Mitchell light 5 passenger, practically new, touring automobile; luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, lights, &c.; only used 4 months; sacrifice; $475. Private garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

BUICK MODEL 37 TOURING.
Complete five passenger; electric self-starter, lighting; most satisfactory type in Buick line; bargain. Owner, 305 West 79th.

Overland roadster, two-passenger, practically new, used one season carefully, electric starter, lights, &c., sacrifice, $350. Mrs. Burnside, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Rolls-Royce 1913 cabriolet in perfect condition for sale reasonable. Address Rolls-Royce-Aeon Garage, 76th St., at Broadway.

LITTLE 6-46 HUDSON.
1915 light seven-passenger, perfect order; big reduction. Garage, 305 West 79th.

Willys Ulity, one-ton motor truck, $450; equipped with full panel body; second-hand, but excellent condition. 239 W. 50th St.

PACKARD.—Twin Six Packard Touring Car; also phaeton bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1790 Broadway.

Chevrolet roadster, 1915; perfect condition; 2 new tires; run 6,000 miles; make appointment for inspection. Smith, Gramercy 5010.

Buicks, Overlands, Hupmobiles, Scripps, Hudsons, &c.; Lexington used car. Dept. 1,700 Broadway.

Renault, seven-passenger touring; A1 condition. Butler, 788 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Simplex 50 seven-passenger, perfect; self-start, up to date; $1,750. 1,874 Broadway.

Mercers, Cadillacs, Lancias, Packards, S. G. V.'s, many others. 1,700 B'way.

Fine used car, taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

Hudson 6-40 1916 touring; asking price $900; practically new; exceptional mechanical condition; shoes scarcely used, two extra; any demonstration or mechanical inspection day or evening. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, B'klyn.

Simplex 50 roadster, perfect, $700. 1,874 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETS; HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE; beautiful cars; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day, special rates month, year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3830 Bryant.

Packard Auto Owners' Association.—Recent models, splendidly equipped, owners drive in livery; rates reasonable. Circle 1294.

Packard cars, reasonable rates, by hour, trip, or month; competent chauffeurs. Columbus 7339. Daly, 22 West 60th St.

AUTOMOBILES.—RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward. Owner drives. References. Morningside 8834.

1916 7-passenger Chalmers; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Packard six-cylinder, Lozier touring car, hour, day, or month. Plaza 5440.

Packard 7-passenger touring for hire; hour, day, week; reasonable. Tel. 3828 Schuyler.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—500 automobiles for cash. What have you? 1,761 Broadway. Telephone Circle 2476.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Parts. The Gwilliam Co. 258 W. 58th St. (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.

Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Y. M. C. A., Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 223 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms; private bath; small rooms; board optional. Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

78D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near subway, elevated; table board; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with or without board; attractive; bath; cool; Summer rates.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Rooms with board; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive rooms; homelike; parlor dining; table guests; Summer rates.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; cool, elegant, large suite, bath; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity; reasonable.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House; newly decorated, attractive rooms; southern cooking; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST. — Accommodations for gentlemen in refined, exclusive Jewish home; references.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—There is no nicer part of town; owner takes pride in atmosphere of refinement; pleasant, cozy rooms; table guests taken.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room; references; Aeon.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Quarters for one, two gentlemen, with or without private bath; accommodations, surroundings and service unusual.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private boarding house; table guests; home cooking.

113TH, 580 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

140TH, 544 WEST.—Subway, Riverside; most healthy section; Audubon; bright, cool, comfortable rooms; good meals; piazza; social surroundings; $6 to $9 single; $14 up two; pamphlet. 2757 Audubon.

HOME AND CURE offered invalid by graduate nurse; no other patient; cool, quiet; beautiful view; city limits; moderate; references. G. N., Times, Harlem.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d St., opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room, also single room, single or en suite.

WEST END AV., 322.—Large, cool; subway, buses; all conveniences; excellent service.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y., 108 Beach 66th St., Gaston Av. Station. On ocean, 30 minutes from Broadway (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station,) 20 minutes, $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house; (100 guests, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table; room and board, $10, $20; special week-end rate, $6, Saturday dinner to Monday breakfast, including room, meals, railroad ticket, ocean bath. Phone 415 Hamilton.

Far Rockaway—Block from beach, high-class accommodations; refined guests; excellent table; week-end parties. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th St.; Phone 1166 F. R.

SEA GATE.—Large rooms; exceptional table; opposite ferry landing and Atlantic Yacht Club. Phone Carroll, 2,584 Coney Island.

HOWELL HOUSE, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; two hours city; three acres; fresh vegetables, own garden.

AMITYVILLE.—Water front; few adults accommodated; garage; bathing; fishing. Box 487. Telephone 245.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR.
Always cool, quiet; refined home; 30 minutes from Grand Central Station, 2 blocks to trolley, 10 minutes subway. 124 Bruce Av. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Glynn House, Warrensburg, N. Y.—Adirondack Mts., village suburb; near P. O. and church; fine table; cream, milk, fresh veg. etables; clean, airy rooms. B. F. Glynn, Prop.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

ORANGE, 97 PARK ST.—Private house, beautiful grounds, select location, $9.

Connecticut.

Among the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

The Elms and Cottages, Greenwich.—Select accommodations for families; moderate rates. Telephone 88.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted, within a few hours of New York City, rooms and board for a convalescent and three other adults, in a quiet, restful house where there are not many people; food must be best; modern conveniences essential. Z 317 Times Annex.

LONG BEACH.
Wanted by business man room for August; liberal remuneration. Box 14, 352 6th Av.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Drug Dept. Require a saleswoman, with a complete knowledge of the various rubber goods for medical use. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ASSISTANT for office; must write good hand; bright and willing; opportunity; experience not necessary. G 69 Times.

CAPABLE STENOGRAPHER and double entry bookkeeper; must be experienced. J. Tim, Room 811, 1,476 Broadway.

CLEANERS for seaside hospital, Staten Island; $16 monthly. Call 2 P. M. Tuesday, 103 Park Av., New York.

CONTROLLER and auditor for large out-of-town hotel; must be familiar with Whitney duplicating check system; good salary, room and meals, transportation. Apply Whitney Duplicating Check Co., 250 West 54th St.

FIFTH AVENUE RETAIL MILLINERY and dressmaking house requires competent assistants in the selling and management; under 35; not a question of bringing trade, but first-class ability is necessary; yearly position; salary. Box 92 Times.

A LARGE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICE OF FLOOR SUPERINTENDENTS AND AISLE MANAGERS; GOOD SALARIES TO THE RIGHT MEN. G 11 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, entry clerk; good penman, accurate at figures; over 23; state experience, references and salary wanted. Z 316 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced in brokerage bookkeeping. Charles C. James & Co., 1 Wall St.

BOY, about 16, wanted for general office work, with a knowledge of typewriting and stenography; an excellent opportunity to learn the advertising business; bright future. Address T. F., Box 99 Times.

BOY in office of publishing firm; bright, 16 years of age; must be well educated, willing and obliging; salary to start, $5. Answer, B. X, 41 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED, to learn woolen commission business; must be of good family and have excellent references. Worumbo Co., 584 4th Av.

BOY wanted, 15-18; bright, ambitious; some knowledge of typewriting preferable; good opportunity for advancement. Call 10 A. M., Room 2,848, 120 Broadway.

BRONZE FEEDERS wanted. Apply Sackett & Wilhelm, Grand St. and Morgan Av., Brooklyn.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT.—Experience for Scotch-American export house; knowledge of Spanish will be helpful, but not essential; apply, giving full particulars of experience; salary, $20-$25 per week. G 203 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, for private renting business; must live on premises; board and room furnished; good opportunity with good wages, and a good home for the right man who can qualify. Call at once, Harrison, 1,819 60th St., Brooklyn. Phone Bath Beach 8776.

COLLECTORS, experienced, for installment publishing business; salary $25 per day, commission and expenses; exceptional opportunity for producer. Apply after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

CREDIT investigator for banking institution; knowledge of typewriting essential; state experience, salary, and references. G 2 Times.

DEMONSTRATORS. — Ambitious men, now employed, but desiring outdoor position paying salary and commission, as demonstrators; $200, letter of credit, and reference required; experience unnecessary. Call Tuesday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., or 6 to 8 P. M., 1,328 Broadway, Room 1,044.

FIFTH AV. retail millinery and dressmaking house requires competent assistants in the selling and management, under 35; not a question of bringing trade, but first-class ability is necessary; yearly position; salary. 92 Times.

FIVE HIGH-CLASS ADVERTISING MEN WANTED

TO SELL ADVERTISING FOR THE OFFICIAL PROGRAM

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN'S FIELD DAY

TO BE HELD AT SH

GULF STREAM CURVE BLAMED FOR SHARKS

Incoming Skippers Report Warm Water Nearer Coast Than Ever Before.

OYSTER BAY SEES BIG ONE

Coast Guard War of Extermination Is Abandoned — Dynamite Would Kill All Fish.

Skippers of incoming vessels reported yesterday having sighted sharks in these waters, and every seaman is either evolving or holding to an opinion as to why the maneaters have made their appearance in force along the coast. Captain William Jensen of the United Fruit liner Calamares, that got in yesterday from Southern ports, voiced the opinion of many mariners when he said that the Gulf Stream had curved toward the coast. This opinion was corroborated by Captain Charles Satterlee of the Coast Guard cutter Tampa, which returned from ice patrol duty off the Grand Banks.

Captain Jensen reported that on Sunday night, when about 200 miles from New York, he tested the temperature of the water and found it 74 degrees, an unusual one for this climate. He is certain that the Gulf Stream is flowing nearer the coast, and that from now until Autumn the Atlantic in this vicinity will be alive with sharks.

The Captain of the bark Martha, which arrived from Rio Grande del Sul, reported that a school of sharks was sighted about 100 miles off Fire Island on Sunday. Another shark report was brought in by the Captain of the British steamer Merioneth from Gibraltar. He said the crew sighted sharks on July 6 and on succeeding days ranging in length from eight to ten feet, in large schools.

The American steamer Charles Beatty, which reached here Sunday night from Tilt Cove, N. F., reports the ocean alive with sharks. Captain Seeley says he never before saw so many sharks. From fifty miles east of Fire Island to port, he says, he saw schools of sharks, probably several hundred in all, from six to twelve feet long.

Captain Meyer of the Dutch steamer Beukelsydk, from Rotterdam, also reports sighting sharks in large schools. He declares he saw many sharks five days ago and every day since.

After a visit of investigation to Asbury Park by Captain G. L. Garden of the Coast Guard cutter Mohawk it was announced from Washington that the suggested campaign of extermination against sharks along the Atlantic by the Coast Guard Service had been abandoned. The Treasury officials, after considering the report of Captain Garden, came to his conclusion that such a campaign would be impracticable, and that the only sure method of protecting the bathers was the extension of the steel nets already in use. Dynamite could not be used without killing all the food fish in the vicinity, it was said. The Coast Guard officials will, however, continue to lend all assistance possible.

A shark nearly nine feet long was captured on the Long Island shore near Greenport yesterday. It weighed 300 pounds. It was snared in a fishing net and was dragged on shore and killed. From Islip comes the report of a dozen monster sharks seen off the Fire Island Beach.

Frank Flower and his sons, Butler and Allen, Bayville oystermen, were tied up in their boat in Oyster Bay, about a half-mile from the village, when, at the entrance of Bayville Creek, they sighted a nine-foot gray shark swimming up and down nearby. Butler went home and got a shotgun, returned to the boat, and Allen fired at the shark. He struck it at the base of its upper fin, and the monster jumped clear of the water and then dived, leaving a trail of blood behind.

Sharks were also reported from Glen Cove.

TAMPA, Fla., July 17.—The schooner W. D. Cash of the local fishing fleet returned to port today because fishing, the Captain said, was made impossible by schools of huge sharks. The sharks took fish that were hooked before they could be brought into the boat.

BEACH MAYORS PROTEST.

No More Sharks Than Any Other Summer, Ten Declare.

BEACH HAVEN, N. J., July 17.—Mayors of ten New Jersey coast resorts tonight issued a statement protesting against publication of stories which they declare "cause the public to believe the New Jersey seacoast is infested with sharks, whereas there are no more than any other Summer."

The statement, which adds that the business of the resorts has been "hurt without cause" by the "shark scare," is signed by Mayors W. L. Butler, Beach Haven; Harry Bacharach, Atlantic City; C. E. S. Hetrick, Asbury Park; C. W. Mathis, Seaside Park; Frank E. Smith, Wildwood; Joseph G. Campion, Ocean City; Samuel E. Herbert, Stone Harbor; William P. Lesseson, Manasquan; R. G. Poole, Belmar, and Alvah Strickland, Bayhead.

JAMES HUMPHREYS FINED.

Wealthy Youth Held for Speeding After Police Puncture Tire.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, July 17.—Not until they had commandeered an automobile and chased him to Greystone, after puncturing a rear tire of his racing machine with pistol bullets, did local policemen succeed today in arresting an autoist who said he was James Humphreys, a wealthy young man of Manhattan. Humphreys refused to stop after his car had demolished a traffic light at Warburton Avenue and Spring Street. In a crowded courtroom Humphreys pleaded guilty to breaking the lamp before Judge Humphreys tonight and was fined $25, which he paid.

Humphreys was driving a machine which is said to be the one with which Resta won a race at the Sheepshead Bay track a few weeks ago. When he smashed into the lamp, Patrolman John O'Leary, who said the act appeared deliberate, ordered him to stop. Instead of obeying, Humphreys drove his car ahead at high speed, and the officer fired at it. Patrolman David McQuade, who was on duty further along, heard the shot and was watching for the offender when he approached.

A small passenger car passed a moment before, and, leaping in, McQuade started in pursuit, firing three shots at the fleeing car as it went by. One shot hit a tire, which exploded, and the racer swerved, but the driver managed to keep it in the road with slackened speed as far as Samuel Untermyer's place at Greystone. There the rim was so far gone that Humphreys was compelled to stop.

FEAR RAMOS SAILORS FELL PREY TO SHARKS

Survivor of Sea Disaster Says Ravenous Fish Hindered Progress of Lifeboat.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 17.—Captain John McGoldrick, William Greenless of Brooklyn, the second officer, and nine members of a crew of twenty-five, who took the little coal steamship Ramos out from Philadelphia on July 9, it is feared, were victims of sharks after their ship was hammered to pieces in a hurricane fifty miles off the Bahamas on Wednesday, according to the story of fourteen survivors, who were landed here today. The men were brought in by the United Fruit Company's steamship José, which found them on Thursday morning in waterlogged lifeboats clubbing with oars at sharks that trailed them for fifty miles from the point where the Ramos sank.

Peter A. Ostra of New York, the first officer of the Ramos; George Arlt of Newark, N. J., chief engineer; William C. Kitchel of Lansdale, Pa., second engineer, and Ray Green, the wireless operator, were among those landed at the Arch Street pier today.

The Ramos ran into the hurricane on Monday night. She was bound for Cartagena, Colombia, with 800 tons of coal.

In telling today of the experiences of the cref, Ostra, the First Officer, said:

"One lifeboat turned over in the water because of the big seas, and all but one of the men got back into it when it was righted. That man was Wichman, and I saw a shark dart up and get him. You see, all our provisions had been carried overboard and brought the sharks around in hordes.

"The Captain ordered the second lifeboat out on Tuesday night, and said he would follow with the rest of the men. We saw them get the last boat out, but it vanished and we never saw it afterward. The sharks were so thick in the water then that we had difficulty at times in rowing. The oars were bumping them all the time. The Captain's boat shipped a lot of water, and I guess they went down.

"The Ramos sank in less than an hour after the last man was off. Her stern went down first, and within fifteen seconds she was out of sight. The Illinois was somewhere in the vicinity. There is one chance in a million that she may have picked up the Captain's boat, but I don't think that happened. I think the Captain's boat was overturned by the sharks."

Fish Pulls Boy Into River.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 17.—While fishing with a hand line this morning William Wesighan, 11 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wesighan of Cranford, fell from a projecting pier at the Red Bridge which projects over the Robinson branch of the Rahway River, and was drowned. The youngster, who was fishing with two other boys, had the line tied tightly about his left hand, and it is believed the hook was swallowed by a large fish, which pulled the lad from the pier.

Boy Conceals Playmate's Death.

When Thomas Monahan, 12 years old, failed to return to his home, at 144 Elm Street, Kearny, Sunday night, his mother did not worry, believing he had gone to the home of a brother in Harrison, but yesterday, when the lad did not return, Mrs. Monahan learned that her son had been seen with Herbert Hester on Sunday. She looked up Hester, and found out that the boys had gone swimming, and that her son had been drowned. Hester became so frightened, he said, that he had hidden his playmate's clothes and had kept his death secret. The body has not been recovered.

LINEMAN KILLED ON POLE.

Crowds in Trenton Street See Fatal Accident.

TRENTON, N. J., July 17.—About 500 persons witnessed the death of Lawrence Swain, a lineman, this evening on top of a pole in the business portion of this city. He had gone aloft to make repairs to a wire, despite the warnings of firemen, and had been at work only a few minutes when he was seen to fall. His body dropped to the second crossarm, five feet below, and hung there until released, nearly half an hour later by men from the Public Service station, who were provided with ropes. When the body was lowered to the ground a pulmotor was used, but it was of no avail.

Swain, who lived at 219 North Willow Street, with George Asbury of 18 Humbolt Street, had been sent to repair a break on a pole at Bridge and Centre Streets. When the two men reached the pole the wires were ablaze on the top of it, and there was a big crowd standing about and a number of firemen to keep the curious ones from the danger zone. Swain had been working only a short time when the crowd heard him cry out and saw him fall.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Robert Wyzyezchozwwski, 30 years old, of 103 Greene Street, yesterday conferred with former Assemblyman Charles Ostrom in order to find out how to change his name. He said his was a perfectly good name in Poland, but no one here was able to pronounce it, and as he could not do so himself he felt that it would be better to adopt a name that could be spoken aloud. He wants it changed to Jerwann, his mother's name, and Mr. Ostrom will ask the court to accede to his request.

NEWARK.—Max Dorfman, a New Yorker, paid $50 fine in Judge Pilgrim's court yesterday for operating an automobile without a license, for breaking the speed law, and disregarding traffic regulations. He was arrested after colliding with the motor of William P. Hammond of Passaic, who he alleged was also breaking the speed law.

NEWARK.—Nicholas W. Bindsell, Special Master, yesterday recommended a decree of divorce for Mrs. Alice Viola Turner, magazine writer, from Alexander Griffith Irvine of South Orange.

HACKENSACK.—Friends of Justice and Mrs. Thomas H. Cumming of this place gave them a surprise party yesterday to celebrate the fifty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

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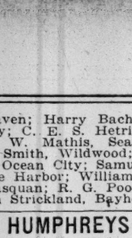

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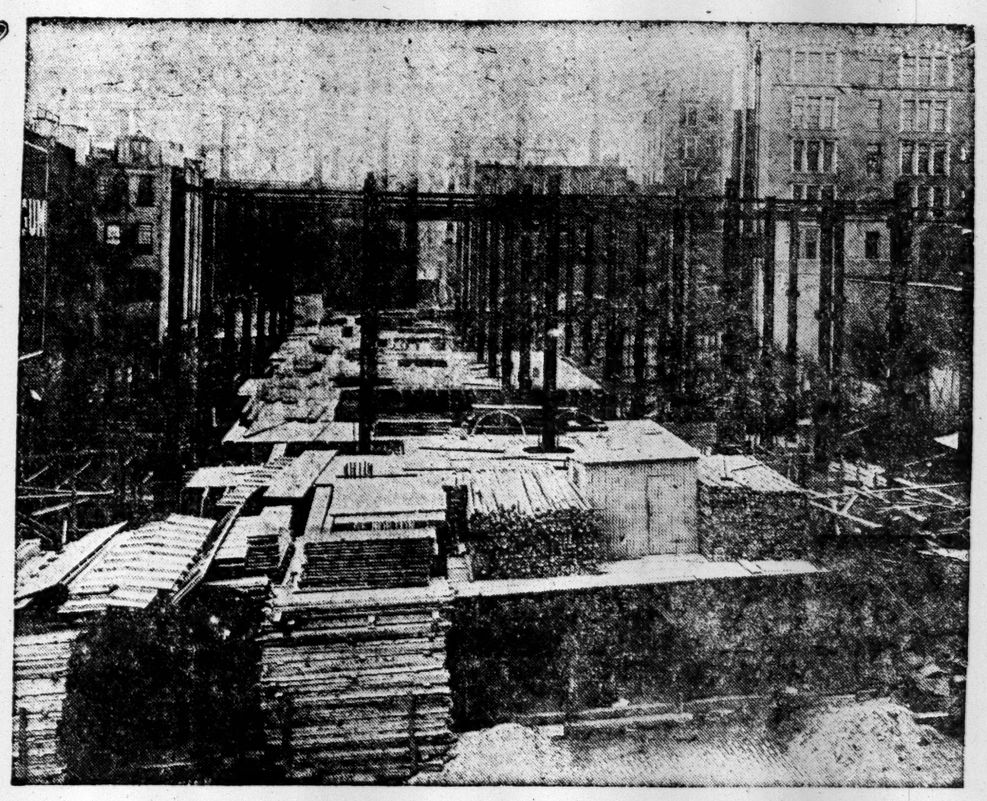

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